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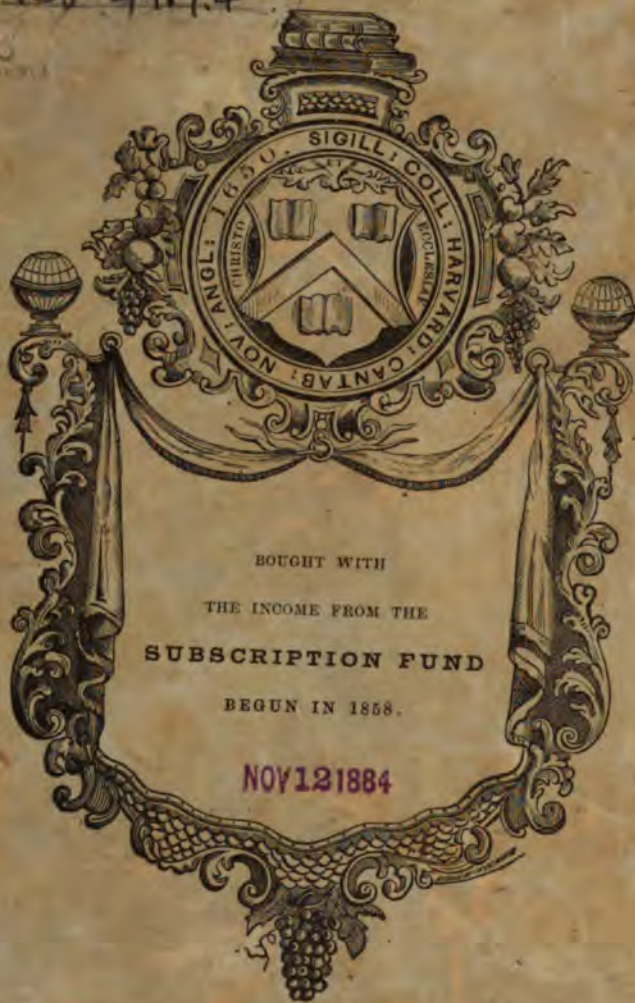
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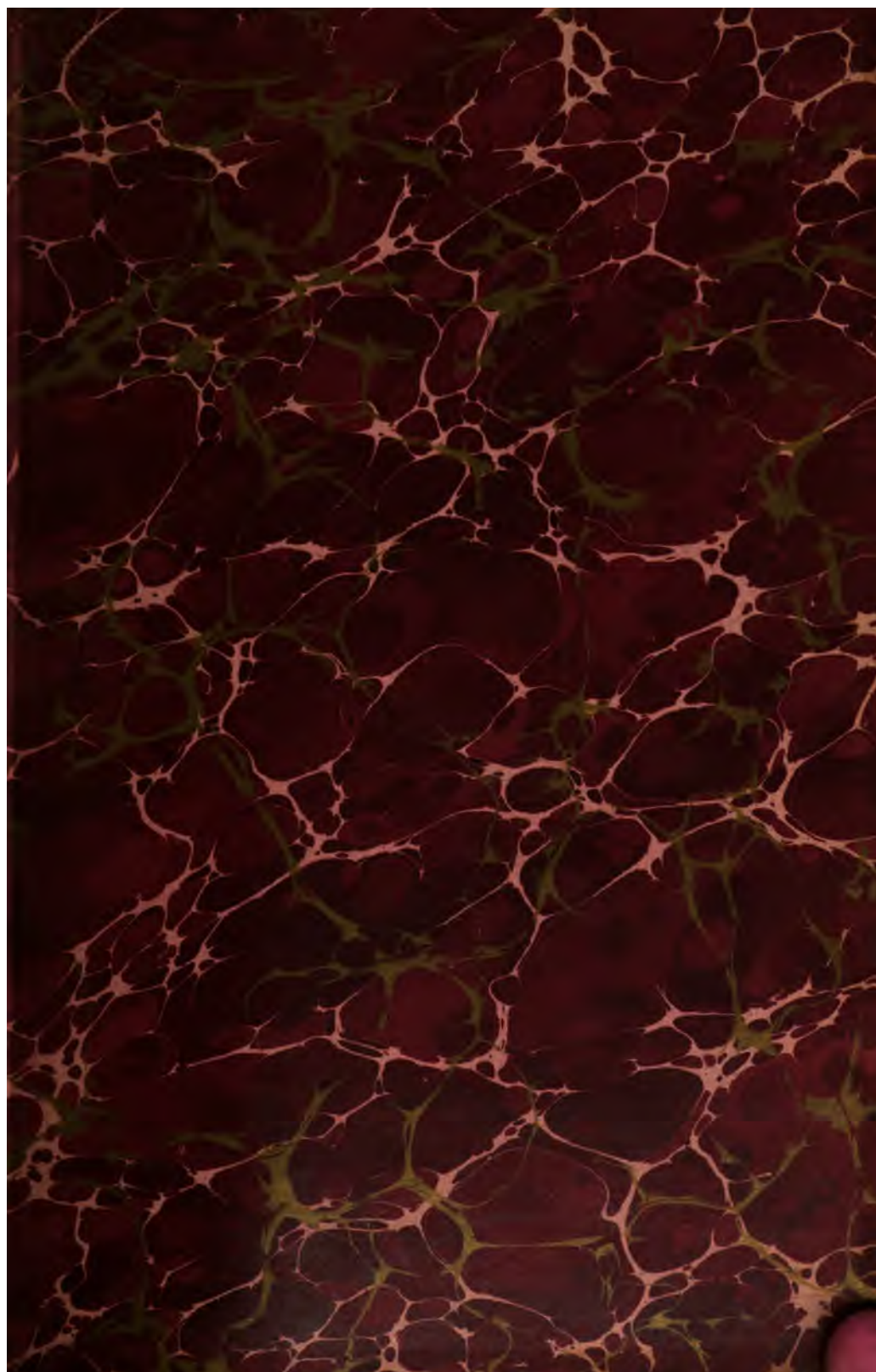
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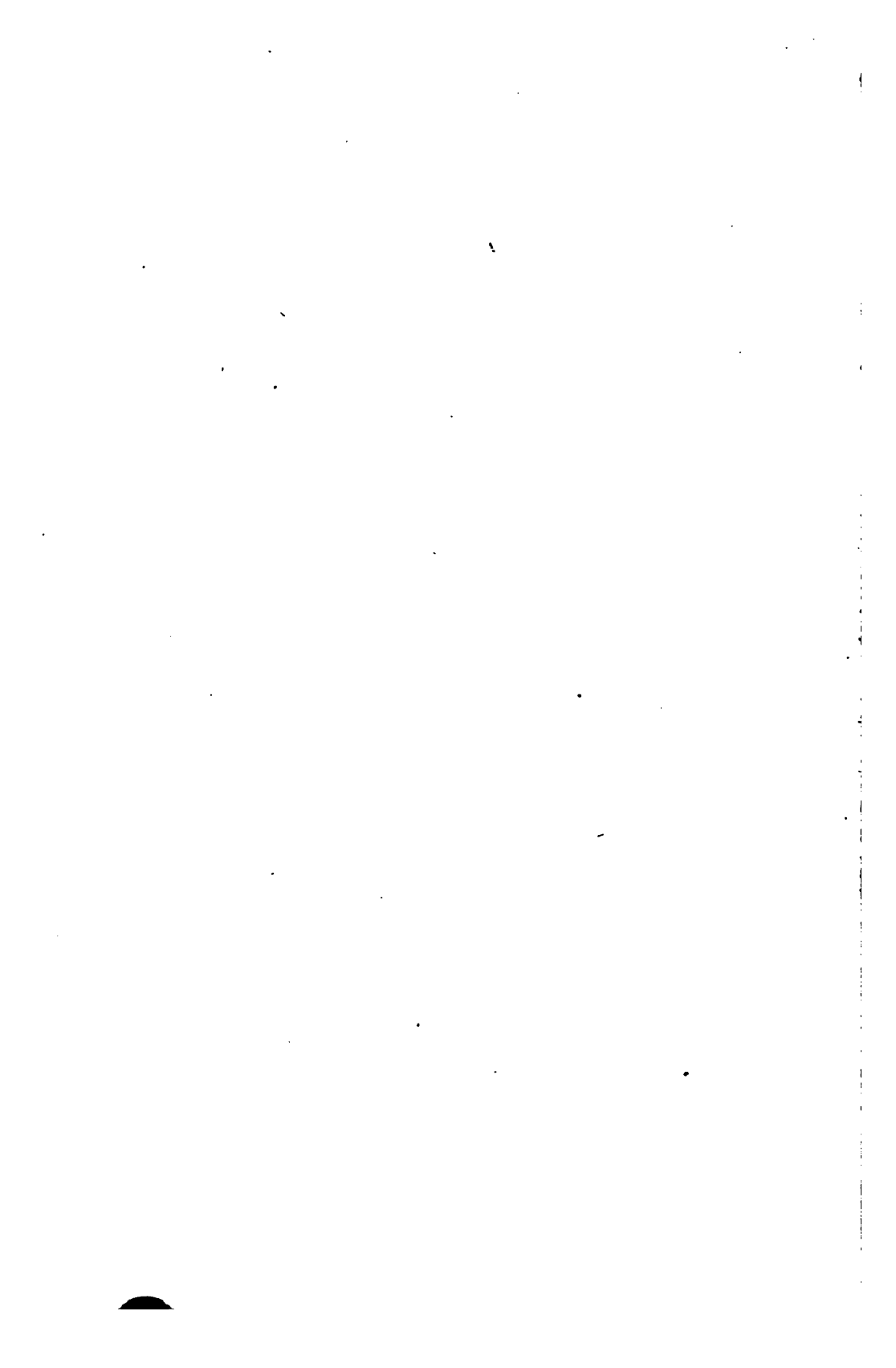
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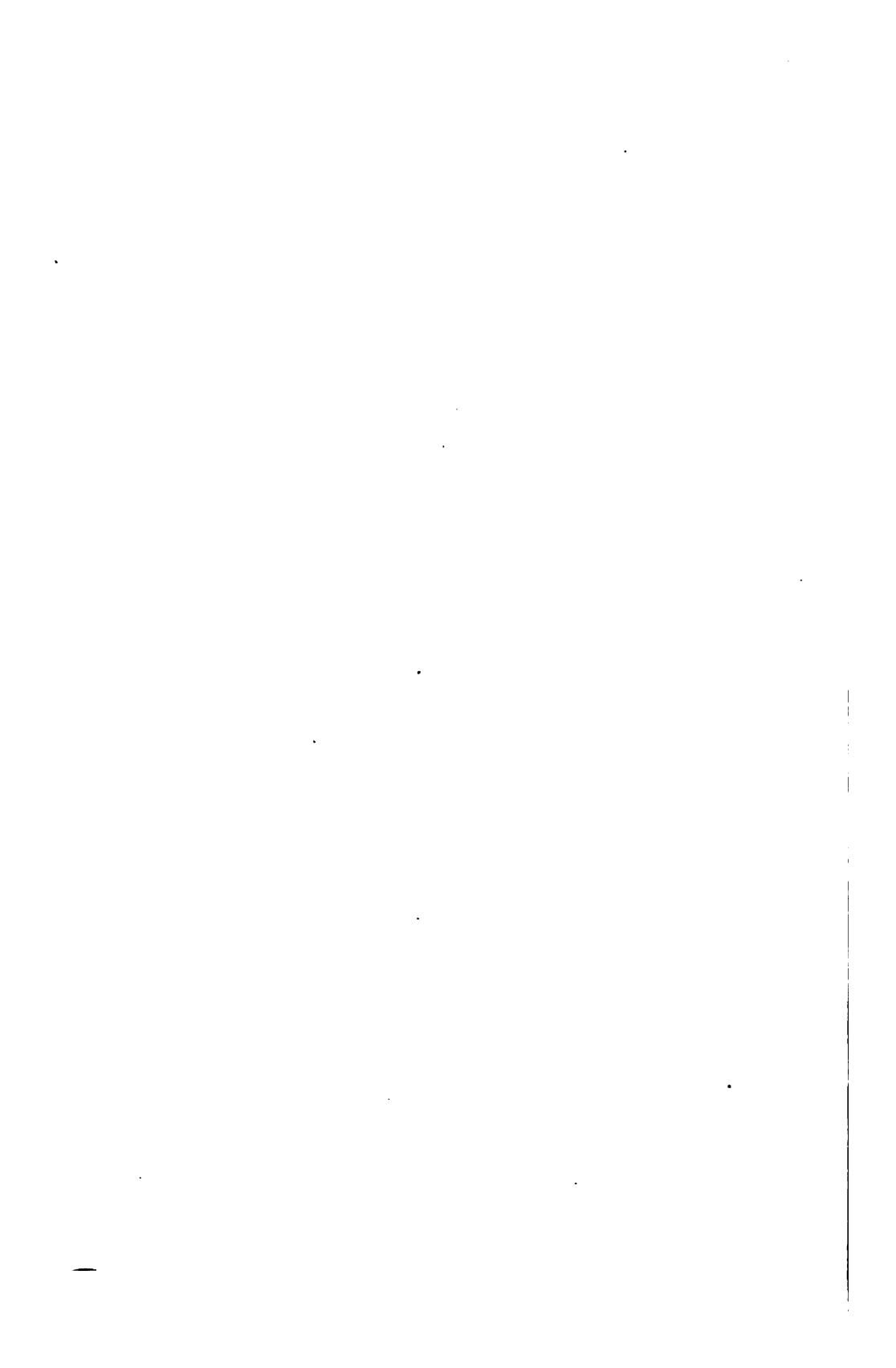
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CELTIC REMAINS.

BY

LEWIS MORRIS.

Edited by E. L. Jones.



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PREFACE.

AFTER the lapse of upwards of a century after his death, the principal literary labour which occupied the greater part of the lifetime of Lewis Morris is now for the first time made public. With the exception of a few pages, by way of specimen, appended to a short account of the work and its author, which appeared in the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1872, no portion of the *Celtic Remains* is known to have been printed, though not unfrequently referred to, and often eulogised, by some of our antiquarian writers of a past generation.

The MS. from which the edition is taken (which may be called the Penmaen MS.) is not an autograph, but a copy, which is stated to have been “transcribed from the original MSS. by me Richard Morris, son of the author’s Brother, in the year of our Lord 1778”, and which bears the following lengthy title :

“Celtic Remains ; or the Ancient Celtic Empire described in the English Tongue. Being a Biographical, Critical, Historical, Etymological, Chronological, and Geographical Collection of Celtic Materials towards a British History of Ancient Times. In two Parts. The

First containing the Antient British and Gaulish Names of Men, Places, Actions, &c., in an Alphabetical Order ; wherein not only the true and real Celtic Names are discussed in the ancient and modern Orthography, but also the Mistakes and Errors, whether Wilfull or Accidental, of the several Writers who have treated of the Ancient Affairs of Britain in any language, are explained and rectified. The Second Part containing the Latinized Celtic Names of Men and Places used by Latin Writers who have modell'd and twisted them to their own language ; with an Attempt to shew what they were in the Original Celtic by comparing them with Ancient History and the Languages of the several Branches of that people, vizt., the British or Welsh, the Irish, the Armoric, the Cornish, and Manx. 1757. By LEWIS MORRIS, a Cambro-Briton. The Labor of 40 Years."

Lewis Morris (according to his own account, *s.v. Bardd*) was born in 1701, O.S. ;¹ and his death, as is

According to the entry in the Register of his native parish, Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, Anglesey, "Lewis, the son of Morris ap Richard, Cooper, and Margaret his wife", was baptised March 2, 1700, while most of our biographical dictionaries give 1702 as the date of his birth. According to the same Register, the baptism of Richard Morris, generally, but erroneously, regarded as an *elder* brother of Lewis, occurred on Oct. 7, 1702 ; while William, the youngest of the three, is therein stated to have been baptised on the 6th of May, 1705. In the latter entries the father's name is given as Morris Prichard. The same Register records also the burial of a "Lewis Morris, Husbandman", on the 9th of June, 1706, and a slab to his memory is preserved in the parish church. No place of abode is, in any of these cases, given in the Register ; but there can be no doubt as to the family intended.

well known, occurred in 1765. If then, as here stated, the compilation was completed in 1757, and forty years were spent upon it, he must have commenced collecting his materials while he was only a youth of sixteen.

The second part referred to in the title, the Editor has never had an opportunity of consulting; but the original MS. is said to be preserved in the Cymmrodorion collection in the British Museum; and in the same depository will be found the *Introduction*, which does not occur in the Penmaen MS., and which is here printed from a copy obligingly lent for the purpose by the Rev. Robert Jones, Vicar of All Saints, Rotherhithe.

The nephew's transcript, which is carefully and legibly written, was apparently made for the patriotic Owen Jones (*Owain Myfyr*), from whom it passed, by purchase, to the late Rev. Walter Davies (*Gwallter Mechain*), who at one time intended to publish it with large additions and corrections. This intention, however, was never realised; but the MS. has here and there some notes by him, as well as a few by his contemporary, Iolo Morganwg, through whose hands it appears to have passed. Coming from such men, these notes, few and brief as they are, it was thought desirable to retain; and to distinguish them from the original matter they are inserted between square brackets, with the initials of their respective writers (*W. D.*, *I. M.*) attached to them. In a very few instances the Editor supplied in a similar way an occasional blank left in the copy, or

corrected an obvious literal error ; while in some cases the sequence of the articles has been departed from in order to make the alphabetical arrangement more complete.

The author generally refers to Welsh writers, especially in the quotations from the bards, by the initials of their names, after the fashion adopted by Dr. Davies in his Grammar and Dictionary. Most of these names have been printed in full, or sufficiently full, to obviate the inconvenience of referring to the explanatory lists in the now scarce volumes of that eminent scholar. On the contrary, the terms *nomen loci*, *nomen proprium viri*, *nomen proprium feminæ*, and the like, which in the original are sometimes written in full, and sometimes more or less contractedly, will almost uniformly be found here represented by *n. l.*, *n. pr. v.*, and *n. pr. f.* The initials *J. D.*, which frequently occur after place-names, appear to denote John Davies, the author of *Display of Herauldry* (1716). A few of the contractions met with in the MS. the Editor was not able to decipher, as the author nowhere explains any of his abbreviations.

With these exceptions, and the omission of a sentence or two in one of the articles, the MS. has been followed with fidelity, no attempt having been made to revise either the language or the matter. Any attempt of the kind would have marred the character of the work, and have amounted to not much less than writing the whole anew. The work should in all respects

be considered in the light of the period in which it was written, when archæology was little understood, comparative philology unborn, and guesswork the order of the day.

It only remains for me to tender my sincere thanks to Miss Davies of Penmaen Dyfi, Merioneth, the worthy daughter of Gwallter Mechain, by whose kindness in allowing me for several years the constant use of the MS. which once belonged to her distinguished father, the Cambrian Archæological Association has been enabled to present the public with the *Celtic Remains* of Lewis Morris.

D. SILVAN EVANS.

Llanwrin Rectory, Machynlleth :
August 1, 1878.

INTRODUCTION.

SOME THOUGHTS ON THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF
BRITAIN, AND ON THE MATERIALS REQUISITE TO
COMPOSE SUCH A HISTORY, WITH AN ENQUIRY
WHETHER THE COLLECTION NOW BEFORE US IS
NOT THE RIGHT METHOD TO BE PURSUED IN
PROVIDING SUCH MATERIALS.

CHAP. I.

OF THE NECESSITY OF HAVING THE TRUE AND REAL NAMES OF PERSONS
AND PLACES RECORDED IN HISTORY; IF OTHERWISE, THE STORY IS
FALSE.

ALL men who have the use of letters and of their reason know that in reading of history, or an account of any transactions ancient or modern, unless they have the true names of the persons acting, and the places where they acted, it is no account at all, and is but like an apothecary that gives you Ipecacuanha in the room of Jallap. Is not this exactly the case of an historian who gives you Walganus instead of Gwalchmai, Breighmons instead of Eryri-mons, Rududibras for Rhun Baladr Bras, Halterenes for Allt yr Ynys, Kentigern for Cyndeyrn Garthwys, Gannoc for Dyganwy, Damnonium for Dyfnaint, Nuevin for Aneurin, etc., etc.? Is there anybody then that takes a pleasure in reading the actions of his ancestors, or the ancient inhabitants of Britain and Gaul, in the ancient books that treat of

Britain, but what would willingly have the real and true names of the people and places that he reads of? The occasion of the errors of authors in this respect being either their want of knowledge in the Celtic tongue, or owing to the ignorance of transcribers, or to the publishers of ancient manuscripts in printing, or else to that vicious custom of modelling or Latinizing Celtic names, whereas the names of men and places in all nations should be transmitted as they are used in the language that imposed them.

It vexes me to see the renowned King of the Britains, Caswallon, nicknamed in Cæsar's *Commentaries* Cassivellaunus; and several of the like, as Cynfelyn, Cuno-belinus. To see Cynog Las in that patched piece of Gildas called Cunoglassus; and Esgolaind, *Lanio Fulve*, a yellow butcher—a plain mark of forgery; and in the same author, Maelgwn Gwynedd transmographed into *Maglo Cunus*. I am sorry to see the lands of *Gwyr* and *Cydweli*, in Glamorganshire, transformed in different corrupt copies of Nennius to *Guiher cet Gwely*, *Guher tee Guili*, *Guir Gecgadi*, *Guircat Gueli*, and *Guhir cet gwely*.

I pity the fate of poor Silius, who Galfrid in his Latin translation of the British History hath nicknamed Silvius, whereas the British Silius, as it is in the British MSS., should have been Latinized Julius.

The inhabitants of Ireland are under no obligations to Ptolomy or his transcriber for calling their Island *Iovepvus* instead of *Iovepdivus*, or, as the Britains wrote it, *Y Werddynys*, i.e., the Green Island; and at this day, *Y Werddon*.

The ancient city of Derwennydd, on the river Derwennydd, hath with several others undergone the same

fate in Antoninus's *Itinerary*, where it is called Der-ventio.

I shall now pass over Bede, Math. Paris, Westminster, William of Neuburg, and all the Saxon and English authors that succeeded them, being all swarming with errors where they have touched any British names of men and places, which are rectified in the following treatise.

CHAP. II.

THAT THE INHABITANTS OF BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS ARE A MIXTURE OF CELTÆ, TEUTONS, AND ROMANS, AND HOW THEY BECAME SO ; AND THAT MOST OF THE ENGLISH HAVE ANCIENT BRITISH BLOOD IN THEIR VEINS.

IN the light that I look on the inhabitants of Britain and its islands, after I have closely considered the several conquests of these islands and the languages of the conquerors, I dare affirm there are few among them but what have a mixture of ancient British blood in them, and that therefore this performance has a claim to the attention of all the people of Britain and its islands in general, of what language soever they are.

Men reckon it always a glorious and an honourable thing to be of the race of the first possessors and maintainers of a country, who valiantly fought in defence of their rights and liberties, and for their wives and children, and successors in that country; *i.e.*, *pro aris* and *focis*.

As far as our histories and traditions reach, we find from age to age some new colonies brought to these islands from the Continent ; and it could not be otherwise, for an itch of dominion and conquest has possessed

men in all ages. But as these colonies, whether Gauls, Teutons, Greeks, Phœnicians, Romans, Norwegians, Saxons, Danes, Normans, &c., or whatever other people settled and governed here for a while, after leaving behind them a few marks of their languages and customs, they were swallowed up in the great body of the nation, which were always infinitely predominant in number to that handful of armed men that conquered them. Thus the river Thames takes in a vast number of brooks, and yet is called the Thames. Thus, for instance, the Romans, who governed in Britain for above 400 years, have left but very few tracks of their language behind them, which shows the ancient natives to be the body of the people to this day. Nobody can be so dull as to imagine when the Britains, on the decline of the Roman empire, *threw off the Roman yoke*, that they turned out or destroyed all the Roman people then in the island. It was never done by any nation in the like case; and it is certain that many hundred Roman families who had incorporated themselves with the Britains, and went by the name of Roman Britains, remain in Lloegr (now that part of Britain called England), and their posterity are there to this day mixed with the Saxons and Britains, as well as some of their language, which must, of course, stick to them and their neighbours.

North Britain and Wales and Cornwall were less mixed with Romans; and Ireland and the small islands very little, but still a little. For, as the ingenious Sir Thos. Brown observes, the Romans holding a standing militia in all countries, as in Britain, Egypt, Armenia, Spain, Illyria, &c., had mixed the languages of all nations.

The country now called England having been above 400 years in the hands of the Romans, the inhabitants of that country must needs have been after this a mixture of Britains and Romans, who called themselves civilised Britains, and their neighbours barbarians. Britain and its islands was then and before an *empire of free princes*, and the Romans either were not able to conquer them all, or else in policy left some of them to their ancient customs, to be a curb one to another. There was once a prince in Dyfnaint (Cornwall and Devon) that wore a coronet or diadem, another in Gwent (Monmouthshire), another in Dyved (Pembrokeshire), another in Powys, another in Gwynedd (North Wales), others in North Britain and the islands. But the chief King, that wore the crown of gold, and was supreme over the rest in the time of the Britains and Romans, was the King of *Lloegr* (England); and his title, in the British tongue, was *Brenhŷn*, q. d. Y Breiniol hynaf; literally in English, the privileged elder. It is now wrote *Brenhin*, and signifies king or supreme ruler, as it did then, and the poet knew its etymology :

Ceinllun teccaf Brenhin hynaf y Brenhinedd.

How idle then is the derivation of Brennus from *brenin* in Camden, when this etymology gives such a plain account of it. The Romans under the Emperors Constantine, Maximus, &c., having drained that part of Britain called *Lloegr* of its warriors and youth, that fine country, destitute of men in arms, fell a prey to the neighbouring princes.

The Northern Britains, among whom were the Picts incorporated (people always in arms against the Roman province here), clapped their paws on the country now

called North of England, then called *Deifr a Brynaich*, and by the Romans, Deira and Bernicia. Gwrtheyrn, the Prince of *Gwent* in Wales, having some claim by blood to the crown of Lloegr, as descended from Eudaf, father of Helen, the wife of Maximus, thought it a proper time to dethrone an Armorican family married into a Roman, who had got the Loegrian dominion on the death of Gratian Municeps, which he compassed by the then usual arts in those cases, and wore the crown.

The Pictish Northern Britains had also a claim to the crown, as descending from Maxen Wledig, the late Emperor. Any kind of claim served where there was a superior force, and when the Loegrian kingdom as well as all other Roman provinces was like a shipwreck. Gwrtheyrn, in this strait, had nothing to do but to hire the Saxon pirates, who had been long a plague to the Roman Britains, and who were well enough acquainted with the coast, to defend him in his empire, and to quell the Northern Britains, and to keep off the Armoricans and Cornwall men. Had not this Welshman as great a right to keep the crown of London, if he could, as the Armoricans and other Britains had to claim it? It was a Roman country in effect, and had been long so, for which they quarrelled, and everybody that was able did then cut slices out of the Roman's loaf.

Gildas, who gives some account of the misery of the Britains at this time, speaks feelingly and favourably of the *Roman power*, which shows what party he was of; and this gives a reason for his bitterness against the other princes of Britain then reigning. And it is impossible to see the drift of that author without being acquainted with these different interests as laid down here, and the different powers then in Britain.

The Saxons, with whom joined all the people of the North, Jutes, Angles, Frisians, Danes, Norwegians, etc., being then masters of the sea, poured in so fast when they once got a footing in the island, that they grew too hard for the *Loegrian Britains* under Gwrtheyrn ; and when they once got a footing, settled themselves on the sea-coast of Kent, Sussex, etc., under their different princes ; and by degrees got to be masters of all that fine country which had been in the hands of the Romans, but which is now called England,—a name given it by Egbert, one of their princes, who about 400 years after their first settling in Britain conquered all the rest of these his fellow invaders, and brought them under one head.

Now to come to the point which occasioned me to premise this account of the Saxon conquest. Can it be even supposed that the Saxons got this country without fighting ? No. Who fought them on their first coming on the spot ? Who but an army of soldiers, like themselves, raised among the *Loegrian Britains* ? who were afterwards dispersed, and went to seek for shelter to the neighbouring princes of Cornwall, of Cymry, and of Prydyn, which last was the name then given by the *Britains* to North Britain (now Scotland).

The helpless inhabitants of *Loegria*, that manured the land, and followed manufactures of all kinds, and whole cities of men yielded their necks to the conqueror's yoke ; and this is owned by Gildas. But this was to those people only a change of masters, and (except their religion) perhaps for the better ; for their late Roman masters had left behind them all their vices of oppression and pride, so that the British rulers deserved what befel them.

Without doubt, the Saxons, to settle themselves, destroyed all the British places of Christian worship wherever they came, being then infidels; and in their room, in every city, put priests of their own religion, as was natural to them; and this brought that glut of clergy into Wales in that age, who were founders of vast numbers of Welsh churches, and who also set up schools of literature, in the nature of colleges, in divers places, and by that means kept learning and the Christian religion in its purity in Wales and Ireland when quite drove out of England.

It is plain that the Saxons were obliged to keep up the same conquering army on foot for the first age after their conquest, composed of their own people from the Continent; and they had no time to spare from fighting, either to till the ground or to carry on manufactures, for the islanders from the north, south, and west, under their brave princes, Emrys, Uthur, Arthur, Maelgwn Gwynedd, etc., kept them in constant action notwithstanding all the vast supplies they had from the Continent. But as the Saxons had not the sense to agree among themselves to put themselves under one general head, they by their private quarrels prolonged the war with the natives of Cornwall, Cambria, and North Britain, who held out to dispute their title, and to fight them for some hundreds of years. The Britains running into the same madness with the Saxons, of falling out among themselves, made them incapable of making a proper head against their enemies, and at last could barely keep their own, being overpowered by numbers. In the first age (as I said before) there were but few Saxons here that were not warriors, and in constant employ. The rest of the inhabitants of Loegria were

Roman Britains, who remained in the land with the Saxons' consent as their subjects, and some of them probably had the liberty of exercising their own religion ; so that in the next age it became the interest of the *Roman Britains* under the subjection of the new conquerors to fight for their country, and so keep off the *barbarous Britains*, as they called them, from invading their possessions ; which had been their game for many ages before, and indeed since the Roman conquest of Britain.

Doth it not plainly appear then that the main body of the people of the country now called England are chiefly of Roman and British extraction, but mixed with Saxons ; and that the reason of their falling in with the Saxons in their language, and losing their own, was their being a mixture originally of the Belgæ and some other Northern Teutons (witness Tacitus) as well as of Romans and Celtæ, and were the more ready to receive a language nearly allied to their own dialect as the Loegrian British dialect was, which I shall prove by and by ?

CHAP. III.

OF THE DIFFERENT DIALECTS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE IN BRITAIN AND ITS ISLANDS AT FIRST ; AND OF THE MIXTURE OF THE PEOPLE AFTER THEIR DISPUTES SUBSIDED, ON THE SAXON CONQUEST.

THE clergy of Lloegr, on the Saxon conquest, and some of the laity that ran over to Wales, finding the British tongue purer and better kept there than in the Loegrian province, fell in with the dialect of that country, and recovered their ancient language. But those of them that ran over to Armorica for shelter from the Saxon fury, found there, among their own

countrymen, the Loegrian dialect in its full perfection ; and so it hath to this day the very marks of the Roman language deeply grafted in it. For, from Lloegr, the Roman province in Britain, they had gone over there with their countryman Constantine, the son of Elen and Macsen Wledig (Maximus), and they have retained the Loegrian dialect to this day, plainly distinguishable from the dialects of the *Cambro-Britains* and the *Pictish* Britains, but better agreeing with the Cornish dialect.

Every prince in Britain had some marks of dialect to distinguish his people by their tongues from his neighbours, though all spoke the same language in the main. And even to this day the people of North Wales, on the north side of the river *Dyvi*, may be known by their dialect from the people of South Wales, on the other side of the river ; though the reason of keeping up that distinction has ceased these 500 years ago ; and so the people of Gwent differ from them, and from the people of Dyved. And this certainly accounts for the different dialects in the English tongue in different parts of the island to this day, owing to the ancient Saxon Heptarchy, where they kept the same distinction.

After a struggle of about 400 years between the Saxons and Britains, and sometimes between Saxons and Britains against Saxons, and sometimes of Saxons alone against Saxons, and very often of Britains against Britains, Egbert, the valiant king of the West Saxons, about the year 829, brought all the Saxon Heptarchy under one head, but they did not hold it long thus, for about a hundred years afterwards, the people of the country called then *Danemark*, being masters of the sea, and being descendants of the ancient Cimbrians of the Cimbrick Chersonese, who had sent a colony of

Picts formerly to North Britain, and having also a claim to dominion in Britain, as their kings were descended from *Cynfurch*, a prince of North Britain about the time of the Saxon Conquest; and seeing that the Saxons had no greater right to the country than any other neighbour that could win it and keep it, they plundered the coast of Britain and Ireland, and the isles, for many years, and at last, under Canute, their king, got possession of the crown of London. But during the Danish dominion here, which was not thirty years, the body of the people remained without any great alteration in their language or customs, there being a great affinity between the languages of all those northern people, the Danes, Saxons, and all the branches of the Teutonic or German race. (Insert Canute's Grant, etc.)

The Saxons again recovering the dominion, the Normans were the next people that, about a hundred years after the Danish conquest, got the dominion here over the English, and in effect demolished all the English nobility through the whole kingdom, setting up Norman noblemen in their room. But the main body of the people through all Britain still remained almost the same; in England a mixture of ancient Britains, Romans, Saxons, Danes, and Normans; in Wales Cambro-Britains and some Irish (who settled among them at the time of the general fusion on the Saxons' first coming, as did also some North Britains) and a few Normans; in North Britain ancient Britains mixed with Picts and some Irish¹ (called first by way of derision, Scots), who settled themselves on the

¹ That there we are to look out for the genuine remains of the Saxon tongue, and not in England.

western skirts against Ireland on the same general confusion on the Saxons' first coming, with some Saxons in what we call now the Lowlands (part of the kingdom of Northumbria), where they in vast multitudes retired on the coming of these Norman masters. In Cornwall there remained then some ancient Britains subject to the crown of London, who yet kept their language till of late years, and some of them can still speak it.

All the people of the north on the Continent were, in very early times, called by the Britains by a Teutonic word *Normyn*, and their country *Normandir*—i.e., the Northmen's lands, from which the word Normandy was formed after their settlement in Gaul, by melting the *r*.

These Normans, afterwards inhabitants of Normandy, in France, and subjects to the Duke of Normandy, who held under the crown of France since their first Duke, Rollo, A.D. 912, came to England, as aforesaid, with a claim to the crown of London, which cannot be properly called a conquest of the English. The Norman language was a mixture of French and ancient Gaulish, for the Franks, a German people about the river Rhine, on the conquest of that country of Normandy, so called from their being Northmen, about the same time that the Saxons settled in Britain, mixed with the old Gauls—which mixture of language was brought here by the Normans and grafted on the Saxon. But still the Saxon language as to the main body of it kept its ground here, especially in the Lowlands of Scotland. And, as it is observed by a very learned Englishman, "From the French (meaning the Normans) we have borrowed many substantives and adjectives, and some verbs; but the great body of numerals, auxiliary verbs,

articles, pronouns, adverbs, conjunctions, and prepositions, which are the distinguishing and lasting parts of a language, remain with us from the Saxon." (Sir Tho. Brown's *Hydriotaphia*, c. 2.) Therefore the English borrowed with the French a mixture of the ancient Gaulish; and he might have added, if he had thought of it, that a great deal of the body of the language of the English was had from the Loegrian Britains, the native people that remained in the land on the Saxon conquest. And by that means abundance of words, agreeing with the Welsh and Latin, are now found in the English tongue, which were naturally incorporated into the Saxon language on the Saxon conquest of Loegria, and not borrowed from the Welsh or Latin since.

Doth not everybody see, when he hath read thus far, that all the inhabitants of Britain and its islands are only a mixture of Celtæ, Teutons, and Romans, and also of Greeks, if our ancient traditions don't mistake?

That the Celtæ and Teutons mixed here in very early times is plain, from Tacitus, if we had no other authority, for the Belgic Gauls were originally Germans. But the Triades also says it.

CHAP. IV.

THAT THE WELSH OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE IS THE CHIEF REMAINS OF THE CELTIC TONGUE, PROVED FROM A COMPARISON BETWEEN IT AND THE OTHER BRANCHES OF THE CELTIC, VIZ., THE ARMORIC, THE IRISH, THE CORNISH, AND THE ERSK IN THE HIGHLANDS OF SCOTLAND.

I SHALL not engage here in the dispute whether Ireland received a colony from Spain near its first plantation, though I believe something of that kind has happened,

which hath made the Irish tongue differ vastly from the British.

As Ireland must have been, as is most probable and natural, originally peopled from North Britain, and Britain from Gaul, the Irish and British tongues would have agreed, excepting a variation of dialect, if some strange powerful colony, which was neither Teutonic nor Celtic, had not mixed with the Irish, and which we find hath altered it surprisingly, and much more than I expected till I tried.

I find in the Irish Dictionary, on a transient observation			
of words which agree with the Welsh, and which the			
Armoricians have not	-	-	815
Of Irish words which agree with the Armoric and Welsh			489

In all 1304

These 1,304 words are, without doubt, the remains of the ancient Celtic in the Irish, but all the rest of the language is *something else*, that has no affinity with the Celtic, or very little with any of the modern languages of Europe.

Some few words of the Teutonic got into it, I suppose, by their intercourse with the *Fion* and *Dubh Lochlon-aich*—*i.e.*, the white and black Lochlin men, some of the German nations from the coast of the Baltic, who found it their profit to join the Irish, and sometimes the Picts against the Roman Provincial Britains. These people the insular Britains in their own language called *Llychlynwyr*—*i.e.*, men of the *sea lake*, *Llychlyn* being the name of the Baltic Sea in the old Celtic, from *llwch*, the sea, and *llyn*, a lake.

But if it should be insisted on, that the whole body of the Irish language is the ancient original Celtic tongue kept in Ireland in its purity, and that they re-

ceived no colony from Spain or elsewhere since they were at first planted there from Britain, but that the people of Great Britain have since received many colonies of Teutons, Greeks, and Phœnicians among them, and so formed a new language, much different from the Irish or old Celtic, which carries with it a great probability, it would be difficult to prove the contrary ; for we have so few words of the ancient Gaulish tongue remaining, retained by Roman authors, that we cannot determine whether they agree best with the Irish or the British.

Yet this is plain, that the present Cambro-British agrees far better with the Armoric British (which was the Loegrian dialect) than it doth with the Irish. For by comparing these languages, I find that the Welsh and the Armoric languages agree in about 1,300 words, which are not to be found in the Irish ; and if ever they were there, what should have become of them, unless they have been thrust out by the language of some new colony ?

But what makes strong for the British, to prove it the ancient and original language of the Celtæ, is

That it agrees with the Irish in words which the Armorics have not, as I said before	-	-	815
In words which the Irish and Armorics have	-	-	489
With Armoric words which the Irish have not	-	-	1299
In all			2608

These 2,603 words may be fairly called Celtic, which makes it probable that the British tongue is the principal branch and chief remains of the ancient Celtic tongue, and that the Irish, the Ersh, and Armoric have issued from the British.

What is to be inferred from this comparison of these

languages, but that the Irish have retained in their language about 1,300 words of the ancient Celtic tongue, the language of their first planters, and that the rest of it is made up of some other strange language, or at least, strange to me? That the Armoric and British agree in 1,788 words, and that the rest of the Armoric is a mixture of the Roman and Teutonic: some it had borrowed from the Romans and Belgæ when it was the Loegrian dialect in the Isle of Britain, and some since from the Romans on the Continent and the Franks.

That the present Cambro-British or Welsh language is for the most part the ancient Celtic tongue, once spoke by the Gauls and Britains, with a little mixture in it of the Latin brought into it by an intercourse with the Romans, and by the teachers of the Christian religion since, but that those Latin words are for the most part distinguishable from the Celtic.

That there is also a small mixture in it of the English tongue, terms of arts and new inventions, and a few verbs which have crept into it among the common people of late years, and not into books, but are as distinguishable in it, and will ever be, as oil and water in the same vessel, which will never incorporate. But this mixture [which] is chiefly verbs having no verbal nouns or participles belonging to them shows they are foreign words, and it is against the rules of the poets to receive them into their writings.

That there is also a few Greek words in the British, which might creep in with a Trojan colony which is said to have come here very early; the Trojan language being supposed to be either Greek or a dialect thereof, unless such words which are like the Greek be really Celtic, and according to Pezron's opinion were borrowed by

the Greeks from the Celtæ when under the name of Titans, who gave the Greeks their religion and learning ; as were also, according to him, most of the words that appear in the Celtic like the Latin, borrowed from the same people.

Let these things be as they may, the British tongue, as things stand here, has a better claim to explain ancient Celtic names in Gaul and Britain than any other language hath, especially taking to its assistance the Irish, Ersh, Armoric, and Cornish, the other branches of the Celtic ; for each of them have retained some Celtic words which the British hath lost, or are grown obsolete in it, or preserved only in compounds. See D. Malcolme's Scheme of Explaining Hebrew Words by the Ersh.

CHAP. V.

OF THE TITLE OF THIS TREATISE, AND WHY IT IS CALLED CELTIC REMAINS,
AND HOW IT HATH A REGARD TO THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF BRITAIN
AND ITS ISLANDS.

It may not be improper to give some readers who are not used to the study of ancient history a reason for the title of this book. Such readers are to know then that in the first confusion of languages (for the event shows that such a confusion hath happened, if Holy Scripture had not told us) some of the most powerful tribes or families had more followers than others, and numbers produced power ; among whom were the children of Noah's eldest son Japhet, who kept together in greater numbers than others who disagreed in interest. But most of these tribes, following their own inclinations, and looking only for the readiest road to

power, forgetting or neglecting the manner of worshipping the true God delivered to them by their father, contrived such manner of worship as best suited their policy of government; and to encourage a military spirit they fell to the art of deifying their princes.

Among about seventy-two parties, as it is said, of the people at the confusion, each had their particular language. Gomer, eldest son of Japhet, is said to be one who was chief of a party in which were many followers; and it is probable that he and his wise men, either out of religion or policy, fixed on the Sun as the principal seat or house of the supreme God, and therefore called it in their language *Titan*, i.e., the House of Fire; and this is the meaning of the word *Tytan* to this day among their descendants, the insular Britons and Armoricans; for *ty* with both these nations is a house, and *tan*, fire; and what strengthens this argument is that the Irish *Tiotan* was the ancient word for the sun. The Greeks and Romans, who afterwards adored the sun as a god, called him *Titan*, but were quite ignorant of the meaning of the word, having borrowed this god from the Celtæ. This might be the reason that these descendants of Gomer were afterwards called by the name of *Titanes*. Others think from *Tut*, the earth. Others from Titan, eldest brother of Saturn. Under this name they performed some great actions in war, which are so involved in Grecian fables that we can only guess at them. They had princes called Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Mercury, etc., whose names can be accounted for in the British tongue, and in no other language so well.

Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Charmoye in France, has traced these people from Babel to Britain, under the several

names of Sacæ, Titans, Comerians, Gomerians, Cimbrians, Cimmerians, Galatæ, Celtæ, and Gauls; and several branches that sprung partly out of them, as Parthians, Persians, etc.

If there was no authority of ancient writers for this, the very names of the people, their language, names of their cities, mountains, and rivers, prove all this. But there are authors in abundance that prove it besides. See Pezron's *Antiquities of Nations*, translated into English from the French by David Jones, 17[06]. Under the name of Celtæ they performed very great things, and had an empire of vast extent, as Mr. Pezron hath shown.

These Celtæ, and another people called *Teutons* (the ancestors of the Germans), were pretty much mixed afterwards, and were the most powerful nations in Europe. These Celtæ were the people who first brought the Greeks (another ancient nation) under subjection, and gave them their gods out of their own princes, and also their learning and manner of worship. And from these Celtæ the ancestors of the Romans, the Sabines, and Umbrians, that inhabited Italy, had also their religion and a good deal of their language, as plainly appears to any one that can compare the several Celtic dialects, viz., the Irish, Ersh, British, Cornish, and Armoric, with the Latin and Greek. Pezron has found about 1,200 words of the Celtic in the Roman language, and about 800 Celtic words in the Greek, though he understood but one branch of the Celtic, which was his native language, the Armoric.

When these Gomerians settled in the western parts of Europe, from the Alps to Britain, they called themselves *Ceiltiad* or *Ceilaiad* (Celtæ), which in their language signifies *herdsmen*, because they were great

rovers and were rich in cattle, grazing from place to place ; and afterwards *Galluaid* (Gauls), which signifies in the Celtic tongue men of strength, power, etc. So this day *Gallta* and *Gall*, in the Irish, signify a Gaul or a Frenchman, and *gallu* in Welsh is strength or power. But the name of Celtæ seems to be the most general and best known at present among writers, and is also very ancient, and comprehends Britains as well as Gauls, and all the other descendants of Gomer.

From these great people, the Celtæ, came the inhabitants of Britain and its adjoining islands, Ireland, the Hebrides, Orcades, etc. And the chief view of the following collection is to trace and mark out these REMAINS which are to be found existing of the names, language, posterity, and country, of these people as the real ancestors of the body of the people of Britain, Ireland, and Gaul, and to explain their history, and to clear it from the cavils of the ignorant and the designs of the enemies of the Celtic name. How well this is done will appear by the sequel.

CHAP. VI.

THAT THE PRESENT AGE IS THE ONLY TIME THAT THIS TREATISE COULD BE COLLECTED AND PUBLISHED, AND THE REASONS WHY, AND OF THE MATERIALS REQUISITE TO WRITE THE ANCIENT HISTORY OF ANY NATION.

As the studies of the antiquities of Britain is in the present age come to be the general taste among us, and as prejudice of education and national distinctions seem to be entirely laid aside, and that all the inhabitants of Great Britain and its islands, English, Welsh, Scotch, and Irish, look upon themselves as one mixed nation

under the protection of the same wholesome laws and government, and may live where they please in any part of his Majesty's dominions, and that the old invertebracy is quite banished and forgot, the causes of disputes and war having ceased, this nation may not be unwilling to accept from the hands of one of its own natives the following collection, which has cost him great labour and time. Having had uncommon opportunities, which few other men living have had, to see and study ancient British MSS. and the matters herein contained, so that, to use Mr. Selden's words, there is no man in the kingdom but what will find many things in this treatise that he knew not before, and which will please.

Mr. Ed. Llwyd, author of the *Archæologia Britannica*, intended his second volume to be on this model, and he had better opportunities to collect materials than anybody before him ever had. But his collection, if he had made any great progress in it, are upon his death fallen into hands that make no use of them.

Mr. E. Llwyd was under another disadvantage when he first appeared in the world. Mr. Camden had gained that credit among antiquaries that it was as dangerous to contradict him as it was formerly to oppose Aristotle in the schools, which occasioned Mr. Llwyd to stifle many things which otherwise he would have said, as appears by his Welsh Preface to his *Archæologia*. But in our age, when no particular author is set up for an idol, and when infallibility is quite banished, and Truth, though in ever so mean a dress, is listened to, being the only thing searched for, every man dare deliver his opinion, and it is left to the public to be the judges.

I very well know that this Essay is far from being

perfect and methodical ; but imperfect as it is, it may open our countrymen's eyes, and set some of them on to finish what I have begun. Though I could very ill afford time to go thus far, yet my love to my country hath outweighed all difficulties, and I thought it better to have this imperfect draught to begin with than none at all. I should have thought I had met a great treasure if I had met with such a help as this.

The first attempt of any subject ever yet published hath been lame and imperfect. Time only can bring things of this kind to perfection, if there is such a thing as perfection in the works of men. When an author sets about writing the history of a nation, he first makes himself master of the language or languages of those people whose history he writes. It would look odd that a man should pretend to write the history of my life and actions that is so great a stranger to my language that he cannot write my name or the name of my house or country. All nations have some kind of historians of their own that have wrote in their *own* tongue of their original, and of the exploits of their ancestors ; and some men in every warlike nation have performed glorious actions worthy of being recorded. Let a people be ever so rude and unpolished, fortitude of mind, valour, prudence, and good sense, have been virtues common in every enterprising nation. The Celtæ own this in their proverb,

Ymhob gwlad y megir glew.

In all nations that had the use of letters, great actions have had great writers in verse or prose to record those actions. One follows the other naturally, as a shadow does the substance. The descendants of these valiant

nations, out of a pride inherent in mankind, take a pleasure, from age to age, to read over and repeat their ancestors' feats in war, in council, in letters, etc. ; and so these accounts are handed from father to son while the nation hath a being or a name on earth.

It would be impossible to impose on any ancient nation who hath such traditions a set of new names instead of their own ancestors, or to coin for those places where they performed those actions new names unknown to the natives, though a Plutarch, a Livy, a Tacitus, or Cæsar, or the greatest writer and the greatest emperor on earth, was to attempt to impose them. The body of a nation is a vast, unwieldy, and untameable body, not to be thoroughly bribed or corrupted or frightened, though some limbs may. So also it is in regard to the imposing a language on a nation. The Romans were never able to impose the Roman language on any one nation in the world when they were master of a great part of the earth. In Britain, the natives paid so little regard to the Latin tongue, though they were under the Roman government for above 400 years, that there is but very obscure tracks of it to be found in either the Welsh, Irish, Ersh, or even in the Armorican-British, which was the Loegrian dialect, and immediately under their hands.

Everybody the least versed in the history of the Britains and in the Celtic tongue knows that the Roman writers were entirely ignorant of the Celtic tongue, and prided themselves in being so ; for in their proud opinions it was a barbarous language, because they were masters, as they reckoned, of the languages of all the nations about them who felt the weight of their blows ; and so were they once reckoned by the

Greeks, though it appears by their own writers, especially Pliny, that the Gauls were not only equal to the Romans in arts and sciences, but far superior to them, as well as in arms; Julius Cæsar and M. T. Cicero, the greatest men Rome ever saw, having had their education under Antonius Gnipho, a Gaul. The taking of Rome by the Gauls under Brennus, and of Greece and Macedon under Belgius, shews they were then superior in arms. The panic the Romans were always under when the Gauls made any excursions upon them, when even their priests were not exempt from bearing arms upon an invasion of the Gauls, though they were exempt at all other times, shews the greatness of the Celtic empire and the valour of the Gauls.

The cause of the conquest of the Gauls is plainly owing to their ill-founded constitution, for being divided into abundance of petty kingdoms and governments, they fell out among themselves, and gave room to the ambitious Romans to get footing among them; which was also the case of Britain, a branch of them, when Julius Cæsar first attempted it.

I have shewed in Chap. II, etc., that for many ages past Britain and its islands hath been peopled by a mixture of the Celtæ and Teutons. Even in Cæsar's time some colonies from the Belgic Gauls, who were Teutons, had settled here, as the British history and the *Triads* also hint. The Welsh, Cornish, Highland Scotch, and Irish, are of the ancient Celtic race. Their language shews it. The English are of the Teutonic race in the main, as their language also shews it, laying aside all other evidences. It is plain, then, that he that would propose to write of the remote antiquities of *the English nation*, for example, should be

thoroughly acquainted with the Teutonic language, which was anciently spoke in Germany and all Tuytchland. All the languages of the countries north of Gaul are branches of it.

If the Teutons, or any branch of them, have ancient MSS., coins, or inscriptions, of a thousand or two thousand years' standing, those should be studied and understood. If they have not such MSS., etc., Roman or Greek authors, or the British or other nations, who have wrote of them, should be looked into ; but with this caution, that no foreign writer whatsoever can be depended on to give the true names of men and places in another nation. Every language has its particular way of expression, and places are called by strangers by different names from what the natives of a country call them. To this must be added all that can be gathered from oral traditions, and the body of the language, and the names of men and places in the ancient Teutonic dominions ; and particularly their proverbs should be looked into, which every nation in the world have endeavoured to excel one another in, and where a nation's temper and wisdom, and in some measure their history, may be as well read as an individual's temper may be read in his works.

With these helps and a great share of patience, industry, and honesty, and a knowledge in the history of neighbouring nations, a man might sit down and write the history of the Teutons and their descendants, the English, as to what regards their ancient settlements, customs, and wars ; for beyond anything yet wrote of them, we know what Verstegan has done with only some of these helps. To attempt the ancient history of the Teutons without these qualifications and materials

is to attempt to make bricks without clay or straw. How, then could it be expected of a Milton, of a Selden, or a Camden (though men of the greatest capacities and learning in other respects), to do anything to the purpose in the antiquities of the Celtic nations, the Gauls, Britains, and Irish, when they knew little, or, indeed, nothing in effect, of the Celtic tongue? And yet, rather than that the world should think that they wanted anything to bring their labours to perfection (such is the pride of man), they have thrown a cloud over the things which they could not understand, and endeavoured to invalidate those ancient historians of the Britains which they knew nothing of. Camden hath, indeed, owned that the root of our British antiquities must be looked out for in the British tongue, meaning the Welsh,—a language, says he, pure and unmixed since the *first separation from the ancient Celtæ*. Take notice of this.

In the next chapters we will see what he hath done towards that search, and whether he was capable of undertaking it.

CHAP. VII.

AN EXAMINATION INTO MR. CAMDEN'S COMPARISONS OF SOME CELTIC WORDS WITH THE WELSH, WHICH WILL SHEW HOW FAR HIS KNOWLEDGE ON THAT HEAD MAY BE DEPENDED ON, WHICH MAY BE A CAVEAT FOR OTHERS NOT TO LAUNCH TOO FAR INTO THOSE DISQUISITIONS TILL THEY ARE PROPERLY QUALIFIED.

MR. CAMDEN published the first edition of his *Britannia* in the year 1586. This edition is the only one I have now before me; and we are sure it is his own; though some of the following editions, translations, notes, and additions, may not be properly his, and therefore he

should not bear the blame of other people's errors. In this book we find him comparing the ancient Gaulish words found in Latin writers with the present Welsh, to prove that the people of Gaul and Britain spoke anciently the same language. But as Mr. Camden (as will appear by and by) had but a very little smattering in the British, and trusted to the knowledge of others, he hath made but a very lame piece of work of it ; as he has everywhere, through his whole book, where he attempts to give etymologies, or to compare this language with others. He should have been acquainted not only with the language, but with the ancient Celtic orthography in our old MSS. ; and to have been able to distinguish between it and the modern, which would have showed the similitude of words, which otherwise cannot be done.

Mr. Camden, out of Ausonius, says that *Divona* signifies the Fountain of the Gods, and that God is *Dyw*, and a fountain *vonan*, in the British ; and so from hence the Latins made *Divonan*, and for verse sake, *Divona*. All this is wrong, and sad guess-work. Neither *Dyw* nor *vonan* are British words, either in the ancient or modern orthography. In the ancient orthography *God* was wrote *Div*, and in the modern, *Duw*. A well or fountain was in the ancient orthography wrote *finon*, in the modern *ffynhon*. So *Divfinon* or *Duw ffynhon* might, for aught I know, in the Gaulish dialect, signify God's Well ; but it could not be in the British,—the language will not bear it. The expression would be *ffynhon-dduw*. We have at this day a well in Wales called *Ffynhon Dduw* (or God's Well) ; but *Divonan* hath no meaning in the British.

On was, I am sure, a primitive Celtic word for *water*,

as appears by its compounds,—*avon*, a river ; *ffynon*, a spring ; *tonn*, a wave ; *eigion*, the ocean ; and perhaps *Ilivon*, a river's name, q. d. *Liuvon*, flood of water. And the very name of Anglesey (*Mon*) may be originally *ym ðn*, i.e., in the water. And the ancient names of rivers, Onwy, Conwy, Trydonwy, must be looked for here. What hinders, then, but that *Divon* in the Gaulish might signify God's Water, without drawing the British by the hair of the head to serve a cause ?

CHAP. VIII.

OF THE HESUS OF LUCAN AND THE HEUS OF LACTANTIUS, ONE OF
THE GODS OF THE GAULS.

MR. CAMDEN says this god was painted under the form of a dog, and that *Huath* in the British signifies a dog. A Cambro-British reader would infer from hence that Mr. Camden knew more of the matter than others did, or else knew nothing at all of the matter ; for that in common use, or in dictionaries, or in ancient writings, *Huath* was never the word for a dog, and doth not in the British language signify anything. *Huad* (not *huath*), indeed, is a hound, but not a dog in general ; and in the Cornish dialect it would have been pronounced *huaz*, which is not far from Lactantius's Heus, but nothing like Mr. Camden's *huath*.

CHAP. IX.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GESSATÆ, WHICH POLYBIUS SAYS WAS THE NAME
GIVEN THE MERCENARY SOLDIERS IN THE GAULISH TONGUE.

MR. CAMDEN says that *Guessin* in the British signified hired servants ; but every hired servant in Wales

knows that he was mistaken, for *gwas* in the British and Armoric signifies a servant; and *guessin*, or, as the Welsh write it, *gwesyn*, is a diminutive of *gwas*, as *servulus* is of *servus*. But there was no occasion to look out for a diminutive when *gwas* would have done as well.

The word *Gessatae* should rather be derived from *ceisiait*, in the modern orthography *ceisiaid*, men that we have been obliged to *seek* for, or a help *sought* for, auxiliaries, being not our own people, but hired.

CHAP. X.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GESSI, WHICH SERVIUS SAYS SIGNIFIED IN THE GAULISH "VIRI FORTES", VALIANT MEN.

MR. CAMDEN says that *Guassdewr* in the British signifies *fortis* and *strenuus*, that is, valiant and active. This was right for aught Mr. Camden knew; but he should not have meddled with the language if he had not known better. This *gwas dewr*, falsely wrote *guassdewr*, is two words; and by the nature and texture of the language it cannot possibly be a compound, which would be *dewr was*; and it would not serve the purpose, for it would lose the *g*.

Gwas is a servant, and *dewr* valiant; but what hath a servant to do in this case? To no purpose in the world but to make a similitude of sounds between *Gessi* and *gwas*. Thus it is when we walk in the dark we knock our heads against the walls.

Dewr, of the two words, is that which hath the signification of valour or strength here; and a *gwas* may be without any valour. But can anybody find any similitude between *dewr* and *Gessi*?

So if *Gessi* in the Gaulish tongue had signified cowards, Mr. Camden could have made the British tongue to answer that too, by adding *llwrf* to it; and by this new method of comparing languages, all the nations in the world may be proved to have spoke the same language in the time of the Romans. *Gwas llwrf* makes as good a show in a Latin book as *gwass dewr*.

It will be objected that Mr. Camden's opinion was right according to my own confession, though his proofs were wrong. The answer is in everybody's mouth,—*Falsehood cannot produce Truth*. If it was asserted that Cæsar transported his troops into Britain in cockle-shells, it would want a proof that he transported here any troops at all. But the word in Virgil, from whence it is taken, is *Gesus*, and not *Gessus*,—

— Duo quisque Alpina coruscant
Gesa manu.

And *Gesa*, says Servius in his notes on Virgil, is *Hastates viriles*; for the Gauls, says he, call strong men *Gesos*. So that the truth is, this *gesa* of Virgil signified the Gaulish youth, or young men, active in arms; for *gwas* in the old Celtic signified a young man, as *goas* doth still in the Armoric; and in that sense the word was used in Britain about 1200 years ago, as we find in the works of Llywarch Hen:

Am gwyp hên chwerddid gwên gwas.
(The young laughs at the fall of the old.)

Ll. Hen, Engl. Calangauaf.

And it is used in that sense to this day in Wales, in some places, particularly in Cardiganshire. *Dere'ngwas* (Come, my lad).

CHAP. XI.

OF THE GAULISH WORD PENNINUM IN CESAR AND LIVY.

Alpibus Penninis, the highest top of the Alps. Livy says it doth not come from Hannibal and his Phœnicians passing over it, but from the Gaulish word *Penninum*, signifying the highest tops of mountains. Mr. Camden says that the Britains call the tops of mountains *pen*, and proves it from their having the highest mountains in Wales called Pen-mon Maur, Pendle, and Pennigent, and that the name of the Appenine in Italy comes from no other original. This last assertion may be true, but it doth not follow so from these proofs, which are false.

We have no mountain in Wales called Penmon Maur. Then what is become of the argument? But we have a mountain called Penmaen Mawr; but far from being one of the highest mountains in Wales. And it was not called so because of its height; for there is another little mountain near it, called Penmaen Bach; and their names signify Great *Penmaen* and Little *Penmaen*.

There are other places of this name which are not high mountains, as Penmaen Rhos, Dol Benmaen, etc. Penmaen signifies the top of a stone or rock; but *Penmon* is a place in Anglesey, where there is no high rock; but is so called because it is the extreme end of Môn, or Anglesey, for *pen* signifies also the extreme end of a thing as well as the top or head.

Pendle Mountain, mentioned by Mr. Camden, is not to be found in Wales under that name; nor can I find what place he meant by Pennigent.

But to pass over these wild guesses without foundation, we will examine about the meaning of the word *pen*.

Pen, properly in the Celtic, is a *head*, as *pen dyn*, man's head.

Pen, applied to an office, is chief, as *penswyddog* is chief officer.

Pen, applied to manufactured matter, signifies the extreme end of a thing, as *dau ben ffon*, the two ends of a stick.

Pen, applied to time, signifies end or extreme, as *pen y flwyddyn*, the year's end ; which Celtic phrases produced Nennius's *caput anni*, for the year's end, which shews Nennius was a Welshman.

Pen, applied to a thing that stands erect, signifies end, as *pen uchaf*, *pen isaf*, the uppermost end and the lowermost end.

Pen, applied to land or high ground, signifies summit or top, as *pen yr allt*, the top of the hill ; *pen y mynydd*, the top of the mountain ; *pen y graig*, the top of a rock. And there are places of all these names.

But Penninum, take off the Latin termination *um*, is plainly *Pennin* ; and in the ancient Celtic orthography which hath been used by the Britains till of late years, the word *Penwyn*, which signifies white top or white head, was wrote *Penvin*. I will leave the rest to the reader's judgment to determine whether Penninum was not formed from *Penwyn*, *Penvinum*.

There is no manner of doubt but the Apennine Mountains, which reach from the Alps through all Italy to its extreme end, were so called from the Gaulish word *E Penvin*, the white top mountain, which in the present British orthography would be *Y Penwyn*. We have a very high mountain in Wales whose name was formed from words of the same signification, *Berwyn*, from *bar*, top, and *gwyn*, white ; and also several mountains which have *pen* in their names, as Penbre, Penllech, Peniarth, Pen y Darren, Penmaen, etc.

CHAP. XII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BACHAUDÆ, WHICH WERE CERTAIN BANDS OF MEN, IN DIOCLETIAN'S TIME, THAT STROVE IN GAUL AGAINST THE ROMAN POWER.

MR. CAMDEN says that the Romans gave the name of *Bacaudarum* to some multitudes of rustics that raised against the Romans in Gaul in Diocletian's time; and that *Beichiad* in the British is a swineherd. What occasion was there to turn these bands of soldiers into swineherds? Would not shoemakers, tailors, or any other tradesmen that armies are composed of have done as well? But we should have been told that these *Bacaudæ* were also called *Bagaudæ* and *Bagodæ*. (See Prosper in *Chron.*, and Salvianus, *L. G.*) And I must here inform the reader that *Beichiad* doth not, nor ever did, in the British or any branch of the Celtic, signify a swineherd. The word is *meichiad* in the British, as plainly derived from *moch*, swine, as the English word shepherd is from sheep. And in the Irish, *muicidhe* is a swineherd, from *muc*, swine; as if we should say in Welsh *mochydd*, which shews how these Celtic dialects support one another. *Meichiaid*, by no declensions or flections of nouns, can ever be turned to *Beichiaid*, and was the word in use in Britain twelve hundred years ago, as appears by Llywarch Hen:

Bid lawen meichiad wrth uchenaid gwynt.—*Engl. y Bidiau.*

That is, let the swineherd rejoice at the sighs of the wind; because on a hard gale of wind the acorns fall to feed his swine.

But what similitude is there between *meichiad* and *Bagaudæ* or *Bagodæ*? If Mr. Camden had been versed

in the different dialects of the Celtic retained to this day in Ireland, the Highlands, Armorica, and Wales, he would have seen that *Bagach* in Irish is war-like, that *Bagat* in the Armoric signifies a troop or crew, and that *Bagad* or *Bagawd* in the British signifies the same with the Latin *turmæ*, a troop or a company of horsemen. To shew its affinity with *Bacaudæ* better, the word was wrote by the ancient Celtæ *Bacavd*. Who would ever look out for swineherds to prove this, and not be able to find them at last ?

CHAP. XIII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BRACCÆ.

I SHALL not dwell long on Mr. Camden's comparison of *bratt* (a rag) in the British with *braccæ*, a kind of wearing apparel used by the Gauls and Britains, which Diod. Siculus [says] was of various colours ; nor on Mr. Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, making breeches of it. Who that ever saw a North British plad can help observing that *braccis*, *bracca*, or *brachas*, is the same with the British *brych-wisg*, in the old orthography *brecvisc*, which very name describes a Scotch plad ? For *brechwisg* signifies a party-coloured dress. Surely it cannot be from *rags* that the whole nation of the Gallia Braccata had their name, but from wearing this plad.

CHAP. XIV.

OF THE GAULISH WORD BRANCE.

MR. CAMDEN compares the Gaulish word *Brance* with what he calls a British word, *guinenth vranc*. I am

sorry to see any man guilty of such an intolerable blunder. In the first place there are no such words in the British as *guinenth vranc*. If he meant *gwenith Ffrainc*, it signifies French wheat, which is but a modern word. But this word *brance* is mentioned so far back as the time of Pliny to be a Gaulish word for some kind of grain or bread-corn, barley, rye, or wheat ; therefore *Ffranc* had then no business with it, it being before the *Ffranks* had any footing in Gaul, and is quite out of the question.

What, then, is the Gaulish word *brance*? *Bara* in the British and Armoric signifies bread, from whence it may be more rationally derived than from a *Frank* or an *Alman*.

CHAP. XV.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GLISCO MERGA, WHICH THE ROMANS CALLED CANDIDA MERGA. THIS IS THAT KIND OF EARTH WITH WHICH WE MANURE GROUND, BY THE ENGLISH AS WELL AS WELSH CALLED MARL.

THIS white *merga*, Mr. Camden says, might be in British called *gluys marl*, for that *gluys* in British signifies splendid. *Glwys*, and not *gluys*, is the word ; but it never signifies splendid, nor can be applied in any sense as an adjective to *marl*. The meaning of it is holy, pure, fair. But if Mr. Camden had known that the ancient Britains, for *glaswyn varl*, i.e., bluish white marl, wrote *glasgvin margl*, he need not have strained *glwys* out of its own sense. *Marl gwyn*, or *marl glaswyn*, is the word used in Wales for white marl to this day ; which, if turned into a compound (for which this language is as remarkable as the Greek), will make *glaswyn varl*.

CHAP. XVI.

OF THE GAULISH WORD GALBA.

THIS word is found in Suetonius, and signified among the Gauls, very fat. Mr. Camden compares it with *galluus*, which he says is a British word signifying *prægrandis*, very great or large. But *galluus* never hath that signification in the British, but always signifies powerful, potent, valiant, or strong, as *galach* also doth in the Irish, and *gallondus* in the Armoric. How surprisingly these languages agree that have been so long separated!

Suppose Mr. Camden had it his own way; very great and large is not always very fat. A very little mouse may be very fat, and a very great and large elephant may be very lean. If Mr. Camden hath fallen into such traps, what will become of the little, piddling etymologists? We have no word in any of the branches of the Celtic this day that sounds like *Galba*, signifying fat. So if it ever was, it is lost.

CHAP. XVII.

OF THE GAULISH WORD CERVISIA.

Cervisia, says Mr. Camden, the Gaulish word for ale or beer, agrees with the British *keirch*, i.e., oats, of which the Britains made drink in many places. We should have been told also that the word is also wrote *cerevisia*, and that Pliny attributes this liquor to the Gauls, and says they made it of barley. How comes it, then, to be derived from oats? Let any man travel through Wales, and he will learn at every alehouse that ale made of barley-malt, which is the only ale they

sell there, is called *cwrw*, and sometimes wrote *cwrf* or *cwryf*, and in the ancient orthography was *cwriv*. Would anybody then look out for *keirch* (oats) to compare with *cerevisia*? The Britains know of no other name for this liquor, which was common to them and the Gauls, than *cwrw*, *cwrf*, or *cwryf*, which the Gauls, by a small variation of dialect, might call *cyrvys*; and the word this day, in Wales, for *cervisarius* is *cyrvydd*.

Pobydd a chyrvydd a chog.

The poets, who were well acquainted with this liquor, knew how to name it.

Cwrw a gei is Crug Ienan.—*L. G. Oothi*.

Criafonllwyn cwrf unlliw.—*Gutto'r Glyn*.

Eli calon carw da.—*Prov*.

(Good ale is a salve to the heart.)

If anybody is so obstinate as to say that the Britains borrowed their *cwrw* from the *cerevisia* of the Romans, which the Romans had formerly borrowed from the Gauls, they would do well to consider that the Gauls and Britains had this liquor in common; and the Britains had more occasion for it than the Gauls, as it supplied the place of wine; therefore it is very extraordinary that the Britains should forget the name of their darling liquor, and borrow it of the Romans, who had only borrowed it from the Gauls.

I might add many more words which Mr. Camden hath misapplied, as *lana*, *bulga*, *planerat*, *zitham*, *Morini*, etc.; but this is sufficient to shew that a person not perfectly—nay, even critically—acquainted with a language ought not to meddle with its roots and etymologies; and that we cannot expect a tolerable exactness in the Greeks' and Romans' manner of writing our

names of men and places when men of very great learning, and who had opportunities of being better informed, could commit such slips as we see are here committed. Had not we, then, better study our own natural antiquities, the several branches of the Celtic tongue, and the remains left of the history of that nation, than trust to any foreign aid found to be so insufficient ?

CHAP. XVIII.

OF THE BRITISH AUTHORS QUOTED IN THE FOLLOWING COLLECTION.

As there are British authors and treatises quoted in this book, some of which are very little, if at all, known among English antiquaries, it will not be amiss to give some account of them, that every authority may have its proper weight, and neither more nor less than the weight it should have ; for we should not deceive, but instruct. I shall slightly touch on the most ancient of them, so as to direct the curious that hath a mind to make a further inquiry.

1st. The most ancient British remains extant, or at least that hath come into my hands, is the British history called *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, or the Traditions of the British Bards, of which we have several very ancient copies in Wales in the British tongue. It begins with the Trojan colony, and ends with the reign of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. It hath gone among the Britains under the name of Tyssilio, a Bishop, son of Brochvael Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, who seems to me to be only the continuer of it from the Roman conquest to his own time, about the year 620 ; and that it was afterwards continued to the time of Cadwaladr by

another hand, who quotes a particular copy of Bede's *Ecclesiastical History*, which is not extant.

This history of the Britons, about the year 1150, was mangled and translated into Latin by Galfrid, Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph; and in that shape, in Latin, taking the name of the translator, it hath been mauled and abused by all the English almost that have wrote of the affairs of Britain since Camden's time, and by French and Dutch and everybody, though none of them ever saw the original author in the British tongue. This the Britains look upon to be very foul play, and such usage as was never offered to any other author in the world; for the ancient British copy differs greatly from Galfrid's translation both in names and facts. See more of this author in chap. ... and in title *Brut*.

2nd. The next is Myrddin Emrys, commonly Latinized Merlinus Ambrosius, who flourished about the year 450. We have some of his works extant in the British tongue. See more of him in chap. ... and in the letter *M*.

3rd. The next is Llywarch, surnamed Hen, or Llywarch the Old, a prince or nobleman of the borders of North Britain. He wrote of the wars of his own time, in which he was concerned, and in the *war-verse* called by the Britains *Englyn milwr*. He was one of King Arthur's generals, and of his council (as appears by the *Triades*), and lived to a very great age. He ended his days in Wales, after he had lost his country and family. We have extant, and I have now in my hands, several of his works. It seems he began to write about the year 520, and lived to the time of Cadwallon, which must be about 150 years, and his name implies it.

4th. Gildas, the angry monk, a North Briton, is the next in time. He wrote in Latin about the year 560. What we have of him has been mangled by the monks. See chap. ... and under letter *G*.

5th. Myrddin Wyllt, Aneurin Wawdrydd, and

6th. Taliessin. All flourished in the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd over the Britains about the year 570.

Myrddin Wyllt was a Caledonian or Pictish Briton, of whose works we have several very curious pieces extant relating to the wars of that age.

I have met with but few pieces of Aneurin Wawdrydd. His *Gododin*, an heroic poem, is the most curious.

But of Taliessin's works we have a great deal; but I think more mangled than any of the rest, because oftener copied. His *Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*, or Tombs of the Warriors of Britain, is a noble piece of antiquity, and strikes a great light on the history of those times, when compared with the *Triades*, the *Brut*, and the succeeding writers.

8th. The next thing of note which I have met with is the *Triades*, called in the British *Trioedd Ynys Prydain*. This little, curious treatise, or most of it, I take to have been wrote about the year 650, and some part of it collected out of the most ancient monuments of the kingdom; but not from the same fountain with *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, as there are facts and matters in the *Triades*, before the Roman conquest, not to be found in the *Brut*; and also several things after the Roman and Saxon conquests which the author of *Brut y Brenhinoedd* never would have omitted if he had met with them.

As the battles of Cadwallon are mentioned in the *Triades*, and Cadwaladr also once mentioned, I suppose

it to have been finished about the year 680 or soon after, though it hath not been the good luck of Nennius, who wrote almost two hundred years afterwards, to have met with it

9th. Soon after this was wrote *Hanes y 24 Brenhyn*, the History of the twenty-four kings that were most famous for building cities, etc., the ancient Saxon names being added to the British names of the cities. Guttyn Owen, the poet, about the year 1480, hath left a copy of this in his own handwriting; and, it seems, copied the very errors in his original, for he knew better than to commit those errors; a copy of which I have, besides some other copies of it. As this differs from the account in *Brut y Brenhynoedd*, it must have been taken from some other authority, for there has been no attempt made in any of the old copies of it that I have seen, to make it agree with the history of Tyssilio. Mr. Vaughan of Nannau has an old copy from Guttyn Owen's MS., A.D. 1757.

10th. Nennius, said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and (as he calls himself) disciple to Elbod, Bishop of North Wales, is the next in time. He wrote a history of the Britains, in Latin, about the year 840; but all the copies we have of it in the public libraries, under the name of Nennius, Gildas Nennius, Gildas Minor, etc., are exceeding incorrect, owing to the ignorance of transcribers; and most, if not all, the copies we have of it at Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, etc., have been done by a North Briton, as appears by his writing *mac* for *mab* (son) in the genealogy of Gwrtheyrn; unless we suppose that Samuel Beulanus, who wrote the genealogies, was a North Briton; or that Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton, was the author; for this *mac*

is no more than a deviation of dialect from *mab*, and may be a Loegrian distinction.

This history was published, with several others, by Dr. Gale at Oxford, A.D. 1691, but is very incorrect, and the notes and various readings tend more to confound than instruct, Mr. Gale being entirely unacquainted with the British language and writings.

There is a curious copy of this author, which I have seen, in the handwriting of the great antiquary, Mr. Rob. Vaughan, in Hengwrt Library, compared with the MSS. in Oxford, Cambridge, Cotton Library, Mr. Selden's, Mr. Camden's, Sir Simon D'Ewes, Dr. Markham, Usher, etc., besides several other copies in other parts of Wales, as at Llannerch, Cors y Gedol, etc.

Mr. Gale has left part of this author unpublished, because something of the same kind was in Ranulph Higden, an author that wrote about five hundred years after him. What shall we call this usage of our ancient British author? Would Mr. Gale have been allowed to use *Bede* after this manner, without being lashed to pieces for cutting off the limbs of a venerable, ancient writer, as he is called? Why then is the British Nennius to be mutilated and cut into piecemeal? It is pity he is not taken care of by some able hand.

Some think that this book of Nennius was begun by Gildas, author of the epistle *De Excidio Britanniae*, about the year 560, and only continued by Nennius; for it is quoted by the name of Gildas in Tyssilio, and by many of our English historians, and by Sir John Pryse and Humphrey Llwyd; besides that in two MSS. in the Cotton Library it is to be seen wrote after the 61st chapter, "Here endeth the Acts of the Britains wrote by Gildas Sapiens." But Nennius, in his pre-

face, says it was his own collection from traditions, writings, and ancient British monuments, and also from foreign authors.

It seems to me, then, that Gildas ap Caw, the author of the epistle, was not the author of this ; but the real author's first name was Gildas, and after he had taken his degree of abbot, took the name of Nennius, which was a common thing in those early times ; for we know *Rhun ap Urien* was named *Paulinus* by Pope Gregory upon his being made a missionary to the Saxons ; and that the true name of St. Patrick was *Maenwyn*, but was named *Patricius* by Pope upon his being made his legate to Ireland. So it is no improbable thing that Nennius was this man's *ecclesiastical name* only, and that the book is entitled (as it is in some ancient copies) Gildas Nennius, to distinguish it from Gildas ap Caw, the North Briton ; and in some copies Gildas Minor, as that at Oxford ; in others, Gildas Sapiens (by mistake I suppose) ; and in others, plain Nennius. And this gave a handle to persons that knew nothing of it, such as Polydore Virgil and his followers Vertot, Nicolson, etc., to call it Pseudo-Gildas, or false Gildas, as if it was impossible there should be two men of the name of Gildas. See more in chap.

11th. Our MSS. of genealogies, which are spread all over the kingdom, and agree in the main without any material difference, are some of the most ancient remains of Celtic antiquities now in being, and bespeak themselves to be genuine ; for it is impossible to impose a whole race of ancestors on any single man, let alone the whole nation ; and these genealogies must naturally be continued from age to age, from father to son ; and in a nation who have always kept their ground since their

first plantation, it is ridiculous to imagine that they would change their ancestors for any new-fangled names. These *antiquities* of the Britains are different enough from any supposed genealogies that may be called Saxon, for those nations are owned to be illiterate (and no man hath pretended to prove them otherwise) when they invaded this island. The Britons, then, have no small reason to glory in their ancient genealogies, as they are such a considerable evidence of their antiquity in their native country. Among these is *Bonedd Gwyr y Gogledd*.

12th. The history of the *Cowri*, or Cambro-British princes, who built the forts on the mountains of Wales, seems to be very ancient ; but I cannot so much as guess at the time it was wrote. This MS. is in Hengwrt.

13th. *Bonhedd y Saint*, or the Noble Descent of the Saints of Britain, the founders of the churches and religious houses which still bear their names all over Wales. This is a most valuable piece of antiquity, a very ancient copy of which is now extant (1760) at Llannerch.

14th. The works of the British Poets from about the Danish Conquest to the time of Queen Elizabeth are so numerous that it is needless to say anything of them here, but refer you to the body of the work for each by name. But I shall only remark that poetry and good language was in greater perfection here a little before and a little after the Norman Conquest than it hath been since, and that the historical parts of those works are a great light to our historians, both English and Welsh, Irish and Scotch.

CHAP. XIX.

It will be objected by some, that it looks odd that these unheard-of things have not been advanced sooner, for that we have had very able antiquaries in England and Wales for many ages past. Where hath the book of *Triades* been all this while? Where hath the British copy of Tyssilio Iain, the Catalogues of ancient Cities, the Dictionaries of the several branches of the Celtic tongues, the inscriptions in the ancient Celtic character, the works of the ancient British poets, the old MSS. of genealogies, the remains of Druidism, the account of the tombs of the warriors of Britain, the book of British proverbs, the history of the twenty-four kings that built cities, the history of the Cowri that built forts on mountains, *Bonhedd y Saint*?

In answer to this we say that though the Britains had these things in their possession, it doth not follow that the English antiquaries and historians should know anything of them, nor that the few Welsh antiquaries that have wrote should know them all; and in all ages there have been more antiquaries than there hath been publishers.

Everybody the least versed in the history of Britain knows what implacable hatred there was *formerly*, for above a thousand years, between these two nations, from the year 449 to the year 1485, and which hath but lately subsided. The English nation were so noted for their ferocity to strangers that it became a proverb in Wales,—

Calon Sais wrth Gymro;

i.e., the heart of an Englishman to a Welshman. But the case is now altered: witness, among other things,

the great and generous subscriptions of the English towards the publication of the Welsh Bible lately, under the care of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, which shews they have a greater regard for the Welsh than the Welsh have for themselves.

Is it any more strange that there were ancient MSS. in Wales, unknown to the English, than that there were plants growing on Snowdon which no Englishman ever heard of till within our days the indefatigable Mr. Edward Llwyd described them, as well as other rarities of that country? The same excellent person was the first that gave the English antiquaries any light into *these things*, by giving an account, in his *Archæologia Britannica*, of the ancient MSS. he had the luck to meet with, or heard of, in his travels through England, Wales, and Ireland. His account, imperfect as it is, is more than any English writer ever dreamt of, or so much as expected to be found among us; and his book will stand for ever as a noble attempt of retrieving the Celtic tongue and its antiquities from oblivion.

The British book of *Triades*, though to this day very little (if at all) known among English antiquaries, hath been always quoted by our British poets from age to age, though I am certain Galfrid, the Latin translator of Tyssilio, never saw it, so little did he know of our antiquities, or else he would have embellished that history with its contents, instead of those ridiculous things which in his translation he hath added to it out of Myrddin Emrys's works and oral tradition.

Mr. Robt. Vaughan, our excellent antiquary, about A.D. 1630 attempted a translation of the *Triades* into English, and Mr. W. Morris of Cefn y Braich says he

interprets it surprisingly; but this was too hard a task even for Mr. Vaughan. This English translation he gave to Archbishop Usher, but we have heard no further of it; and I suppose the copy is lost, unless it is among his papers in Hengwrt.

Camden quotes this book of *Triades* in his *Britannica* as of ancient authority, to prove the Britains joining the Cimbrians and Gauls in some expeditions against Italy and Greece; and also in Shropshire, about Caer Caradoc. But had he dealt fairly with us, and used the other authorities found in that book, he might have saved most of the objections which he has so artfully put in the mouths of his great men. He did not dare to attack a national history in his own person, but pretended to defend it with all his eloquence; but it was against the intention of his plan to own anything existing among the Britains which would clear up their history (though he committed a slip in mentioning the *Triades* at all), as his scheme was to be the father of the history of Britain.

Mr. Nicolson, in his *Historical Library*, has behaved still worse than Mr. Camden, for he knew so little of the book, and speaks so slightly of it, that he supposes it to be what Camden quotes and calls in his *Remains* the Book of Triplicities. He might as well have called the Book of Ecclesiasticus the *Triades*; for the British *Triades* is merely historical, and the other is only a rhetorical collection of wise sayings and proverbs.

Though this British book of *Triades* was, according to the judgment of Mr. Rob. Vaughan, the antiquary, about A.D. 1630, about a thousand years old, neither Bede, Nennius, nor Galfrid, knew anything of it. No more did they of the works of the British poets. Bede

could not ; and Nennius, where he attempts to mention some of them, scarce knew their names, unless those blunders were committed by his transcribers.

If Galfrid, when he translated Tyssilio, had known the works of Myrddin Wyllt, Taliessin, and Llywarch Hen, he would have found in them abundance of historical passages to embellish the history then in his hand, where it is most blind and bald. What hath he added to Tyssilio ? Flamines and Archflamines of his own invention ; some fine-formed speeches of his own ; and the dark and abstruse prophecy of Myrddin Emrys, called the Great Prophecy ; and some trifles which had better been out.

By the very style of Tyssilio's *British History* it appears that the first part of it is very ancient, and that it was put in the form it is now about the year 600 or before, probably by Tyssilio ; and from Tyssilio to Cadwaladr by, I think, another hand.

Though it doth not appear that Galfrid knew anything of the *Triades*, yet the *British poets*, his cotemporaries, Meilir Brydydd, Daniel, Cynddelw, etc., were well versed in the writings of the ancient poets and historians, and in the *Triades*, as appears by their works.

Can any antiquary now in the kingdom say he knows every old Saxon MS. now existing ? No ; no more than he knows every old house in the kingdom, or all the old coins that are in private hands. Why then is it urged that if such and such MSS. were in being in the time of Gildas, of Nennius, of Galfrid, etc., they must have seen them ? This is childish reasoning, as if no ancient MS. in the kingdom could possibly escape the eyes of a monk, an abbot, or a bishop, when it doth not appear to us that they ever made any inquiries

after such MSS. out of their own monasteries, and when it plainly appears that the clergy had an utter aversion to the works of the British bards, who were the historians of the ancient Britains ; and the bards, perhaps, were not behind hand with them.

CHAP. XX.

I FORESEE it will be objected that a very great stress is laid here on proofs out of the British poets, and that among the greatest modern historians in Europe such proofs are reckoned but slight, and not so much regarded as the authorities of prose writers of history, or regular historians (as they call them), learned in antiquities, etc.

Fable (they say) is an ingredient in poetry ; and Vertot, the French historian, in a sneer on an historical poem of the Britains of Armorica, which they call their Breviary, says that fables never succeed better than in verse. But men of greater weight in the learned world than Vertot, and in affairs of the greatest consequence, viz., the dominion of the British seas, have not thought it beneath them to make use of poetical authorities, not only to prove the use of words, but also the use of things. The admirable Selden, in his *Mare Clausum*, condescends to make use of the authority of an English poet, G. Chaucer, no older than Richard III's time, to prove the dominion of the sea in the English in those days ; and in the same manner Virgil, Ovid, Plantus, and other ancient poets, are quoted by the assertors of *Mare Liberum*. See *Mar. Claus.*, p. 5.

These objectors should also consider that nations

differ in their customs, and what is true in France is not always so in other countries ; and that the most ancient histories were originally in verse, but more particularly among the Gauls and Britains who were under the Druidical government, the recorders of the actions of their great men being a branch of their religious institution ; or, in other words, their bards were their historians, who handed down to posterity (witness Lucan) the ancient traditions of their ancestors ; and this was the case of other northern nations, the Swedes, Islanders, etc., who had their scalds. See Olaus Wormius. This method of historical writing, and also the very kind of verse, hath kept its ground in Britain, in spite of the Roman power, till after the Romans left them.

The kind of verse in which the bards wrote their exploits in war was called *Englyn Milwr*, a triplet stanza of seven syllables each verse. The meaning of the name is the warrior's verse, or military verse. I make no doubt but the North American war-song is of the same original, where, in their meetings, or before a battle, they all join in this military song, which gives an account of the brave actions of their ancestors maintaining their liberties, and is the greatest incentive to courage that can possibly be. It is observable that the most ancient poetry in the world was in triplet verse of seven or eight syllables.

In ancient times, among the Britains, it was common for the princes themselves to write their own actions in verse,—and who more able to do it ? Llywarch Hen, a nobleman of North Britain, hath left us an account of the wars he was concerned in, in this very kind of verse, *Englyn Milwr* ; and in such a pathetic, honest,

plain manner that there can be no room to suspect him of falsehood or unfair dealings. Here are no embellishments, no fictions, no show of art, and but a plain relation of matters of fact, not without their beauties. This was about a hundred years after we had thrown off the Roman yoke. Our princes and generals continued this custom of writing their own actions in verse as late as Henry II's time, for the famous warrior, Howel ap Owain Gwynedd (brother of Madoc, who first discovered America), hath wrote his own battles in a most elegant though a modest manner, of which we have several copies in Wales. Hath not J. Cæsar wrote his own actions? And what deterred other emperors from doing the same was that they had not matter enough, or that they were not as great masters of fighting and writing as he was, and that he had got the start of them.

It should be also observed the Britains, Gauls, and Irish, never could be brought into the same way of thinking with the Greeks and Romans in regard to heroic poetry. Poetry was so sacred with these Celtic people, as being a branch of their religion, that they never suffered invented fables (the chief ingredient in heroic poetry) to have a footing in it, which is the reason that neither the Gauls, Britains, Irish, Ersh, Picts, Cornish, or Armoricans, ever had to this day a poem in the nature of the *Iliad* or *Æneid*, though most other nations took a foolish pride in imitating them. So that what in one nation is called an heroic poem, and the grandest performance in human art, is in another nation called a fabulous, empty song or poem stuffed with flourishes and the scum or over-boiling of the poet's brains, to please a vain, boasting people; as

if the nation had no real actions of valour of their own to be recorded in poetry, but must have recourse to fictitious gods, to fictitious heroes, to fictitious battles, and such anachronisms that a grave Celtic writer would be ashamed of. Is it not agreed upon that Æneas and Dido, who Virgil hath brought together, were really two hundred years distant ?

Historians used to these kinds of writings may well call poetry fabulous and fictitious. But that is not the case of the British bards. Poetry with them is, and hath been, the sacred repository of the actions of great men, and hath been always so from the most ancient times, as the Song of Moses was, among the Jews, of the defeat of the Egyptians. Taliessin's historical poem of the tombs of the warriors of Britain is a noble piece of history, which will last while the nation has a being; but is exceeded by *Gododin*, an heroic poem of Aneurin.

Though other nations, more devoted to the Greek and Roman learning, may call this way of thinking a mark of Celtic barbarity, and speaking unlike scholars, the Britains own it is so in the Roman proud manner of speaking, but insist that the assertion is not founded on truth or nature, and therefore not to be regarded.

CHAP. XXI.

It is to be observed that among the learned writers of the British nation who have wrote in Latin, such as Gildas, Nennius, Asserius, Galfrid, etc., not one of them hath mentioned a word to the honour of these Druidical bards, and of their manner of recording historical facts ; and scarce a word of the Druidical learning, no

more than if they had never heard of the Druids. What could be the reason of all this silence? Foreign writers, and also the British writers in their own native language, often mention them with great honour.

Nis gwyr namyn Duw a dewinion byd a diwyd dderwyddon.

Dysgogan derwyddon dewrwlad i esgar

I wisgwyd weiniviad.—*Cynddelw, i Ow. Cyfeiliog.*

Drudion a Veirddion

A fawl neb Dragon

Namyn draig ai dirpar.—*Id.*

Dywawd derwyddon dadeni haelion

● O hil Eryron o Eryri.—*Prydydd Moch.*

Let it be taken notice of that these writers in the Latin tongue were ecclesiastics, and that their heat and zeal against Druidism and paganism drove them beyond themselves, for Christianity in those early times could bear no competition. The reason is this. In the infancy of Christianity here, the zeal of the Christians were so very hot that nothing favouring of paganism was to be mentioned publicly without incurring the displeasure of the clergy; and when the Church of Rome got the upper hand here, then everybody knows that ignorance was the mother of their devotion. Let the learned ancient Druids be ever so learned, it was reckoned a sin and a scandal for a clergyman to borrow anything from them, for all Druidical learning was called vain philosophy. And is not this the cant to this very day among some kind of Christians?

The British poets, in the beginning of Christianity here, were a class of people distinct enough from the clergy, and were members of the civil power, being made use of by the ruling princes in a political way, as prophets and family historians, who were not very well

liked by the Church, being strongly addicted to their ancient customs and Druidical traditions ; and, indeed, the poets thought themselves men of greater consequence, and better heard, than the clergy ; so that in the very height of the Popish power in Britain we find the poets ridiculing the monks and their superstitions and cheats :

Mor fran yr Ysbryd Glan.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Gwas arall a ddwg Seirioel, etc.

Dos dithe frawd i law dd—l.

D. ap Gwilym, and Co. Dwyngwen.

And in the declension of the Roman empire, and before the Saxons became Christians, the poets violently railed against the prevailing corruptions in the Church, and the idleness of the clergy :

Gwae offeiriaid byd, etc.—*Taliessin.*

Bid amlwg marchawc, bid redegawc gorwydd,

Bid mab llen yn chwannawc,

Bid aniwair dan eiriawc.—*Llywarch Hen.*

It is natural that a knight be public (popular),

A horse swift, a clergyman avaricious,

An unchaste man double-tongued.

Now let us examine who these learned British writers were, that wrote in Latin of the affairs of Britain, and which among other nations are ignorantly called the only ancient British historians, because they never heard of any other. All these writers before mentioned were of the clergy, not one layman among them. What is become of the laymen's writing then ? Why, they are in MSS., in everybody's hands in Wales, and in the works of their poets, who, as Di. Siculus owns, were the recorders of the valiant acts of their countrymen. See A. Marcellinus, Lucan, and Giraldus Cambrensis, Wynne's *Preface*.

Gildas was an angry monk who had run over to Armorica from a party who had got the upper hand in Britain, in which Cwstenyn, the reigning Prince, had killed two of his nephews, the sons of Medrawd ; and Arthur had killed his brother Howel. Sir J. Pryse, and Usher, *Primordia*.

Tyssilio, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, was Bishop of Powysland ; had his college and see at Meivod, when his brother Cynan reigned in Powys.

Nennius is said to be Abbot of Bangor is y Coed, and better acquainted with monks than with poets ; for where he mentions in his History a few of them, he hardly knows their names, or his transcribers have abused him much.

Asserius Menevensis, Bishop of Sherborne, and living with King Alfred and his tutor, etc., nephew to another Asser, Bishop of St. David's, hath wrote so little about the Britains that we can pass no judgment about his knowledge of them, though it is probable he assisted Alfred in translating and digesting the laws of the Britains, which he is said to have translated.

Galfridus Monemuthensis was at first a Benedictine monk, afterwards Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, and, as some say, Cardinal, which was a title common then in Britain. By his translation of Tyssilio's *Brut y Brenhinoedd* out of the Armorican British into the Latin, it appears that he was in a manner quite ignorant of the affairs of the Britains. He knew nothing of the British writers in the native language of the Britains, or else he would never have committed such blunders in his works as to turn Llew ap Cynfarch into Lotho, Meuric into Marius, Gwalchmai into Walganus, Medrawd into Mordredus, Julian

into Sulgenin, Rhun Baladr Brasin to Rudhudibras (as the Latin MSS. have it) as well as printed copies. If he had been acquainted with the ancient British writers he would have known that Llew and Urien and Aron were sons of Cynfarch Hen o'r Gogledd; and Llywarch Hen, who was cotemporary with these three brothers, would have set him right, whose works we have extant.

Besides the gaps which Galfrid hath left in the History, which he might have filled up out of the British writers, if he had known anything of them, it is a weak thing to say that the Britains had no poetical or historical writings among them, because that an Archdeacon of Monmouth or a Bishop of St. Asaph knew nothing of them.

CHAP. XXII.

Now we have taken a short view of these writers commonly known by the name of British historians, and we find them all ecclesiastics, people who had then an utter aversion to our poets and writers in our native language, and therefore it was their principle not to have any intercourse with them and their writings.

It will be allowed that the knowledge of books, and consequently histories, is more universal now, since the invention of printing, than it was when Galfrid translated the British History into Latin at the request of Walter Calenus, an Archdeacon of Oxford. Would it be any wonder if even now, in our illuminated age, when everybody almost is a philosopher and an historian, an Archdeacon of Oxford should give an Archdeacon of Bangor or St. Asaph a Welsh history out of the Bodleian Library, for such there are, to be trans-

lated into Latin, and that it should happen that the Welsh archdeacon should make a bungling piece of work of it? having never seen so much as an ancient manuscript in his mother's tongue, or looked into its antiquities, and being only what we call Latin and Greek, a mere scholar.

Doth his ignorance prove there are no ancient manuscripts in Wales? But this is the logic made use of by the opposers of the British History. If there had been, say they, such MSS. in being, Gildas, Tyssilio, Nennius, Bede, etc., would have made mention of them. And my logic is the direct contrary; and to me it is plain that if every layman's house in Wales, in those days, abounded with such manuscripts, and every parish with poets, these imperious clergymen, bishops, abbots, and monks, would not have vouchsafed to take notice of them. The Latin tongue was their idol, which had remained here as a relic of the Roman imperial government, and was afterwards a great means to help to introduce the Roman papistical government here. Is it not as possible to suppose an Abbot of Bangor in those days ignorant of the Welsh tongue, as it is now a Welsh Bishop?

Everybody that hath read Mr. Edw. Llwyd's *Arch. Brit.* knows that he hath been indefatigable in searching for ancient British MSS., and yet I know of great numbers in Wales that he never saw or heard of, and several that I have in my own possession; nay, even the copy of the *Triades* which he made use of was but an incorrect one, and had not been compared with the various genuine copies which the great antiquary, Mr. R. Vaughan, had in his possession; and this hath led Mr. Llwyd astray in his etymological guesses, who,

by the strength of a pregnant wit and a great knowledge of languages, hath overrun the bounds of the Celtic tongue as it had been settled by the British bards, and wrested abundance of words to please his own luxurious fancy. Yet I am far from despising Mr. Llwyd's works : they are great and surprising. But it is pity that he was not better acquainted with the writings of our bards, which could not be without being himself acquainted with the rules of the British poetry, which he was not, as shall be shown in its proper place. He had also the misfortune of being cotemporary with other great men of the same way of thinking with himself, which was a great help to lead him astray, viz., Mr. Pezron, Abbot of Chennay in Little Britain in France, author of the *Antiquities of Nations* ; Mr. Baxter, Master of the Mercer's School in London, author of the *Glossography* ; and Mr. Rowlands of Anglesey, author of the *Mona Antiqua* : three persons of extraordinary talents, and of very extensive knowledge in languages, and of fine heads for etymologizing. But Mr. Baxter and Mr. Rowlands, giving a loose to their fancies, and not observing the same caution with Monsr. Pezron, lost themselves in a fog. Mr. Pezron's guesses were at first privately weighed with the authorities of ancient authors, and then artfully produced as mere guesses and probabilities ; and all of a sudden he throws upon you a heap of ancient authorities to back his reasonings. But the others, not aware of this art, have ingeniously enough followed his method of guessing, but want ancient authorities to back them.

It is not a great knowledge in modern languages (which may swell a man up with pride and self-sufficiency) that will make a man master of the Celtic

tongue and its branches and antiquities, but it must be a great knowledge in the Celtic writers. A man that applies himself to study the Hebrew or Chaldean will find very little help, or none at all, from his knowledge in the French, Spanish, Portuguese, Italian, or the school languages, the Latin and Greek. The Hebrew hath nothing to do with them, no more than the Celtic hath. He that would be master of the Celtic tongue, and capable of finding the etymology of it, and of its curious structure, should be acquainted with Aneuryn Wawdrydd and Bardd Glas o'r Gadair, Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, Taliessin, etc., rather than with Homer, Virgil, Tasso, or Milton, etc.

Mr. Baxter says that in the Celtic, *pend* and *cond* signified a head; but there is no man, living or dead, besides himself that says so. Mr. Rowlands says that the Ferry of Porthaethwy, the passage over Menai to Anglesey, was called so, q. d. Porth-aeth-hwy, *i.e.*, as he explains it, the *port which they passed*; but the words will neither bear that signification in the British, nor doth any ancient author back it, or is there any case parallel to it. *Aeth* and *hwy* do not agree in construction, and will not do at all. If he had considered that the name of the commot adjoining to this Ferry is *Dindaethwy*, or *Tindaethwy*, which is plainly Daethwy's Fort, he would have looked out for the ruins of that fort in that commot, and would probably have found it near this ferry or passage, which took its name, beyond all doubt, from the same person, *Daethwy*, and the fort he had here; consequently the name of the Ferry should be wrote Porth Ddaethwy, *i.e.*, Daethwy's Passage or Port. See Mabinogi Bran ap....

Cynhaethwy ap Herbert ap Godwin Iarll Cernyw a Dyfneint.—*Llyfr Achau*.

CHAP. XXIII.

THE better to understand the reason of the difference between the real Celtic names, and the same names in Roman authors, you are to consider that the Roman writers made it a general rule to soften the harsh names of the towns and countries, etc., of the nations conquered by them, as appears by Pliny Junior's letter to Caninius (L. 8, Ep. 4.): "Some little trouble, too, you will find is to soften the names of these barbarous people, and particularly of their towns, so as they shall not shock our ears when they come into verse. But there is nothing so harsh and dissonant but what may be made harmonious, or at least tolerable, with a little care and alteration. Besides, if it were lawful for Homer to contract, to extend, and to turn words (even of Grecian extraction), for the better cadence of his verse, why should not the same privilege be allowed you, especially since it is not affected but necessary?" What truth can we expect, then, in Roman writers in relation to names? And what have we to trust to but our own ancient writers, who made it the greatest crime to alter their language or names? There was something of this temper among the Gauls (French) even as low down as the time of Montaigne; and it may not be amiss to set down that ingenious man's opinion of this affair, as few men understood mankind better than he. (Mont., L. 1, c. 46.) A gentleman, a neighbour of mine (says he), a great admirer of antiquity, and who was always preferring the excellency of

preceding times in comparison with this present age of ours, did not, among the rest, forget to magnify the lofty and magnificent sounds of the gentlemen's names of those days. Don Grumedan, Quadregan, Angelisan, etc., which but to hear named he perceived to be other kind of men than Pierre, Guillot, and Michel.

I am mightily pleased with Jaques Amiot for leaving throughout a whole French oration the Latin names entire, without varying and dissecting them to give them a French termination. It seemed a little harsh and rough at first; but already custom, by the authority of Plutarch, whom he took for an example, hath overcome that novelty.

I have often wished that such as write chronicle histories in Latin would leave our names as they find them, and as they are and ought to be; for in making Vaudemont Valemontance, and metamorphosing names to make them suit better with the Greek or Latin, we know not where we are, and *with the persons of the men lose the benefit of the story.*

To conclude. It is a scurvy custom, and of very ill consequence, that we have in our kingdom of France to call every one by the name of his mannor or segneury, and the thing in the world that doth the most prejudice, and confound families and descents. So far Montaigne.

Leland, the great oracle of antiquity among the English, by his not being able to find any writings of laymen in his search, concludes that there was very little learning in Britain after the Saxon conquest of Loegria, except among the monks. He searched among the monasteries, and knew nothing of our writers in the British tongue; but we that are acquainted with the

British writers (who affected to write in their own language, and took a pride in it), insist that the British tongue never was wrote in greater perfection than a little before and a little after the Norman conquest, which shews that the learning then in vogue among the Britains was the studying and polishing of their own language ; and in that language their antiquities and history must be searched for, and not in what Mr. Leland and others call the learned languages.

It will be again objected, and it is very well known to be true, that the lives of the saints of Britain and Ireland are more stuffed with incredible miracles than any other nation on earth, and that even Bollandus, Baronius (see Fleetwood's *Pref.*), and the greatest sticklers for the miracles of the Church of Rome, are even ashamed of them ; and, indeed, nothing can come up with the many men's heads which St. Beuno hath set on, which had been cut clean off ; St. Ffred's eye dropping out, and put in again ; and abundance of the like absurdities. So that it is concluded that either the nation must be very silly that could swallow this kind of cookery, or the writers very ignorant that prepared it for them ; and therefore it may be probable the historians and poets of the same nations may be guilty of the same foibles as the writers of the lives of their saints are.

The first part of this charge is too true ; but if you consider that neither poets nor any lay historians had any hand in writing these lives of the saints, and that they were the entire production of monks, who wrote them with a view of bringing a grist to their own mill in the monastery, the bards will be acquitted, who for the most part not only despised these pretended mira-

cles, but exposed them in verse. And if our British monks have had a more fertile invention in writing these miracles than other dull nations, it only shews they were greater masters of their trade, and it is pity their talents were not better employed. I own these monks and abbots, by means of keeping plentiful tables and cellars, have found some poor, wandering poets that for the sake of their bellies have put some of these contrived legends, or lives of the saints, in good verse, which became a means of making them public; but these are but a few, and modern.

There was, in D. ap Gwilym's time, about A.D. 1390, a vast concourse from all parts of Wales to the Monastery of St. Dwynwen in Anglesey, now called Llanddwyn, in ruins. Here were their constant waxlights kept at the tomb of this virgin saint, where all persons in love applied for remedy, and which brought vast profit to the monks; and Dwynwen was as famous among the Britains, in affairs of love, as Venus ever was among the Greeks and Romans. But David ap Gwilym's ludicrous manner of applying to this saint for relief, and his publishing it in a poem which is in everybody's hands, shews how slightly the poets made of these religious cheats:

"Dear St. Dwynwen (says he), by your virginity I beg of you, and by the soul of your great father *Brychan*, send this girl to meet me in the grove. You are in Heaven. God will not be angry with you for it, nor turn you out, for he will not undo what he hath done", etc.

Another poet, describing the craft of the monks in carrying little images about, and exchanging them for provision, etc., says:

Un a arwain yn orïog
 Gurig lwyd dan gwr ei glog ;
 Gwas arall a ddwg Seirïoel
 A naw o gaws yn ei goel ;
 Drwy undeb erchi'r Drindawd
 Cnuf o wlan accw neu flawd.

One carries the greyheaded *Cyricus* under his cloak ; another carries St. Seiriol with nine cheeses in his arms, and so exchange them for wool and flour. The image of St. Seiriol was to help the farmer to make more cheese, etc.

CHAP. XXIV.

THAT THE PROOF OF THE PRONUNCIATION OF WORDS IN THE PRESENT WELSH, OR ANCIENT BRITISH TONGUE, IS SUCH THAT NO LANGUAGE IN THE WORLD CAN SHEW THE LIKE, AND THAT IT IS STRONGER THAN ANY OTHER PROOFS OF WRITINGS, INSCRIPTIONS, OR COINS.

It will be naturally asked by persons unacquainted with the language and antiquities of the ancient Britains and Celtæ, How comes it that we can be now sure that such and such words were pronounced anciently after such a manner as we now positively assert them to be, and that even a letter can hardly be altered in the Welsh language? This is a thing never heard of in any other language in the world, and seems a paradox which requires explanation. If this is so, it is no wonder the British tongue hath lasted so long, or that it will last for ever, and is, as Camden owns, pure and unmixed, and extremely ancient (Camden, *Names of Britain*); for that such authority is greater and stronger than any ancient inscriptions, in which there may be a mistake of the stonecutter, or from the whims and fancies of alteration. The Greek and Roman languages

can shew no such security for their pronunciations ; and if it was not for some ancient inscriptions and coins, we should hardly know anything of their ancient manner of writing, which yet proves nothing in regard to their pronunciation. In the ancient monumental pillar of Duillius, the Roman admiral that defeated the Carthaginians, we have “Lecio pugnandod, exfociont”, etc., for “Legio pugnando, effugiunt”, etc.; “*In altod maria pugnandod*”, for “*In alto mari pugnando*”.

How can it be proved that the ancient Romans, who writ “Piuna Carthaio”, etc., pronounced “Pugna” and “Carthago”? It will be answered that they had no *g* at that time ; but as soon as they took the letter *g* into their alphabet, they wrote “Pugna” and “Carthago”, and did not continue the *c*. This only proves that about the second Punic war, the time they took the letter *g* in, they softened and refined their language from *c* into *g*.

All ancient nations originally affected the hard letters, *p*, *c*, *ch*, or *x*, *t*, *ff*, *rh*, as well as the Romans ; but the Britains in their language, now called Welsh (the principal remains of the Celtic tongue), can prove, from the very nature and structure of their language, and their ancient rules of poetry, that unless the whole language is demolished and framed anew, it is impossible for any word by the ancient poets to be pronounced otherwise than it is at this day, and that not even a letter or a sound could be changed in those words. What a glorious thing this would have been if it had been found in the Greek and Latin tongues ! If Homer and Virgil’s works could have been so well fortified from attacks. But it is so far to the contrary that there is hardly a verse in Virgil but hath a different reading

in different copies, or hardly a word in the Latin tongue whose use can be proved to be as ancient as the beginning of the Roman nation. It is owned that the Laws of the Twelve Tables were not understood in the time of Cicero. (See Festus's *Verbor. Signific.*, with Scaliger's notes. Amst., 1699.)

It will be again objected, how can it be proved that these rules in the British poetry have been always laws to that language? In answer we say that these rules and poetry seem to be near as old as the language itself, being beyond all history or tradition,—the greatest mark of antiquity, as it is said, of the Egyptian Pyramids. The historians of all nations of Europe mention the Druidical institutions among the Celtæ, and that the bards were a branch of them; but none pretend to say when they begun, but suppose the institution patriarchal. In the time of the Druidical government in Britain and Gaul it cannot be supposed that those strict people would suffer any innovation in the rules of their bards, when once settled, being a branch of their religion, and we read of none. When that order was abrogated, after the coming in of Christianity, their art of poetry was handed down to their children as being of use to the Christian princes as well as in the times of Druidism; and the art and its professors have always, from time to time, been looked upon as sacred, and the name poet or bard was synonymous to a prophet, to which gift all the ancient poets pretended; and by that means the bards were not less useful to Christian kings, to help to govern the people, than they were in the time of the ancient Druidical government, as appears by their prophecies extant, which probably are all political.

It must be confessed that these strict rules in the British poetry have so cramped the poets that no great performances, in the nature of long heroic poems, was ever attempted by them in their fettered way of writing; but it had one good effect. Besides saving the language, these excessive, strict rules prevented men of slow or weak parts from meddling with this difficult as well as *sacred vocation*; for he must be a person of vast knowledge in the language, and of excellent parts, or else of indefatigable industry (besides being born with a poetical genius), that could make any tolerable figure in the British poetry. If such unqualified persons attempted it, their works were not like to be regarded even by shepherds or the meanest of the people; for there is something in the texture or genius of the language which will admit of nothing to be called poetry, even among the vulgar, except it agrees with the old rules of this, which, as it were, naturally please the people, having, as it were, grown up with the language.

Now to come to the proof of what we have been stating here. Let us suppose that the word *Conwy*, the name of a river and town in Carnarvonshire, was to be disputed whether the Britains wrote it *Cynwy*, as Mr. Ed. Llwyd (*Notes on Camden, Carnarvonshire*) would have it; or *Condui*, as Mr. Baxter, with his intolerable whims, has it; or *Conwey* or *Conway*, as the modern English write it;¹ or *Conovium*, as Antoninus has it; or *Coisobius*, as Ptolemy, which Camden makes to be *Conobius*; or *Conwy*, as the natives write it and pronounce it, who call the town and the entrance of the harbour *Aberconwy*, the fall of Conwy into the sea.

¹ Or *Comubio*, as Mr. Baxter (anonym. MS.) has it; or *Novius*, as Mr. Camden, from

It would take too much time, and would be unnecessary, to explain these bards' rules at length in this place, for it would be writing a book ; therefore in the quotations I shall make here out of the poets, it will be enough to point out, in *italic*, how those rules require such and such consonants and such and such vowels to be in the different parts of the verse. First, let the letters in the word *Conwy* be numbered.

1 2 3 4 5
Conwy

One of our poets, in his metamorphosis of a fair lady into an owl, takes occasion to name this river :

Gwdion mab Dôn ar *Gonwy*
Hudlath ni bu o'i fath *fwy*.—*D. ap Gwilym*, A.D. 1400.

Here the first line proves the second and third letters ; and the rhyme in the second line, compared with the first, proves the fourth and fifth letters. Now there remains only the letter *c* to be proved, which in flexions turns to *g*, as in the above, as every one the least versed in the British tongue knows. As I have no very ancient MSS. now by me, where I write this, I must be contented, in this example, with those passages out of poets who wrote no further off than about three hundred or four hundred years ago, which I can recollect in my memory :

Y *cawn* ar lan *Conwy*'r wledd.—*T. Aled*.

In this verse not only the letter *c* is proved, but also the letter *n*, as also in the following :

Nan *Conwy* man *cawn* y medd.

What other nation can do this ?

In all hypotheses where no records, or traditions, or marks, or traces of the memory, of the facts are pre-

tended, *disproving* by *denying* is as easily done as proving by asserting only. But any kind of national records or traditions are beyond all guesses.

Common sense is the growth of every country. Where there are ancient MSS. and the works of poets and historians to shew in a nation, it is ridiculous for any man, though of the highest character in the learned world, to advance his own guesses about the language or the history against the national authorities received time out of mind. If he doth, he will be only laughed at by the natives, and he will repent it. Therefore, if there be such authorities, they should have their due weight.

As I have above proved, in the above example, that our poets, who had it by tradition from father to son, for time immemorial, and probably since they were planted here, called the river *Conwy*; and that according to the rules of the bards it could not be since called otherwise, nor a letter changed in it, without altering the whole language, and that every name and word in the British tongue is upon the same footing of security, as is easily seen by observing the proofs or quotations out of the poets in the learned Dr. Davies' Dictionary. It remains, then, on such as pretend to wrest the British names of places, and play them through all the vowels (to serve a scheme of etymologising), to shew that the poets or anybody else have ever wrote those words as they would have it, or to bring some authority equivalent to this of the poets, if there be any such in the world, and not with a magisterial air pronounce things to be as their fancy suggests to them.

Mr. Baxter, indeed, might be ignorant that there were such rules of the bards existing, for it is plain he

knew nothing of our antiquities except what he picked out of Llwyd's *Archæologia*, with whom he corresponded, and who he in a great measure corrupted with his odd whims. But Mr. Llwyd knew there were such rules, though he knew not how to apply them, as plainly appears to any one that hath read his British elegy on the death of Queen Mary, printed at Oxford, and also the Englyn about Rhosayr, in his *Notes on Camden's Anglesey*, which doth him as little honour as the attempt the great Cicero made to be a poet.

When a word is wrote differently by the poets, as suppose *Brodorddin* for example, it shews they knew not the etymology of it, or that some particular authors disputed it; for that word is wrote *Brodorddun* and *Brodorddyn* as well as *Brodorddin*; and so of some others, which may be modern names and places of so little note as to be scarcely mentioned by our bards.

In derivation of names I have set down Mr. Ed. Llwyd's etymologies in his *Archæologia* for such as he hath touched upon, and where I differ from him have given my reasons. As for the derivations of authors who were strangers to our language, I need say no more than that they groped in the dark, and are not worth the trouble of confuting. My own etymologies I offer to the world not always as certainties, but probabilities, on such proofs as I produce, which any one skilled in the language is welcome to disprove, if he can, with better authorities than I produce; which I shall be glad to see, and that this study of retrieving antiquities out of the dust is revived.

How ridiculous, in the eyes of an Englishman or Cambro-Britain, doth Goropius look, that derives the word *Angli* (English) from the English nation's being

good anglers ; and that the British name *Howel* is derived from sound or *whole* ? One would think that it would be impossible for a man of letters to be so ignorant as not to know that *whole* is a mere English or Teutonic word,—a language he was master of ; and that Howel (or, as it should be wrote, Hywel) is a British name in use among the Britains before the arrival of the Saxons in Britain ; and yet this Goropius was a man learned in languages, and physician to the Queens of France and Hungary ; therefore I have the charity to think that this great man was not in earnest, and only shewed his wit in these flashes ; as, perhaps, may be the case of Camden when he offers to explain some British words, being a kind of itch of playing with words, and to shew great reading.

CHAP. XXV.

A CAVEAT to English readers who are unacquainted with the pronunciation of the Cambro-British alphabet. Let them remember that in British, *c* is before all the vowels sounded as a *k*, and never as the English *c* before *i* and *e* in the words civet, cerate, source, etc., and it is pity Dr. Davies did not retain it ; and that *ll* is sounded after a manner peculiar to the Welsh, being an *l* aspirated something like *thl* ; so that the word *llan* sounds something like *thlan*, or between that and *clan*. Let it be also remembered that in the British there are no such sounds as the letter *g* makes in the English George, nor *ch* in the English church, or that *j* makes in the English jerk, jilt ; and that these are mere Teutonic sounds, and never used by the Celtæ. But it is pro-

bable the Roman language had this sound of *j*, which they expressed at first by *j*, and afterwards by *gi*, as that ancient name of the Celtic British King Beli was Latinised by them into Beljus, and lastly into Belgius ; but foolishly, by succeeding Latin writers and our moderns, without rule or reason, turned into Belinus.

The British *ch* also hath a sound which is not at present used in the English, though the old Saxon and other branches of the Teutonic had it, as had also the Greek and Hebrew. *Gh* in the word *lough*, for a lake, sounds something like it, as doth *wh* in the words *why*, *where*, *when*, etc., if strongly pronounced.

The British *i* is always pronounced as *ee*, in *bleed* and in *gill*. *A* is always broad and gaping, as in the English *par*, *car*; *dd*, always as *th* in *the*, *this*, etc.; *f*, never as the English in *fit*, but as a *v* in *veal*; *g*, never as in English before *e* and *i*, but always hard, as in *God*, *gad*, *gun*; *t*, never as an *s*, as in *action*, but always a hard *t*, as in *tar*, *tin*, *heart*.

It will be objected that the division said to be made by Rhodri Mawr between his three sons, or some division equivalent to it, had been from ancient times ; for when the Romans found us, the people of Cambria were divided into three distinct people, the Silures, the Dimetæ, and the Ordovices ; that it hath been afterwards in four parts, Deheubarth, Dyfed, Gwynedd, a Phowys. So that Rhodri only joined Dyfed and Deheubarth in one dominion called Dinefwr, and let Gwynedd and Powys rest as they were.

The fault of the plan of Rhodri Mawr was this. He made Dinefwr and Powys tributary to Gwynedd, when at the same time he knew that those two powers joining to refuse payment and subjection, would be rather

too hard for Gwynedd. This was a bone of contention. This was not the case when these petty principalities were tributary to the crown of London (which they always have been as far as the British history reaches till the Saxon conquest), for the *Loegrian* power was able at any time to quell any rebellion or disputes among them, before the Roman conquest, and after the Romans left us, while the Loegrian Britains governed, and until they, idiot-like, called in the Saxons, and gave away their country and dominion. For in the time of the ancient Britains, before the Roman conquest, this island was a commonwealth of free princes, as Germany is now, but yet all holding of the *Loegrian* crown. But when the Saxons, who were strangers, came to wear that principal crown, and to be masters of that Loegrian power, the tributary native princes of the Britains refused to obey the strangers; and in good policy should have joined all under one head instead of dividing their powers, and falling by the ears among themselves.

Here Providence has wonderfully interposed, and by the ruin of the old British constitution saved the remains of the Britains, and made them a most happy people, if peace and quietness and freedom be a happiness; for now, in our days, the English not only fight and pray for them, but also go to market for them. It was the ancient policy of the English, and a very just, sensible maxim of maintaining power, not to levy soldiers among them, that their military spirit might be broke; not to let them have Welsh bishops, that their language in time might be neglected by the clergy; and as to trade and merchandise, they have been indolent enough, and fed themselves with their high pedi-

grees and gentility, that men of fortune have thought it beneath them to trade.

Some of the effects that followed Rodri Mawr's division of the Principality of Wales, the constitution of that government being so unnatural that it must necessarily be the ruin of that nation that was under it, especially a nation addicted to war and broils; who, if they had not a foreign enemy, must quarrel among themselves, so that their feuds were at last carried to such a head that perhaps the like is not to be found in any history, not even among the most barbarous nations in the world. Even tigers and lions have more generosity than these Britains had at last. Their bravery in arms, and the strength and activity natural to them, partly on account of the situation of their country and their diet, drove them to that pitch of enthusiastic military spirit that neither law nor religion had any tie upon them. And it is a great wonder how any part of their posterity remains on the face of the earth.

It is true the murdering of relations began very soon, on the first setting out of mankind in the world, and continued while society remained in small detachments dispersed over the world, without that administration and execution of laws which a powerful monarch only, or some government of that nature, is able to put in force.

After about 4000 years' experience (in all which time one would have thought a proper manner of governing mankind would naturally have been hit upon by some enterprising nation or other), the Christian religion appeared, which proposed the most worthy and amiable rules as men could wish to be governed by, provided they had anything good in their nature. But this

creature is generally so perverse that nothing goes down with him but rapine, plunder, and villany. Under the colour of religion one man hath pretended a power from heaven to burn, torture, destroy, and murther, all others that differ in opinion from him about things that are impossible for either of them to be certain of; that is, about the nature of God, and of a God incomprehensible, and the manner of worshipping him.

Some nations, superior in pride and power to the rest, have attempted to bring this little earth under one monarch, which, if it could have been effected, would not have remained long so. The limbs would have been too many for the head, and would have soon fallen out among themselves, as hath been the case with all great empires. Nature or Providence throws things, after a great confusion, into their proper places; so out of disorder cometh order, out of corruption cometh generation. It is plain that God never intended that the whole earth should be governed by one king, for he alone is the King of kings and Lord of lords, and vain is the man that sets up for these titles which can belong to nobody but the Supreme Being.

Among all nations experience shews that monarchy (or a government equivalent thereto, where the people place a law agreed upon to be their inviolable and standing rule) will always be the best method of governing mankind, provided the governing law is strictly put in *execution*. If the power is in many hands they will quarrel about it.

But now to come home to my subject, the ancient Britains or Welsh, where, after Rodric's division, almost every little lord had a *jura regalia*, and the lives and fortunes of his tenants in his own hands, who was to call him to an account for what he did?

If there were some good men in Wales, and could not bear to see a lord kill his brother, imprison his father, geld his next relations that they might not inherit, and pretended to check him for it, or punish him, were not the kings of the Saxons just at hand to receive any reprobate under their protection, and very glad of the opportunity? And was not the good-natured, religious, forgiving Pope ready to absolve him for a sum of money? We must cease to wonder, then, at the character our countrymen bear while under that vicious government from the year 876, when Rodri died, to the year 1282, when the last Llewelyn was slain, which is 406 years. It was the fault of the constitution of their government, and not of the people, who were naturally brave and generous; but by being left to their own ways, by the relaxation of the laws of a bad government ill-founded, they became such monsters that the most uncultivated nation in the world, even the Hottentots, would not be guilty of the crimes they have committed; till they effectually destroyed their crazy constitution and their power, which dissolved itself into that of the general crown of the island, and happy for the nation it did.

Not to mention those of their countrymen they killed in battle in their civil wars, or of the cruelties used by the Saxons or Normans upon them when they took part with one side against the other, I shall give here a list only of the butcheries of a Britan against Britan in those days, as I have hastily collected them out of Caradoc's *Chronicle*:

In the year 917 Clydawc ap Cadell was slain by his brother Meurig. (Caradoc in Edwal Voel.)

A.D. 933, Owen ap Gruffudd slain by the men of Cardigan.

972, Howel ap Ieuaf put out his uncle Meyric ap Edwal's eyes, and kept him in prison till his death. (Car. in Ieu. ap Iaco.)

982, the gentlemen of Gwent rebelled against their Prince, and cruelly slew Einion ap Owen, who came to appease them. (Car. in Ho. ap Ieu.)

A.D. 1021, Llewelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince, was slain by Howel and Mredydd, the sons of Edwyn. (Car. in Lln. ap S.)

A.D. 1044, the gentlemen of Ystrad Towy did treacherously kill 140 of Prince Gr. ap Llywelyn's men. (Car. in Gr. ap Lln.)

A.D. 1054, Griff. ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, was cruelly and traitorously slain by his own men, and his head brought to Harold. (Car. in Gr. Lln.)

A.D. 1073, Blethyn ap Cynfyn, King of Wales, was traitorously and cowardly murdered by Rhys ap Owen ap Edwyn and the gentlemen of Ystrad Tywy. (Car. in Bl. ap Con.) About the same time Cynwrig ap Rhiwallon, a nobleman of Maelor, was slain by the North Wales men.

A.D. 1079, Gwrgeneu ap Seisyllt, a nobleman, was slain by the sons of Rhys Sais. (Car. in Trah.)

A.D. 1103, Gwgan ap Meyrick invited Howel ap Grono to his house to make merry, who strangled him as he got out of bed, and delivered his body to the Normans, who cut off his head. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.) About this time Meyrick and Gruff. ap Trahaearn ap Caradoc were slain by Owen ap Cadwgan ap Bleddyn. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

A.D. 1112, Owen would not put Madog to death, but put out his eyes, and let him go, and took his lands. (Car.)

A.D. 1115, Gruff. ap Cynan attempted to deliver up Gruff. ap Rhys, Prince of South Wales, to King Henry I, though he had taken refuge with him.

A.D. 1122, Gruff. ap Rhys (the above) killed Gruff. ap Trahaearn.

A.D. 1125, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slew his three uncles, and Morgan ap Cadwgan slew his brother Mredydd with his own hands. (Car. in Gr. ap Cyn.)

Mredydd ap Llywarch slew Meyrick his cousin, and put out the eyes of his two cousiu-germans, sons of Griffri.

A.D. 1128, Ieuaf ap Owen put out the eyes of two of his brethren, and banished them the country; and Llewelyn ap Owen slew Iorwerth ap Llowarch. And Mredydd ap Bleddyn took the same Llewelyn his nephew, and put out his eyes, and gelded him, that he might have his lands, and slew Ieuaf ap Owen his brother.

Also Meyric slew Llowarch and Madog his son, his own cousins, who himself was so served shortly after. (Carad. Gr. ap Cyn., p. 187.)

A.D. 1132, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan slain by Eneon ap Owen ap Edwyn his uncle, whose three brethren he had slain.

A.D. 1140, Cynwrig ap Owen was slain by the men of Madog ap Mredydd ap Blethyn ap Cynfyn; and the sons of Blethyn ap Gwyn slew Mredydd ap Howel.

A.D. 1142, Howel ap Mredydd ap Blethyn was murdered by his own men. And Howel and Cadwgan, the sons of Madoc ap Idnerth, killed one another. Anarawd ap Gr. ap Rys was killed in a quarrel with his father-in-law, Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan.

A.D. 1148, Howel ap Owen Gwynedd took his uncle Cadwaladr prisoner, and took possession of his country.

A.D. 1151, Owain Gwynedd took Cunethe, his brother Cadwallon's son, put out his eyes, and gelded him, lest he should have children to inherit part of the land.

A.D. 1158, Morgan ap Owen was traitorously slain by the men of Ifor ap Meurig.

A.D. 1160, Cadwallon ap Madoc ap Idnerth was taken by his brother Eneon Clyd, and delivered to Owein Gwynedd, who sent him to the king's officers, to be imprisoned at Winchester.

A.D. 1168, Cynan ap Owen Gwynedd slew Gwrgeneu, Abbot of Llwythlawr, and his nephew Llawthen.

A.D. 1169, Meyric ap Adam of Bualt was murdered in his bed by Meredydd Goch his cousin.

A.D. 1175, How. ap Ior. ap Owen, of Caerlleon, took his uncle, Owen Pencarn, prisoner, and putting out his eyes, gelded him lest he should beget children which should inherit Caerlleon and Gwent. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1186, Cadwaladr, son of Lord Rees, slain privately in West Wales. The same year Madoc ap Mredydd slain in the night, in the Castle of Careghova, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwallon, sons of Owen Cyfeiliog. And Llewelyn ap Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan was taken by his own brethren, and had his eyes put out.

A.D. 1193, Anarawd, son of Prince Rees, took his two brothers, Howel and Madoc, prisoners, under colour of friendship, and put out their eyes.

A.D. 1193, Prince Rees's own sons, Maelgwn and Anarawd, laid wait for their own father, and took him prisoner, fearing he would revenge their cruelty on their brothers; but by means of his son Howel, who was blind, he escaped out of Maelgwn his son's prison. (Carad. in D. ap Owen.)

A.D. 1194, Prince Rys takes his sons Rees and Mredydd, who had taken from him the castles of Cantre Bychan and Dinefwr, and kept them in safe prison.

A.D. 1197, Maelgwn ap Rys, after he had imprisoned his elder brother, got his castles of Aberteifi and Ystrad Meirig.

A.D. 1201, Mredydd ap Rhys was slain at Carnwyllion by treason, and his elder brother Gruffydd seized upon his castle at Llanymddyfri and all his lands.

A.D. 1204, Howel, the son of Prince Rees, being blind, was slain at Cemmaes by his brother Maelgon's men. Soon after Maelgon ap Rees hired an Irishman to kill Cadivor ap Griffri, whose four sons Maelgon took, and put them to death.

A.D. 1226, Rees Vychan, son of Rys Gruc, Prince of South Wales, took his father prisoner, and would not let him at liberty till he had given him the Castle of Llanymddyfri.

A.D. 1282, Madoc Min, said in the Earl of Macclesfield's MS. to be *Bishop of Bangor*, betrayed Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Welsh Prince, into the hands of Edward I's men near Buallt, who sent his head to the King, being himself at Conwy. And soon after David his brother was delivered into the King's hand by his own countrymen, who was put to death at Shrewsbury.

And thus the Britains, through pride, perverseness, and a bad constitution, destroyed themselves, and lost their dominion and power in the Isle of Britain, according to their deserts; and so will any other nation destroy itself that follows the same road.

Of Cognomens or Surnames, or Appellatives, or Nicknames among the Britains from the Colour of their Hair: as, Du, Gwyn, Llwyd, Glas, Coch, Melyn: Dafydd Ddu, Cynog Las, Madog Goch, Iolo Goch, Iorwerth Fynglwyd, Gwyn Fardd Brycheiniog, Ieuan Goch Benllwyd; Torddu, Philip Dorddu; Cynfelyn.

From their Stature, Habitues, Perfections or Imperfections of the Body.—Bychan, Mawr, Moel, Cam, Main, Cryf, Crych, Cryg, Hir, Byr, Bras, Cul, Llwm: Madog Fychan, Rodri Mawr, Edwal Voel, Dafydd Gam, Gruffudd Gryg, Madog Benfras, Harri Hir.

Names of Places from Men, the inhabitants in ancient times being a property as well as the country:

Wys.—So the land of Lloegrin was called (including the people) Lloegrwys; the lands of Py or Paw, Powys; from Gwent, Gwenwys. (Gwys, pl. of Gwas).

Og.—The land and people of Rhufon, Rhyfoniog; the land and people of Cyfail, Cyfeiliog; the land and people of Brychan Yrth, Brycheiniog; Morgan, Morgannog or wg; Meriad, Meriadog.

On.—The land of Madog, called Madogion; the lands and people of Cynwyd was called Cynwydion; the people of Iorwerth, Iorwerthion; Ceredig makes Ceredigion; from Mawym, Mawymiawn; from Gwyn, Gwynogion; Swydd Wynogion; from Mervyn, Merfynion, or Powys.

Iaid.—The people of Cynfyn, called Cynfyniaid; the people of Cæsar, Cæsariait; the people of Coran, called Coranniait; of Brychfael, Brychfaeliaid. (*Cynddelw.*)

Ydd.—From Melian or Mael ap Cadvael, Melienydd or Maelienydd; from Eiddion, Eiddionydd; from Meirion, Meirionydd.

THE SUBJECT OF THIS BOOK, AND THE AUTHOR'S
DRIFT.

Olrhain yr wyf, caffwyf bob coffa hen,
A hanes gan wyrda,
Enwau llefydd,¹ defnydd da,
Trigolion Cyntir² Galia.

Ailrhyw gorchwyl yw olrhain hynod
Hen henwau ym Mhrydain;³
A dosparthu, rhannu rhai'n,
Hencoes, yn eu lle'n hunain.

Yno cyff'lybu enwau y lleoedd,
Gerllaw Mynydd Mynnau,⁴
A'r hen awdwyr, clydwyr clau,
Yn iawn, a'n henwau ninnau.

Yno dangos achos iawn a gwreiddiau,
A gradd enwau estrawn:
Ag iaith y Ceiltiaid⁵ a gawn,
A'i ffraeth-lais yn dra ffrwythlawn.

Y Frutaniaith,⁶ hon yw'n iaith ni, coeliwch,
Colofn, mawr ei hynni;
Gwraidd Groegiaith,⁷ gradd ddigrygi,
A had Lladiniaith⁸ yw hi.

Cawn enwan eu Duwian, a'u dysg hynod,
Yn ein hên iaith hyddysg;
A mawr na wyddynt i'w mysg
O ba wraidd y bu'r addysg!

LEWIS MORRIS.

¹ Lleoedd.

² Ancient Gaul.

³ Britain.

⁴ The Alps.

⁵ The Celtæ.

⁶ British tongue.

⁷ Greek tongue.

⁸ Latin tongue.

CELTIC REMAINS.

A.

ABAD, an abbot (f. g. *abades*, an abbess). This is derived from the Syrian word *abbas*, signifying a president of monks. The abbots were originally laymen, and the British monks in former times were no clergymen.

Giraldus Cambrensis tells us the monks in the monastery on Bardsey Island were first governed by a lay abbot, and called *Colideos*. Probably they were so called from their black hoods, i. e., *cyliau duon*. But it seems they were ecclesiastics when Dyfric, the archbishop, went there from the Synod of Brevi, A.D. 519. (This was the year before the battle of Badon Hill. *Usher*.) See *Enlli* and *Myrddin Wyllt*.

Sometimes the princes, in the beginning of Christianity here, took it in their heads to build monasteries, and to act as abbots over them, whereby they got the title of Saints. "Abbas erat et princeps super Guntianam (Gwenllwg) regionem," says the *Book of Llandaff*, in the Life of St. Cadoc. He was the son of Gwynlliw Filwr, the prince of that country.

ABARIS, a British druid cotemporary with Pythagoras, who is said to have taught Pythagoras the doctrine of transmigration of souls, etc. He lived about 510 years before Christ, and about the 244th year of Rome. Some fanciful men think his name was Ap Rys.

ABER, *rectè* ABERW, the fall of one water or river into another or into the sea; and as it was natural to build houses or towns on such convenient places, abundance of towns in Britain, North and South, are to this day called by the names of the rivers

there discharging themselves. So the word *aber* or *aberw* is compounded of *a* and *berw*, to boil, or the ebullition it makes in its fall. Hence Aberffraw, formerly the seat of the princes of Wales in Anglesey, hath its name from the fall of the river Ffraw into the sea; and this may suffice for all the rest. Vide *Ffraw*.

Places in Scotland that have Aber in their name are the following, viz.: *Aberdeen*, *Aberbrothock*, *Abernethy*, *Aberdour*, *Abercorn*, *Lochaber*, and *Aberwic* (i. e., *Berwic*).

ABERALAW, in Anglesey, the fall of the river Alaw into the sea.

ABERARTH, Cardiganshire.

ABERAVAN: vid. *Avan*.

ABERBARGOD, in Bedwellty, Monmouthshire.

[Bargod Taf, ger llaw Mynwent y Crynwyr.—*Walter Davies*.]

ABERBERGWM, Glamorganshire.

Bwrw Aber fal nyth Eryr

Bergwm wenn bu'r gwae am wŷr.—*L. Morganwg*.

ABERBRAN.

Hafart o Aberbran.—*Dafydd Eppynt*.

[Brân i Dawy uwch Ynys Cedwyn.—*W. D.*]

ABERBROTHOCK or ARBROTHOCK, a town on the river Tay, in the county of Angus in Scotland, forty miles north-east of Edinburgh.

ABERBWTHYN, Carmarthenshire.

ABERBYTHYCH, Caermarthenshire.

ABERCAR, in Taf Fawr, Breconsire.

ABERCARAF, in Llyfr Coch Hergest, for Abercoraun, and that for Abercoraun. Mynydd yn Abercarav.—*Gwasgargerdd Vyrddin*.

ABERCARON, the fall of the river Caron into the sea. See *Abercurnig* and *Caron*.

ABERCIOG or ABERKIOG, see *Ciog* river. Aber Cuauc, and Kyog.—*Llynwarch Hen*.

ABERCONWY ABBEY, on the river Llechog, called also Mynachlog Lechog and Aberllechog. It was built after the year 1145 (see *Tŷ Gwyn ar Daf*) and before 1157. (See *Caradoc*, p. ...)

Here Gruffydd ap Cynan ap O. Gwynedd was buried in a monk's cowl, A.D. 1200. The monks were in such credit among the Welsh in those days, that they believed Heaven was in their gift; nay,

so superstitious were they, that they thought if they had but a monk's cowl on, it would give them admittance through

ABERCORAN or ABERCOMYN Castle, in Caermarthenshire (*Caradoc*, p. 321); rectè, Abercowyn. This Castle was kept by the Norman, Robt. Courtmaine, A.D. 116... (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 178.)

ABERCURNIG or AEBERCURNIG, a monastery mentioned by Bede (l. i, c. 12) at a place called in the Pictish language *Peanvahel* (or, as the annotator, *Penvael*); but in the English tongue, *Penneltun*; in the British, Abercaron. It is now called Abercaron Castle, where the Picts' Wall is said to begin at a place called *Walltown*. (*Notes on Bede*.) Probably the name *Penneltun*, in the language of the natives, was *Pen y Wal* (i. e., the end of the wall). But the place of this town is disputed by Warburton in his Survey of the Wall.

ABERCWYDDON, in Monmouthshire. [*Abergwyddon ym mhlwyf Maesaleg*.—*Iolo Morganwg*.]

ABER CYNEN or CYNAN, in Caermarthenshire. Qu. whether *Cennen*?

ABERCYNLLETH, a gentleman's seat.—*J. D.* [*Cynllaith i Danad*.—*W. D.*]

ABERDAR, a parish in Glamorgan.

ABERDARON, a church dedicated to St. Howyn. (*Browne Willis*.) (Qu., whether it belonged to Enlli?) This was a sanctuary in Gruffydd ap Cynan's time, A.D. 1113; and Gruffydd ap Rys ap Tewdwr took sanctuary there, and from thence he fled to Ystrad Tywy. Vide *Daron* river.

ABERDAU: see *Dau*.

ABERDEEN or ABERDON, a city in the county of Marr in Scotland, on the mouths of the rivers Dee and Don, about eighty-four miles north-east of Edinburgh. It is divided into two parts, and styled Old and New Aberdeen. The rivers go into the sea about a mile distant, and the new town is built on the Dee. The fishing town of Fetty lies on the sea-side.

ABERDULAS [in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

Adfydd Ffranc ar ffo ffordd ni ofyn

Yn Aberdulas gwanhas gwehyn

Cochwedd yn eu cylchwedd yn cu cylchwyn.

Hoianau Myrddin.

ABERDYFI, a village in Merionethshire, on the mouth of the river Dyfi. There was a castle built by Rhys ap Gruffydd, King of South Wales, A.D. 1155, at Aberdyfi, over against North Wales, that is, in Cardiganshire; but now there are not the least marks of it to be seen. See *Caradoc in O. Gwynedd*.

ABERENION, a castle built by Maelgwn ap Rhys, A.D. 1205.

ABERFFOS (nomen loci).

Diddos Aberffos ni bu.—*Rhys Pennardd*.

ABERFFRAW: vide *Ffraw*. Cantref Aberffraw, one of the three cantrefs of Anglesey, containing two commots, Llion and Mall-draeth.

ABERFFRYDLAN, a gentleman's seat in Merionethshire, on the river Ffrydian.

ABERGARTH CELYN is Aber village and church in Caernarvonshire, called also Abergwyngregin, at the entrance of the great pass of Bwlch y Ddeufaen. Vid. *Garth Celyn*.

ABERGAVENNI or **ABERGAVENNY** (now Abergenny), a town in Monmouthshire, fourteen miles west of Monmouth. Here Wm. de Bruse treacherously murdered the men of Gwent, A.D. 1176.

ABERGELAU, a church, village, and parish, in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire. Vid. *Gelau*.

ABERGORLECH, in Carmarthenshire.

ABERGWAITH.

A chad Abergwaith a chad Iaithon.—*Hoianau Myrddin*.

ABERGWILI, near Caernarthen. A battle was fought here between Llywelyn ap Seisyllt and the South Wales men, who set up one *Rhn*, a Scot, for a pretender, A.D. 1020. The North Wales men got the victory.

ABERHONDDU, a town and castle on the fall of Honddu into the Wysg; in English, Brecknock; the chief town of Brecknockshire. It was inhabited in the time of the Romans, as Camden observes, because their coins are found here. Ber. Newmarch, in Wm. Rufus' time, built here a stately castle which the Breosses and Bohuns afterwards repaired; and here was a Collegiate Church of fourteen prebendaries, which Henry VIII translated here from Abergwili, in the Priory of the Dominicans. Vid. *Honddu*.

ABERLLAI, if rightly read by Mr. Edward Llwyd, the place where Urien Reged was killed by the Saxons.

Yn Aberllai lladd Urien.—*Llynwarch Hen*. If not *Aberllew*, which see [s. v. *Llew*].

ABERLLECH, a place in South Wales, where the Britains fell upon the Normans, Anno Domini 1094, and destroyed most of them. (*Caradoc*, p. 154.)

ABERLLECHOG: see *Llechog*. Here was the Abbey of Aberconwy.

ABERLLIENNAWC, rightly ABERLLEINIOW, in Anglesey. Caradoc (in *Gr. ap Cynan*) is mistaken. Built by the Earls of Chester and Salop (p. 155) A.D. 1095.

ABERMAW, a village and a good harbour at the mouth of the river Maw in Meirion. Here a customhouse for coast business hath been lately set up, and here is a public ferryboat to cross the river. Now called *Bermo*.

Talwn fferm porth Abermaw

Ar don drai er ei dwyn draw.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

ABERMENAI, where the river Menai falls into the sea near Caernarvon; but it is properly no river, but an arm of the sea. Here Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Cynan in the year 1142 landed with a great force of Irish and Scots, whom he had hired against his brother, Owain Gwynedd; but the auxiliaries were defeated, and peace was concluded between the two brothers. (*Caradoc*, p. 197.) Caradoc says they had no battle; but if this was that described by Gwalchmai ap Meilir, it was a desperate one. But that seems to me to be a sea-fight with Henry II and all the power of England and Normandy and the hired fleets of Irish and Danes. His first expedition to Wales was in the year 1154; and his second in 1157, at Chester.

ABERNAINT, a gentleman's seat.—*J. D.* [Near Llanfyllin, Montgomeryshire.—*W. D.*]

ABERNANT BYCHAN, a gentleman's seat, Cardiganshire.

ABERNEFYDD, or MEFYDD, or NEWYDD, or NEVYDD, where Elidir Mwynfawr was killed by Rhun. (*MS.*)

ABERNON: Eglwys Abernon near St. David's. (*Llwyd's Notes on Camden.*) It seems there is a river here called *Non*, so named from Non, the mother of St. David. [See Fenton.—*W. D.*]

ABERPORTH, Cardiganshire, and BLAENPORTH.

ABERRHEIDOL (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd*, p. 220). This is either Aberystwyth or the Dinas by Aberystwyth. [The junction of

Rheidiol and Ystwyth was formerly in a different place from the present junction. See my Tour.—*W. D.*]

ABERTANAT, near Llansilin: vid. *Tanad.*

ABERTARADR.

Am Abertaradr yn tremynu

Am Byrth Ysgewin yu goresgynnu.

Gwynfardd Brycheiniog, i Arg. Rys.

ABERTAROGI: see *Tarogi.*

ABERTAWY, Swansea in Glamorgan; a seaport and town of good trade. [The river Tawy here falls into the Bristol Channel.—*W. D.*]

ABERTEIFI, a town and castle built on the river Teivi, near the sea. This place, in the time of the wars with the Normans, Saxons, Flemings, etc., was the key and lock of all Wales. Rhys, the Prince of South Wales, in the year 1177, being in peace with Henry II, proclaimed through all Britain a great feast to be kept at this castle, where, among deeds of arms and other shows, the poets and musicians of Wales were to try their skill for the honour of their several countries, with great rewards for the overcomers. Here North Wales got the better in poetry, and South Wales in music. (*Caradoc in D. ap Owain.*)

ABERTHAW or ABERDAON, a seaport in Morganwg.—*Dr. Powel*, p. 122. [*Aberddawon*, where the river Dawon falls into the Bristol Channel; in English, *Aberthaw*.—*I. M.*]

ABERTRIDWR, Glamorganshire.

ABERTRINANT, Cardiganshire.

ABERTWECH, in Llangŷwg, Glamorgan. [Twrch i Dawy. See *Survey of South Wales*.—*W. D.*]

ABERWIG, qu. Berwick? Vid. *y Ferwig.*

[“Mwnt a'r Ferwig, maent ar fai.”—*W. D.*]

ABERWILER (*B. Willis*), part of the parish of Bodfari, Flintshire. [Commonly *Aberchwiler*; “Gwylary,” say some.—*W. D.*]

ABERYW or ABERHIW, now *Beriw*, a parish and church in Montgomeryshire, dedicated to St. Beuno (à *aber* and *yw*).

Y barr mwya'n Aberyw,

A'r bel yu aur o'r blaen yw.—*O. ap Ll. Moel.*

ABLOIC, was King of Ireland, who landed in Anglesey, burnt

Holyhead, and spoiled Lleyn, about A.D. 958, in the reign of Iago and Ieuaf, sons of Idwal Voel. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 61.)

ACCWIL, a man's name. Perhaps from Aquila; and hence some think the prophecy of Eyr Caersepton (*i. e.*, the Eagle of Caersepton) took its name, a man called *Aquila* having prophesied those things about his countrymen, the Britains. See Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 5; and see also Leland's *Script. Brit.*, c. 5.

ACH and ACHAU: pedigree, or a table of the descents of persons from their ancestors. Sir Peter Leicester, in his *Antiquities*, says in great triumph, that there are only sixty-six descents between Shem and Christ in St. Luke; but that, according to the British history, the descent from Brute to Cassibelan is seventy, and twenty-two more from Noah to Brute, in all ninety-two. This, he says, is a plain mark of imposture in the British history of Galfrid. But to any impartial man it is a strong proof of its authenticity; for the Scriptural descents are of sons from fathers, but the British account is of kings, brothers, and strangers, and some of but short reigns.

ACH, pro *Merch*. (Dr. Davies, *Grammar*, p. 161.)

ACHLACH, Glyn Achlach, or (as in one MS.) Glyn Achalch, a place in Ireland where, in a meeting of the British and Irish musicians about the year 1096, the rules of composition of music for Wales and Ireland were settled by order of Murchan, the Irish prince, and of Gruffydd ap Cynan, the Welsh prince. This was Murchartus. (*Ogygia*, p. 438.)

ADANAU: vid. *Caer Adanau*.

ADAR (YNYS), the *Adros* of Pliny, etc. *Ynys Adar*, the old name of Skerries. (Hum. Llwyd, *Brit. Descript.*)

ADDA and ADDAF (n. pr.), Adamus.

ADDA FRAS, the poet and pretended prophet of Isconwy about the year 1240.

ADEBON or GADEBON (n. pr. v.). "Gorchan Adebbon" by An-euryñ.

ADLES, verch Dafydd ap Llywarch Goch o Degaingl.

ADWY'R BEDDAU, a pass through Offa's Ditch, where the graves of the Saxons are to be seen to this day, that were killed there in Henry the Second's expedition to Berwyn. See *Crogen* and *Corwen*.

AEDAN AP BLEGÓRED, a prince or king of Wales in the year 1003.

AEDENAW, or AEDENAWC, mab Gleisiar o'r Gogledd, un o'r tri glew. (*Tr.* 27.)

AEDD AP CLYS or Aedd mab Clys: see *Afarwy*.

AEDD MAWR, father of Prydain, who is said to have conquered this island. Rhys Goch Eryri says this Aedd was son of Antonus, son of Rhiwallawn, son of Rhegaw, daughter of Llyr. See *Prydain* and *Dyfnwal Moel Mud*.

AEDDAN (n. pr. v.), *Aidanus* or *Ædanus*; in the Saxon Chronicle *Aegthan*; in the English of Bede, *Edan*.

AEDDAN FRADAWG, father of Gafran. (*Triad* 34.) This Aeddán was a prince of the Northern Britains, or British Picts, who had the civil war with Rhydderch Hael. (*Tr.* 46.) Bede calls him a king of the Scots (lib. i, c. 34). This is the *Brideus* of Nennius. His great battle with Ethelfrid, King of the Angles of Northumbria, was fought at Daegstane in Cumberland, in the year 603, as Bede says, but the *Saxon Chronicle* says 606. This I take to be that battle the *Triades* call "Y Difancoll," i. e., the total loss. (*Triades*, 34.) That part of the army commanded by Gafran, his son, being 2,100, in retreating to save their lord, were drove into the sea. "Un o dri diwair deulu" (i. e., one of the three faithful clans), I suppose, retreated into the Isle of Man. Fordun, Boethius, and Buchanan, are all confusion about his successor.

AEDDEN AP CYNGEN, about eight descents after Brychwel Ysgithrog.

AEDDON, n. pr. v.

AEDDON o Fon, his elegy wrote by Taliesin.

AEDDON (TREF), near Aberffraw; vulgo *Tre Eiddon*: vid. *Arch-aeddon* (Llyn).

AEDDREN, a place in Llangwm, where it is said Bedo Aeddren came from. (*MS.*)

AEDWY, river in Radnorshire. *Aberaedyw*, a parish in Radnorshire. Vid. *Edwy*.

AELES, verch Ricart ap Cadw ab Gr. ab Cynan; probably *Alice*.

AELHAIARN (Saint). Llanaelhaiarn in Caernarvonshire.

AELIANUS: vid. *Elían*.

AERON (nom. fluv.), a river in Ceretica.

Ymddifustlei lew ar lan Aeron berth
Pan borthes eryron.

Cynddelw, i Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Hence *Aberaeron*, a village and sea-creek in Cardiganshire; *Uch Aeron*, the country to the north of the river Aeron; and *Is Aeron*, the country to the south and south-west of it.

AERON (n. pr.): see *Euron*.

Aeron galon galed.—*Myrddin*.

AERON (LLANERCH), a gentleman's seat.—*J. D. Pentre Aeron*, a gentleman's seat.

ÆTNA, a fiery mountain in Sicily, which may have got its name from the Celtic *tân*: so the ancients wrote *etan*, i. e., *y tân*, the fire.

ÆTHOG ap Iddig ap Cadell Deyrnllys (in other places Deyrnllŷg).

AFAGDDU (n. pr. v.).

Afagddu mab Caridwen.—*Hanes Taliesin*.

AFALLACH (n. pr. v.). (*Triad* 52.)

AFALLON, Ynys Afallon, the Isle of Avalonia; called also by Latin writers Glasconia. This was a spot of ground encompassed with rivers and marshes, and where anciently stood a monastery. It lies in the county of Somerset, and is now called Glas-toubury. The name is derived from *afal* (an apple), as Giraldus Cambrensis says it abounded formerly with apples and orchards; or from Avallon, once lord of that place, which I take to be Afallach. In this ancient monastery King Arthur, the great British hero, was buried, and his sepulchre was discovered in the time of Henry II; and a grand monument was erected for him in the new abbey by Henry de Sayle. (*Vide Morgain*.) But the name seems to be derived from *avallen*, the plural of which, among the Loegrian British, might be *Afallon*, which is the termination of the plural of many nouns, as *dyn*, *dynion*; *quas*, *gweision*; though the Cumbrians and the Northern Britains or Picts would have called it Avallennau, as appears by Merddin's works, who was a Pict of the forest of *Kelyddon*. Giraldus

Cambrensis' Avallon, lord of the territory called Avellonia, his British name seems to be *Afallach*.

Felly 'n Ynys Afallach
Efe a aeth yn fyw iach.

Lewis Glyn Cothi, i Arthur.

The island was also called Ynys Wydrin, or the Glass Island, from the colour of the river being like glass. Hence *Glasconia*.

AFAN, a river in Glamorganshire: hence *Aberafan*, corruptly wrote by Camden *Aberafon*. Cwmwmd rhwng Nedd ac Afan. (*Price's Descript.*)

AFAN (Saint). Llanafan.

AFAN NEDDIG, bardd Cadwallon ap Cadvan. (*E. Llwyd.*)

AFAN FERDDIC, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw to Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd. Mian Verdic, bardd Cad. ap Cadvan. (*Tr.* 17.)

AFAON (n. p. v.), mab Taliesin, one of the three tarw unben (*Tr.* 13), killed by Llawgad Trwm Bargawd. (*Tr.* 38.)

AFARWY, ap Lludd ap Beli Mawr, un'or tri wŷr gwarth. (*Tr.* 90.) "He invited Iulcessar and the men of Rome to this island, and caused 3000 [pounds] of silver to be paid annually as tribute from this island to the men of Rome." (*Triades*, 91.)

AFARWY (n. p. v.).

Lleith Ywein llith brain braiddfrys
I faran Avarwy aedd mab Clŷs.

Cynddelw, Marwnad Yw. ap Madawc.

AFARWY and AFARDDWY. Mr. Ed. Llwyd thinks Mardubratius or Mandubratius was Afarwy Fras.

AFARWY HIR, father of Indeg. (*Tr.* 60.)

AFAWN (n. pr. v.). Hence Bodafawn or Bodafon: vid. *Aeddon*.

AFAERWY (fl.), in Marwnad Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

AFFRIC or AFFRWIC, the quarter of the globe called Africa. "Ac ar hynny o espeit y deuthant hyd er Affric." (*Tyssilio.*) From whence the Danes or Norwegians came to Ireland and Britain in the reign of Ceredic. "Gotmwnt brenin yr Affric." (*Tyssilio.*) Vid. Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 6, where he is, out of Castor, called Gurmundus, an arch-pirate and captain of the Norwegians, A.D. 590. Galfrid calls him Gormundus, king of Africa; but the British copy of *Tyssilio* has it "brenin yr Affric" (q.

Affrwic ?). This termination, *ic* or *wic*, is common in the north : Leipsick, Brunswic, Dantzic, for Leipwick, Dantwick.

AFIA or ARAFIA (*D. ap Gwilym, D. ap Edmunt*, etc.), Arabia.

Ag aur Arafia 'n grug a rifwn.—*L. G. Cothi.*

AGNEDA, Castell Mynydd Agnes, Edinburgh ; called also Alata Castra and Castrum Puellarum, Castell y Morwynion, *i. e.*, the Castle of Maidens.

AIDAL, Italy.

Myn croes naid o fro Aidal.

AIDAN (St.): hence Llanidan in Anglesey. (*H. Rowlands.*) Others say St. Nidan. Aidan was the apostle of the Northumbrians about the year 600, and succeeded by Ffinnan.

AIFFT, Egypt.

AIFFTES, a gipsy or Egyptian woman.

AIFFTWR, an Egyptian.

ALAETH ap Elgrid Lâs ap Eilon.

ALAETHAU ap Cadvan. (*MS.*) Under him Dyfyn Diarcher claimed the Principality.

ALAIS, verch Ithel Vychan.

ALAN (n. pr. v.), a name very common in Armorica, several of their kings being of that name. In *Triades*, 35, there is one of this name mentioned to have been defeated by his men before the battle of Camlan between Arthur and Medrod (A.D. 542), and was there killed. He was probably an Armorican auxiliary of King Arthur's.

"Teulu Alan Fyrgan a ymchoelasant y wrth eu harglwydd yn lledrat ar y ffordd ae ollwng yntau ae weision i Camlan ac yno y llas." (*Tr.* 35.)

The very surname, *Fyrgan*, whatever it means, hath been retained by the Armoricans to the time of our William the Conqueror ; for I find *Alan Fergeant*, Count of Bretagne, paid homage to Henry I of England for Brittany. (*Vertot*, vol. ii, p. 185.)

ALAN, a king of Armorica about the year 688, when Cadwaladr deserted Britain ; father of Ifor (à *ael* and *glân*, q. d. *ael-lân*, fair eyebrow). Camden would have it to be a corruption of *Ælianus*. But why ? Is it impossible there might be *Alan* as well as *Ælian* ?

ALASSWY. *Tir Alasswy*, mentioned in the English battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. "Teyrndud Leissawn ac Alasswy dir i deyrn Dyganwy."

ALAW (fl.), a river in Anglesey, on the banks of which there is the Tomb of Bronwen verch Llyr o Harlech. "Bedd petruel a wnaed i Fronwen ferch Llyr ar lan Alaw, ag yno y claddwyd hi." (*Mabinogi*, ap. Davies.) There is a cromlech in these parts which is said to be Bronwen's Tomb. (J. D. Davies's Letter to E. Llwyd.) Hence *Glan Alaw*, n. l. (Llwyd's *Notes on Camden*.)

ALBAN (n. pr. v.). Alban, son of Brutus; St. Alban, etc.

ALBAN, father of Diffwg. (*Tr.* 72.)

ALBAN, Lat. *Albania*, Scotland. So in the Irish tongue, *Alba* and *Alban* is Scotland; and *Albunach*, Scottish; and the country called *Braidalbain*, in Scotland, still retains the name *Albania*.

ALBANACTUS ap Brutus; rectè *Albanact*, neu *Albanact* ap Prydain: vid. *Lloegr*.

ALBION, one of the ancient names of the Isle of Britain among the Greeks; so called, as some think, from Albion, the son of Neptune. (*Perrot*.) There is a tradition to this day in Wales, that one *Albion Gawr* had once a command or some authority here. This is commonly interpreted Albion the Giant, but means no more than Albion the Prince. This name, Albion, for the island, it seems, never got footing among the natives, for according to the *Triades* the original name of the island was *Clas* (vide *Clas Merdin*), y Vel Ynys, and Ynys Prydain. Mela says that Albion was killed in Gaul by Hercules. If this was the son of Jupiter, he was six hundred years before Brutus; but Varro reckons forty-four Hercules's. Vid. *Cawr*.

ALCLUD, ALCLUT, lle'r oedd llys Rhydderch Hael. *Alchwyd*, *Alcluyt*, but properly *Aelchwyd*, a city on the brow of the river Clwyd (Clyde) in Scotland, which is either Glasgow or Dunbarton. Here was the royal seat of the Strathclwyd Britains. Bede (l. i, c. 1) says the Britons call it *Alcuith*, in another MS. *Alcluith* or *Alcluick*; l. i, c. 12, *Alcluith*, which in British is, he says, Rock Cluith. As this city and several others in the *Triades* are not in Nennius (Catalogue of Cities), it is plain he had not seen the *Triades*.

ALDRYT, taid Ithel ap Adda.

ALDYT ap Ywain ap Edwin frenin.

ALECTUS, the eighty-third king of Britain : q. Aleth ?

Aleth frenin am winoedd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

He killed Carawn, king of Britain. (*Tyssilio.*) Selden calls him *Caius Alectus*. The English translation of Bede calls him *Albertus* (l. i, c. 6) ; but the Latin, *Alectus*.

ALED (n. fl.). Dyffryn Aled, Denbighshire. Cwm Aled. Uwch Aled and Is Aled, two commots of Rhyfoniog hundred. Vid. *Tudur Aled*. Aled river falls into Elwy, Denbighshire.

ALET (n. fl.). Dr. Davies translates it *Alettus*. Vid. *Aled*.

ALETH (n. p. r.) : qu. Alectus ? which see.

ALETH, a prince of Dyfed (*J. D.*), neu Alun.

ALETH, a country in Armorica : vid. *Machutus*.

ALFRYD ap Gronow o Wareddog.

ALFFRYD, in English *Alfred*.

ALIS, taken by the British poets for the general mother of Englishmen ; as we say, sons of Eve.

O waed teulu plant Alis.

D. Llwyd ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.

Plant Alis, y Saeson ; *Plant Alis y biswail*, by way of contempt.

ALMAEN, enw gwlad.

ALMEDHA (St.), daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. (Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itin. Camb.*, p. 826.) Probably Eledei.

ALMOR (n. l.). (Dr. Davies in *Allmor.*) Vid. *Alltmor*.

ALNE, a river (Bede, l. iv, 3, 28), probably Alun. It is near the Isle of Farne.

ALO (n. p. v.), a great man in Powys, rhwng Gwy a Hafren, q. ?

O lwyth Gwên gwehelyth gynt

Ag Alo ni fygylt.—*I. ab Tudur Penllyn.*

Gwaed Alo yn goed eilwaith.—*Owain ap Llyw. Moel.*

ALSER, mab Maelgwn. (*Trioedd y Meirch*, No. 6.)

ALSER ap Tudwal ap Rodri Mawr.

ALSWN, verch Howel ap Rhobert.

Alswn wych lysiueyn wawr.

ALUN (fl.), a river that falls into the Dee below Almore. Ys-

trad Alun. Caer Alun, Haverfordwest. (*Th. Williams.*) Coed Alun, Caernarvonshire. Penalun yn Nyfed.

ALWEN (fl.), in Denbighshire, falls into the Dee. (Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.) Llewelyn Ddu was lord of Uwch Alwen, and kept his court at a place called Cynwyd. (*J. D.*)

ALLMON (pl. *Ellmyn*), an Alman or German; but *Alltmon* is literally a highland man or High German. All authors agree that the Alemanni were a particular nation of Germans, distinct from them. The Britains distinguished the *Nort-mŷn* from the *Allt-mŷn*. The Germans are called by the Spaniards and Italians, etc., *Almains*; but call themselves *Twitshmen*, and know nothing of the name *German*. (*Verstegan.*)

ALLT, a very ancient Celtic word signifying the ascent or side of a mountain; and from hence the Romans borrowed their *altus* by adding *us*. It is prefixed to the names of many places in Britain which have that signification, as Allt Faelwc, yng Ngheredigion; probably Allt Fadoc (*Triades, Meirch, 1*); yr Allt Rudd; yr Allt Wen or Allwen; Allt y Crib; yr Allt Goch; Allmor, Alltmor. Almeria, a city and port of Spain, called from hence. Also in compounds in the ends of words, as Pen'r Allt, y Benallt, yr Alltben, the Alpes (yr *Allpen*), y Wenallt, y Felallt, y Faelallt, y Goedallt, y Hirallt, Allt Gadwallawn. Allt Cwm-bobus, a gentleman's seat in Iâl.

ALLT MELIDEN (nom. loci). Prebend of Allt Meliden at St. Asaph.

ALLTGRUG, in Llangwig, Glamorgan.

ALLTMOR, the seventh battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, near Pennal. (*Cylch. Llewelyn.*) "Pennal-dir angir angerdd."

ALLTRAN, a rock near Holyhead.

ALLTUD REDEGOG: vid. *Gallu*. Our books of genealogies make this man to be father of St. Elian, who was the founder of a monastery in Anglesey. Qu., whether he was not the same with *Iludus*, who was head and founder of a famous college in Morgangw at Lantwit? Vid. *Elian* and *Eilian*.

AMBIORIX, a commander of the Gauls; first a captain of the Eburones. (*Cæsar.*)

AMBRI, Amesbury. Mynydd Ambri, Dinas Ambri, Amesbury.

AMBRONES, some nation. Nennius interprets this name by

Ald-Saxonum, or Old Saxons, which Paulinus, Archbishop of York, baptized. (Nennius, c. lxiii.) But Ainsworth says they were a people of Switzerland, whose country being drowned, turned thieves; from which ill men were called Ambrones.

AMDDYFRWYS: Llanamddyfrwys or Llanamddyfri, *vulgo* Llandovery.

AMGOED, one of the three commots of Cantref Daugleddeu. (Price's *Descript.*)

AMHAFAL (fl.). Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.

AMHINIOG, a lordship in Ceretica; or Anhiniog, Anhunoc. (Price's *Descript.*)

I'nhiniog oludog wledd

Mi af; yno mae f' annedd.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du.*

AMI, verch Argl. Herbert.

AMLAWDD WLEDIG [married Gwen, daughter of Cunedda Wledig.—*W. D.*]

AMLWCH, a village and church in Anglesey. Qu., whether a *llyn* or *lloch* there? Llyn Mynydd Trysglwyn.

AMMAN: vid. *Cwm Amman*, in Llandeilo, Carmarthenshire.

AMMWLCH: Cefn Ammwelch, a place in Lleyn; from *an* and *bolch*, q. d. *cyfa*.

AMMWYN, defender (Celt.), a title of Jupiter. By the Romans Latinised Ammon or Hammon. Teml Iou Ammwyn, i. e., the Temple of Jupiter Ammon.

AMMWYN GARTHAN: qu., whether the name of a place where Gruffydd ap Cynan ap Owain Gwynedd fought a battle and burnt it?

Molais rwyf Cemais camre ysgaylan

Yn ammwyn garthan gyrch i dandde.

Prydydd y Moch, i Gr. ap Cynan ap Ow. Gwynedd.

Amwyn Ednob and Ammwyn Elfael, in Cynddelw in Marwnad Cadw. ap Madawc.

AMODE, verch Howel ap Ivan.

AMREL, an admiral. This word seems to be but of modern use in Wales. The British word for an admiral, in King Arthur's time, when the British navy was in its height (about A.D. 520), was *llyngesawc*, from *llynges*, a navy, or *llyngesdwyr*, a navy man. (Vid. *Triades*, 20.) But the original Celtic word for chief admiral

seems to be *penaig*, q. d. *pen eigion*, i. e., head of the ocean, though used for any principal officer after we had lost our navy.

AMWN DDU, brenin Groeg [Graweg]: vid. *Tewdric*.

AMWYTHIG, or Amwyddig, from *gwjdd*, surrounded with woods or shrubs: hence Shrewsbury or Shrubbsbury, anciently Pengwern Bowys.

ANAN, verch Aneurin. (*Tr.* 74.)

ANAN (n. f.). Anan, merch Meic Mygotwas, un o'r tair gohoyw riain. (*Tr.* 74.)

ANARAD, id. quod *Anarawd*.

Anarad, Merfyn, Cadell,
A droed i wr edryd well?—*Gr. ap Llewelyn Vychan.*

ANARAWD, the name of the sixth prince of Wales in A.D. 877, son of Rodri Mawr. Not corrupted from *Honoratus*, as Camden suggests, but derived from *a'n* or *ein*, and *arawd*, q. d. our orator; as we say "*a'n dwylo*" for "*ag ein dwylo*".

ANARAWD ap Gr. ap Rhys, prince of South Wales, A.D. 1142.

ANARAWD, arglwydd Emwythig in King Arthur's time.

ANAWAN. *Scr.*

ANDRAS, king of Britain; Androgisus.

ANDRAU or ANDREW (but in my copy *Andryw*), the fiftieth king of Britain; from *an* and *derwydd* or *druwydd*, a druid.

ANDROENUS.

ANEU. *Scr.*

ANEVRIN or ANEURYN (n. pr. v.), a poet of this name, who flourished about A.D. 510. In Nennius, *Nuevin*; Sir Tho. Br., *Enerin*. Aneuryn or Aneiryn Gwawdrydd, Medeyrn Beirdd; he was killed by Eidyn mab Einygan. Mr. Edward Llwyd calls him *Mychdeyrn Beirdd*. (*Triades*, 38, 39, 74.)

ANGAW (n. l.), Anjou in Gaul.

ANGELL, a river. Aber Angell, Meirion.

ANGHARAD or ANGHARAT (n. f.). Angharat Ton Felen, merch Rhydderch Hael, un o'r tair gohoyw riain. (*Tr.* 74.)

Angharad leuad lewyd
Ynghaer Duw mae 'Ngharad wych.

ANGHARAD ach Evrog Gadarn.

ANGHARAD ach Colion. *Scr.*

ANGHENEL. *Sc.*

ANGLESEY, the English name of the Isle of *Môn*, a county of North Wales, called by the natives Sir Fôn, Tir Môn, and Gwlad Fôn, *i. e.*, Monshire. It was called Anglesey by King on his conquering it, which signifies the Englishman's Island (this was the battle of Llanfaes, q. ?), *i. e.*, Angles-ey, *ey* being the Saxon word for an island, as Bards-ey, Cald-ey, Rams-ey, Garns-ey, Jers-ey, etc.

This was the *Mona* of Tacitus, and the Isle of Man is the *Mona* mentioned by Cæsar in his *Commentaries*. Vid. *Mona*.

Merfyn Vrych, from the Isle of Man, dispossessed the English; and his son, Roderick the Great, King of all Wales, removed the palace from Caer yn Arvon to Aberffraw. (*Mona Antiqua*, p. 173.)

ANGUISCHEL, King of Scotland. (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, 3, 6.) He was Arawn ap Cynfarch, who was killed with Gwalchmai in the first battle with Medrawt, A.D. 542.

· ANGYW, Anjou in France.

ANHUN. *Sc.*

ANHUNOC, one of the three commots of Cantref Canawl. (Price's *Descript.*)

ANLAWD WLEDIG. He married Gwen, daughter of Cunedda Wledig. (*Ach Cathog*.)

ANLHACH. *Scr.*

ANLLECH CORUNAWC, King of Ireland, father of Brychan Brycheiniog (vid. *Brychan*). *Corunawc* seems to be the same with *Coronawc* or *Coronog* (*i. e.*, crowned), being the chief crowned head or principal king; from the Celtic *corun* or *coryn*, the crown of the head. The Latin *corona* and Greek *κορωνα* are of the same original; so the Chald. *kerontha* and the Hebrew *keren*.

ANNELL (n. l.). *L. G. Cothi* (à *an* and *hell*).

ANNES, Angl. *Agnes*.

ANNWFN or ANNWN, the deep; hell; the country of the fairies; antipodes. *Duwies Annwn*, Goddess of the Deep or bottomless place.

ANOETHON. *Scr.*

ANRHEG ach Evrog Gadarn.

ANSELMUS, Archbishop of Canterbury, 1100, temp. Guil. Rufi, regis Angliæ.

ANTIGON verch Wmffre, duwc o Gloster.

ANUN DDU ap Emyr Llydaw.

ANUNDHWY. *Scr.*

ANWIG, Enwig (n. l.).

ANWIS, some city.

A'th ffronn wrth furiau Anwis.—*Owain ap Ilew. Moel.*

ANWN. *Sc.*

ANWYL, *Angl. dear.* Ithel Anwyl ap Bleddyn.

ARAN, a mountain in Meirion. Yr Aran Fawr (not *Aren*).

Lliw eiry cynnar Pen Aran,

Lloer bryd lwys vryd o Lys Vrán.—*H. ab Einion, i Fefanwy.*

ARANDR, enw gwr. Rhiwallon ap Arandr o Lwyth Penllyn.

ARAWD or AROD (n. pr. v.).

ARAWN, King of Alban, now Scotland, in King Arthur's time.

ARAWN or ARON (n. pr. v.). Aron ap Cynfarch, un o'r tri chynghoriaid. (*Tr.* 86.)

ARBERTH, one of the eight cantrefs of Pembrokeshire; in English, Narberth. There are fairs kept here. Castell Arberth, A.D. 1215.

ARCHAEDDON. Llyn Archaeddon, a lake on the top of Bodafon Mountain in Anglesey, which makes me suspect that Bodafon should be wrote Bodaeddon.

Dyfal yngwern Bodafon.—*D. ap Edmund.*

ARCHENAD. Cynan Archenad.

ARDERYDD or ARDERYD (n. l.), *Tr.* 3. *Gwaith Arderydd*, the battle of Arderydd, on account of two shepherds who quarrelled about a lark's nest: one killed the other. (*T. Aled.*)

Er gwaith Arderydd mi nim dorbi

Cyn syrthiai awyr i lawr llyr Enlli.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

See *Gwaith Arderydd, Rhodwydd Arderydd, Caer Arderydd, Aeddan Fradawg*, and *Gwenddoleu*.

ARDUDWY, Dyffryn Ardudwy, that part of Merionethshire joining to the Irish Sea, where a great tract of ground was swallowed by the sea about A.D. 500. Ardudwy was formerly one of the two commots of Dunodig in Caernarvonshire. Camden thinks he sees some footsteps of the word *Ordovices* in Ardudwy, but I can see none. (*Camden in Montg.*)

ARCHWEDLOG.

ARDDERCH ap Iddon ap Cadrod Hardd.

ARDHERCH DRUG. *Scr.*

ARDDER MYNYCH, dan droed Mynydd Yryri; the place of the nativity of Dr. Thomas Williams, the physician, the ingenious author of the Latin-British part of Dr. Davies' Dictionary, and of several other curious tracts extant in MSS., Achau, Historiau, etc. Qu., whether Gerddi'r Mynych?

ARDDON. Ynys Arddon yw Ynys y Moelrhoniaid. (*Hist. Gr. ap Cynan.*) Vid. *Ynys Hyrddod.*

ARDDUN or ARDUN (n. pr. f.); hence Dôl Arddun. Ardun gwraig Catcor ap Colwyn or Gorolwyn (*Tr.* 55), a noted chaste wife.

ARDDU (YR), a steep rock at Llanberis. (*E. Llwyd.*)

ARDDU (YR), yn Efonydd. Qu., yr ardd ddu?

ARDDYFI, *i. e.*, above the river Dyfi; Lat. *Ordovices*, q. d. Gwŷr ar Ddyfi, the North Wales men.

ARDDYNWYNT, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

AREN BENLLYN, a high mountain in Penllyn in Meirion; perhaps because of the shape of *aren*, a kidney.

AREN FOWDDWY, a mountain in Meirion.

ARENNIG (*E. Llwyd*), a mountain in Meirion, or Yr Ennig, wrote by the ancients Aran. Vid. *Aran*.

ARF-FINIOG. Howel Arf-finiog.

ARFON, the name of a cantref containing two commots, Uwch and Is Gwirfau, in Caernarvonshire; but was anciently, it seems, the name of all the coast of the mainland which lay over against *Môn*, and for that reason called *Arfon*, compounded of *ar* and *Môn*, or on *Môn*; hence *Caer Arfon* in the *Triades*, now *Caer yn Arfon*, a garrison town and a noble castle. From the name of the town the county took its present name.

ARFORDIR, terra maritima. *Dinasoedd arfordir*, civitates maritimæ.

ARGAT, a poet, father of Cynhaval.

ARGOED. This seems to be the name of the camps made by the Britains by felling of wood and heaping them up, as is done in all woody countries to this day.

Ni sefis na thŵr na bŵr bu crain

Nag argoed na choed na chadlys drain.

Einion ap Gwgan, to Llewelyn.

ARGOED and ARFYNYDD, places mentioned by Taliesin in the Battle of Argoed Llwyfain.

ARGOED, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Vid. *Gargoed* and *Argoed-wys*.

ARGOED LLWYFAIN : vid. *Llwyfain*.

ARGOEDWYS, the people of Argoed in Powys-land.

Cledr cad calon Argoedwys.

Llywarch Hen, in *Marwnad Cynddylan*.

Gwŷr Argoed erioed am porthes.

Llywarch Hen, i'w Blant.

ARGONWY, *i. e.*, above Conwy.

Donn Argonwy.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

So Arllechwedd, Arddyfi, Arderydd, Ary Môr ucha, and Ardudwy, Arfon, etc.

ARGYLESHIRE : vid. *Ar y Gwyddyl*.

ARIAN. Angharad Law Arian, verch Dafydd ap Einion.

ARIANFAGL (*n. pr. v.*) (*Trioedd y Meirch*, 1.)

ARIANRHOD ferch Don, un o'r tair gwenriain. (*Tr.* 34.)

ARIANWEN ferch Brychan.

ARLECH. Camden says that in the small country of Ardudwy stands the Castle of Arlech, which signifies on a rock ; though some call it Harlech *quasi* Harddlech, a rock pleasantly situated. (*Camden in Meirion.*) He also says it was heretofore called Caer Collwyn, and that the inhabitants report it was built by Edward the First. Mr. Llwyd, in his notes, says it is never called Arlech, but Harlech ; and was once called Tŵr Bronwen, and afterwards Caer Collwyn, from Collwyn ap Tangno, A.D. 877, [who] was lord of Ardudwy, Evionydd, and part of Lleyn ; but thinks it (or a place near it) was called Caer before his time, Roman coins having been found there, and an ancient golden torque.

ARLLECHWEDD (*n. l.*), Arllechwedd Uchaf ac Isaf, two commots of Caernarvonshire. Menwaed o Arllechwedd, un o'i tri glew. (*Tr.* 23.) Cantref Arllechwedd in Caernarvonshire. (*Stat. Rhuddlan.*)

ARMON. Llanarmon. Vid. *Garmon*.

ARMORICA, rectè AREMORICA, which is literally, in the Celtic tongue, *Ar y mor ucha* ; or, as the ancient Britains wrote, *Ar e mor ica*, *i. e.*, on the upper sea. This was the name of all the

sea-coast of Gaul from Calais to Brest in J. Cæsar's time. "Universis Galliæ civitatibus quæ oceanum attingunt quæquæ eorum consuetudine Armoricæ appellantur." (*Cæs. Com.*) Of the same sense is the British name *Llydaw*, which see. But the name *Armorica* is now attributed only to Little Britain. *Aremorici*, gwŷr y morfa. (*E. Lloyd.*) Irish, *Armhieirich*.

ARODION, lands and people of *Arawd*. (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

AROVAN, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw to Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd. In Mr. E. Lloyd's copy of the *Triades*, Arofan bardd Selyf ap Cynan is mentioned.

ARRAN, an isle in the mouth of the Clyde (Clwyd), in Scotland, of the same shape as Aren Benllyn, which see.

ARSETH ap Gwrgi ap Hedd Molwynoc.

ARTRO, a river in Meirion, mentioned in Taliesin's works.

ARTH (fl.); hence Aberarth, a village and church in Ceretica.

ARTHAL, the 31st king of Britain.

ARTHANAT, a place where Llewelyn ap Iorwerth encamped his second battle. Vid. *Cylch Llewelyn*. [Ar Danat, flu., qu. ?—*W.D.*]

ARTHANAT (n. pr. v.). Arthanat ab Gwerthmwl Wledig. (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1.)

ARTHAWG ap Caredig ap Cunedda.

ARTHEN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

ARTHFAEL, the 62nd king of Britain.

ARTHFAEL (n. pr. v.). A.D. 940, Cadell ab Arthfael, a noble Britain, was taken prisoner by the Danes and Saxons. (*Caradoc*, p. 51.)

ARTHMAEL or ARTHNAEL ap Rhys ap Ithel.

ARTHNE. Llanarthne.

ARTHOG, *ursinus*: hence Pwll Arthog, nomen loci.

ARTHOEL, the father of Meuric who fought a battle with Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, A.D. 1019, for the Principality. (*Caradoc*, p. 85.)

ARTHUR (n. pr. v.), commonly Latinized Arcturus and Arturius; by Nennius, Artur; the 100th king of Britain, and last of Roman blood that held the crown; son of Uthur Bendragon, who was brother of Aurelius Ambrosius, the sons of Constantine the Armoric. This great and famous prince, among other noble actions, subdued and brought six islands or countries tributary to Great Britain; that is, Iwerddon (Ireland), Islont

(Iceland), Gotlont (Gothland), Orc (Orkney), Llychlyn (Norway), Denmark.

ARTHWYS or ARTHRWYS.

ARVIRAGUS (*Galfrid*), Gweirydd.

ARW (Yr), sign. *rough*, a river in Radnorshire. Another in Anglesey falls into Alaw. The river Garonne, in France, is of the same origin, from *garw*.

ARWEIRYDD, probably the British name of *Arviragus*. Vid. *Gweirydd*.

ARWYNEDDOG : vid. *Gweirydd*.

ARWYSTL Gloff ap Owain Danwyn.

ARWYSTLI Uwch and Is Coed, two commots of Cantref Arwystli [cancelled by W. D.]; so named from Arwystli ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Price's Descript.*)

ARWYSTLI, a cantref or hundred, part of Powys, borders on Plymlumon Mountain; one of the three cantrefs of Meirionydd, the other two being Meirion and Penllyn.

AR Y GWYDDYL, that part of Scotland now called Argyle, and Latinized *Argathelia*; in Irish, *Ardnan Gaidheal* (*Ogyg.*, p. 323); so called for the same reason as Arvon was called, because over against Môn. Vid. *Polychron.* l. i, c. 58, p. 209. Argail, Latinized *Margo Scotorum*.

ASA (St.) : vid. *Hasa*.

ASAPH (St.), the patron saint of the lower church of Llanelwy, or St. Asaph, in Flintshire. The other saint is Cyndeyrn; Lat. *Kentigern[us]*. In the British, Asaph is *Hassa*: hence Llanhasa, another church near Mostyn.

ASC : vid. *Wysg*.

ASCAIN ap Gruffydd ap Cynan; perhaps in memory of Ascanius.

ASCLEPIODOTUS, the 84th king of Britain, captain of the Pretorian bands (*Bede*, l. i); supposed to be Bendigeidvran ap Llyr, *i. e.*, Bendigaid Frân ap Llyr.

ASGWRN. Gronw Fyr Asgwrn ap Tegerin; in other places, Gronw Fyr Asgwrn ap Tegwared ap Griffri ap Carwed.

ASIA, that quarter of the world so called.

ASSER (n. pr. v.), Archbishop of St. David's. He brought up Asserius Menevensis, the historian, who was his nephew, whom

King Alfred made Bishop of Shireburn and tutor to himself (Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, p. 254) and to his children (Dr. Powel, p. 44). Asser lived about A.D. 885.

ATISCROS. This, in *Domesday Book*, is called a hundred belonging to Cheshire, but lying over the Dee, and was a part of the country now called Flintshire, and what the Britains called Tegeingl (i. e., Englefield). Rhuddlan Castle was the chief or head of it, as the words there are: "Hugo Comes tenet de rege Roelent, etc., modo habet in dominio medietatem castelli quod Roelent vocatur, & caput est hujus terræ," etc. Vid. *Rhos a Rhyvoniog*.

AVAERWY: vid. *Afarwy*.

AUGUSTA, the Roman name once for London.

AURELIUS AMBROSIUS. Bede (l. i, c. 16) says he was the only one, *perhaps*, of the Roman nation who had survived the storm of the Saxons' and Picts' joint army, who had overrun the island upon being refused their own demands, all the royal progeny having been slain in the same. He should have said *perhaps* to that, too. But what had the royal progeny of the Romans to do in Britain when, by his own confession, Gratian, Constantine, Constans, and Vortigern, had been kings of Britain successively, who were no Romans? Why so anxious about the Romans? Doth not this shew he knew nothing of the matter, except what he got from that blind account given by Gildas? who could not afford the Britains one good word; who made them rebels if they fought, and cowards if they did not.

Tyssilio, the British historian, owns that Constantine, brother to the King of Armorica, married a lady of Roman extraction, brought up by Cyhelyn the Bishop; and that Emrys was one of Cwstennin's sons, who had escaped from Vortigern's hands to Armorica. Qu., what might be the discord between Cyhelyn and Emrys, mentioned by Nennius, which occasioned the battle of *Cot Guallop*?

AVAN, a lordship in Morganwg. Castell Aberavan, taken by Mr. ap Gr., A.D. 1152 (from the river *Avan*, and not *Avon*).

AVAN BUELLT (St.). *L. G. Cothi*. Hence Llanavan. Vid. *Afan*.

AVANDRED or AVANDREG (n. f.), daughter to Gweir ap Pyll, wife of Iago ap Idwal, Prince of North Wales, A.D. 1037. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 89.)

AVENA or AFENA, an island (mentioned in the *Triades*) on the Grecian coast. See *Clas*. In these islands, it is said, a colony of Britains settled in the time of Cadyal mab Eryr, after their spoiling Macedon and Greece and the Temple at Delphos, when one Urp Luyddawc, a prince of Llychlyn (see *Llychlyn*), got a supply of 61,000 Britains to go upon an expedition to the Mediterranean, the second Brennus' and Belgius' expedition. (*Tr*. 40 : vid. *Gala*.) It is very extraordinary that this attempt of the Northmen, or Germans, is not mentioned by either Greek or Roman authors, as it must have happened before the Roman invasion of Britain : but see *Urp Luyddawc*.

AVON, a river mentioned by Camden in Merionethshire, to run near Dolgelleu ; but there is no such river. The river he means is called *Maw*, and runs to Abermaw ; and a river called Gelleu runs by Dolgelleu into the Maw.

AVON (fl.), rectè AVAN : hence Aberavan, ostium Avonis (Latinized, Aberavonium), Glamorganshire, a town and harbour. Several rivers of this name (*Camden*) ; but wrong, for this river is Avan. Vid. *Avan*.

AWEN. This is the Celtic name of a supposed genius or goddess, which, according to the doctrine of the British Druids, on the death of any bard, immediately possessed some other living person, who instantly commenced bard. This differs something from their transmigration of souls, which were supposed to enter into new-born infants or into brutes. This ancient notion is retained in some parts of Wales to this day ; and the *Musa* of the Greeks and Romans was, no doubt, at first founded on this ground, though afterwards they made nine of them, and perhaps forgot the transmigration. Taliesin, the British poet, who flourished about A.D. 570, in one of his rhapsodies called his Wanderings, says that he remembers his Muse to have possessed a vast number of people. She was with Noah in the ark, and in abundance of learned men from age to age, which he enumerates, and he says,

Mi fum gynt Wion Bach,
Taliessin wyfi bellach ;

i. e., "I have been once Gwion Bach (the poet), and now I am Taliesin." So Pythagoras remembered he had been Hermotimus, etc., before he was Pythagoras.

This Awen is by our moderns wrongly translated *Furor Poeticus*, and supposed to be an enthusiastic fit that takes a man when he is fit to write verses; which is below the dignity of our ancient Celtic goddesses, who act regularly and coolly while the poets live, and afterwards remove to new furnished lodgings. It hath not been determined how many of these goddesses there are among the Britains (that is, how many poets can possibly exist at the same time); nor whether bad poets are possessed by one of these goddesses at all, or only by some evil spirit that takes pleasure to imitate them, and disturb mankind. It is as firmly believed in Wales that no man can be a poet without he is possessed with the Awen, any more than a man can see without eyes; and it is said no man is able to disobey the impulse of it. These are some of the ancient notions handed down to us by the Druids.

AWR (n. pr. v.). Adda ap Awr of Trevor. (*J. D.*) In Jesus College MS. *Aor.* Awr ap Ieuaf ap Cyhelyn.

AWSTYN, Augustinus. (*W. Lleyn.*) Penrhyn Awstyn, Cornwall, n. l. (*Tr.* 30.)

AYDDAN FRADAWG, a northern prince. Vid. *Aeddan*.

B.

BACAUDA, vel BACHAUDA, vel BAGAUDA, certain bands of men in Gaul, in Diocletian's time, that strove against the Roman power. From the Celtic word *bagawd* or *bagad*, a multitude, and not from *beichiad*, a coined word for *meichiad*, a swineherd, as some great antiquaries have ridiculously brought it.

BACH, little or small, in the composition of names of men and places. Eglwys Vach, a church and parish in Denbighshire; another in Cardiganshire; Pentre Bach; y Waun Fach; y Traeth Bach; Gwilym Bach, *Gul. Parvus*, called also William of Newborough, an historian; Gwion Bach, a poet; Enudd Bach.

BACH AP KARWYD or KARWED was a warrior of great note in that country called now Denbighshire, in North Wales; and the church called Eglwys Fach, near Tal y Cefn, is said to have been erected by him, and called after his name; part of whose house they say the present steeple (which is a separate building, close

by the churchyard) was. Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his *Itinerary of Wales*, hath this account of him :

"Y Bach ap Karwyd yma a laddodd ryw bryf gwyllt oedd yn ormes mawr yma gynt ar lan afon Karrog yn agos i'r eglwys yma. Karrog, meddynt hwy, oedd enw'r pryf yma, a math ar faedd gwyllt, meddant hwy, oedd ef. Ac wythnos wedi marw'r pryf yma y trawe Bach ap Karwyd ben yr ormes yma â'i droed; ond gan iddo ei daro [ar] un o'i skythr, y clwyfodd ei droed, ac y bu varw o'r gwr o'r briw."—*E. Llwyd*.

BACHEGRWYD (n. l.). Qu. Bacheogrwyd ?

BACHELLAETH (n. l.). Llanvihangel Bachellaeth Chapel in Llein.

BACHELLTREF.

Braich i windai Brychandir,
Bachelletref garw hendref hir.

Owain ap Llewelyn Moel.

BACHEU, a lordship. Cadwgan Seuthydd, lord of Bacheu. (*J. D.*)

BACHWY : vid. *Pennant Bachwy*.

BACHYNBYD, a gentleman's seat. Salisbury's. (*J. D.*)

BADDESDOWN HILL (*Bede*, l. i, c. 16), a battle fought between the Britains and Saxons the 44th year after their arrival in Britain, as Bede says. He does not mention who was the British general, for he could not tell, but that they made no small slaughter of the invaders. Vertot calls it the Battle of Bangor. He knew there was *Ba* in it, and that it was in the year 493; but our British writers say it was A.D. 519 or 520.

BADI (Y). Llewelyn y Badi o Bennant Edeirnion.

BADD (Y), the Bath, a city.

BADDWN or BADDON, Caerfaddon (*Triad.*); another copy, Caer-vadon; the Bath. (*Th. Williams.*) Vid. *Gwaith Faddon* and *Bladud*.

BAGAD, literally a multitude: hence the *Bagaudæ*, *Bagodæ*, and *Bacaudæ*, of Gaul; certain bands of men in Diocletian's time that strove against the Roman power, and had their name from hence.

BAGILLT, a gentleman's seat, Flintshire.

BAGLAN (St.). Llanfaglan, Caernarvonshire.

BALA, a town in Penllyn in Meirion, where there was once a castle fortified by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, A.D. 1203. Dr. Thos.

Williams, Dr. Davies, and Mr. Edward Llwyd, agree that the meaning of *Bala* is a place where any river or brook issues out of a lake. (E. Llwyd, Notes upon *Camden in Meirion.*)

Bryn y Bala in Cardiganshire, near Aberystwyth. (*Thos. Williams.*) Likewise near the outlet of the river Seiont out of Llyn Peris there is a place called Bryn y Bala. (*E. Llwyd.*)

"Others say," says Ed. Llwyd, "that *Bala*, in the old British as well as Irish, signifies a village."

BANAWC, BANOC, or BANO, n. pr. v. (*Tr.* 70.) Ellyll Banawc ?

BANER, a banner or standard (Lat. *vexillum*), from *bann*, high or top ; and the German *paner* [panier] may be of the same origin.

I roi i faner ar fynydd.

Marchog banerog, a knight banneret. The Britains, on the decline of the Roman eagle, wore a golden dragon in their standards, which the Danes and Scythians also in ancient times did. Witness Spelman. Uthur Pendragon had his cognomen given him from his being the first British king that carried a dragon in his standard. (*Tyssilio.*) Vid. *Pendragon*.

BANGEIBR, n. l. (à *ban* and *ceibr*. *Dr. Davies*).

BANGEIBR DYDOCH, the monastery at Llandudoch in Dyfed.

O Fangor hyd Fangeibr Dydoch.

Cydddelw, i Ywain Cyfeiliog.

BANGOLE (*Caradoc*, p. 34), a place in Anglesey (but it is *Baglau* in a MS. appendix to *Tyssilio* ; no such name now in Anglesey), where Roderick the Great had a battle with the Danes who landed there in great numbers A.D. 873 ; another battle the same year at *Menegid*, which see.

BANGOR FAWR, a town and bishop's see in Caernarvonshire. This Bangor is mentioned by Myrddin Wyllt in a dispute between him and the poet Taliesin at this town. Bangor is derived from *bann* and *côr*, the high or celebrated choir (*Dr. Davies*) ; "chora pulchra" or "locus chori" (*Camden*).

BANGOR IS Y COED, on the river Dee, where there was a famous college of monks, of whom a great slaughter was made by Ethelfrid, the king of the Angles of Northumbria, at the instigation of Augustine, the apostle of the Saxons. This Bangor was not inferior to either of our Universities of Oxford or Cambridge, the town and colleges taking up about a mile in diameter. There

was here a *dyfal gyffangan*, i. e., 100 monks singing every hour of the twenty-four; in all, 2,400. (*Tr.* 80.) Vid. *Afallach*.

Here likewise was Gwaith Perllan Bangor, mentioned in the *Triades* 66 and 67, a battle fought between the Saxons and Britains, A.D. 617, where Adeldred and Ethelbert were overthrown by Bletius or Blederic, prince of Cornwall and Devonshire, and other Britains, Cadvan, Morgan, and Brochwel. He and his issue governed North Wales from Cadvan's time to the time of Rodri Molwynog, 750; but in *Caradoc*, p. 23, he is called Ethelfred, king of Northumberland. Tyssilio hath it Edelffled and Ethelfled, and says the other generals of the Britains were Cadvan ap Iaco, king of Gwynedd; Meredydd, king of Dyfet; and their chief general, Bledrws, king of Cornwall. Bledrig was killed in this battle, and Cadvan crowned king of all Britain.

BANGOR, a parish and church in Cardiganshire. Cefn Bangor and Maes Bangor in Melindwr.

BANGOR, in Bretany.

BANGOR, a monastery in Ireland.

BANHADLWEDD, verch Banhadle, gordderchwraig Brychan Brycheiniog. Vid. *Peresgri*.

BANHENIC, in Powysland, near the river Havren, where Beuno Sant was born. (Beuno's Life by Dr. Fleetwood.)

BANN, used in the composition of the name of places, signifies top or summit, chief, lofty, high. Hence Y Fann, a mountain; Y Fenni; Bangor; Bwlch y Vann; Pen y Fann; Bangeibr; Banuwchdenni; Mynydd Bannog; Banbury; Benna Boirche, a mountain in Ulster in Ireland.

BANNAWC, Mynydd Bannawc, a mountain so called. (*E. Llwyd*.)

BANNESDOWNE, near Bath (from *bann*).

BANNOG. Elen Fannog.

BANNUCHDENNI, n. l. (*J. D. Rhys*), a mountain in Monmouthshire. [No. It is in Breconshire. *I. M.*]

BAR. Bryn y Bar at Holyhead; Bryn y Bar near Tal y Cefn.

BARBARWR, i. e., bar-bar-wr, a man of or on mountains. Greek, *Βαρβαρος*; Latin, *barbarus*; a barbarian or mountaineer. So the Greeks called the Phrygians.

BARBEFFLWFI, yn Llydaw. (*Tyssilio*.) A harbour in Brittany, where Arthur's rendezvous was in his expedition against the

Romans; which I take to be the old name of St. Malo's, Barbe Fluir; unless Llydaw included also Normandy, as probably it did, and then Barfleur it should be.

BARCUN, a name on a monument in the parish of Henllan Amgoed, Caermarthenshire, which Mr. Edw. Llwyd thinks to have given name to Cefn Varchen. (Llwyd's Notes on *Camden*.) Vid. *Marchan*.

BARDD; pl. BEIRDD, bards, Lat. *bardi*. These *Beirdd* were a branch of the ancient druidical institution in Britain and Gaul; their business being poetry and music, and singing the praises of great men (so Festus), not unlike the singers and musicians among the Jewish Levites. Hence a poet is to this day in Wales called *bardd*; and *Penbardd Cymru* signifies the chief poet of the Cambrians. The last meeting or convention of the Welsh poets (called Eisteddfod) was held by commission from Queen Elizabeth at in the year

Places called from this word: Llanfihangel Tre'r Beirdd, in Anglesey, where I was born in the year 1701, O. S.; Tre'r Beirdd, Anglesey; Beirdd river; Aberbeirdd.

Mr. Baxter's derivation of it from *bâr* is not worth notice. The word *bâr* signifies indignation and wrath, which poets have nothing to do with, except it be against such wretched etymologists.

BARDD CWSG (Y), a poet of an uncertain age, whose prophecies are extant. Some say he was one of the Myrddins.

BARDD DU (Y), a poet: qu. what age?

BARDD GLAS (Y) o'r Gadair, a poet in King Arthur's time. (*J. D. Rhys*.)

BARDD LLWYD (Y), Urien Reged's poet in King Arthur's time. (*J. D. Rhys*.)

BARF. Howel y Farf.

BARFAWG. Tryffin Farfog.

BARF VEHINAWG: vid. *Arf-finiog*. Howel Varf Vehinawg.

BARMOUTH, the English name of Abermaw or Abermo, in Merionethshire, which see.

BARRY ISLAND, on the coast of Glamorganshire; from St. Baruch, a Britain. (*Camden*.)

BARWN, a baron.

O farwniaid i Vrenin.

Barwn henwaed brenhinol.

A title of a degree of nobility among the ancient Britains as well as other nations ; probably from *bar*, a top or eminence. Ednyfed Vychan, Barwn Bryn Ffenigl, in Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's time.

BASALEG or BYSALEG, a church and parish, and a gentleman's seat, Monmouthshire. Qu., whether Maesaleg, the seat of Ifor Hael o Faesaleg, whom David ap Gwilym, the poet, often mentions in his works. Vid. *Basselek*, *Bysaleg*, and *Maesaleg*.

BASINGWERK, an English name of an abbey near Holywell, built in the year 1312. (Edward Llwyd's Notes on *Camden*.)

BASSA, some great town destroyed by the Saxons, in Shropshire or Staffordshire ; in Llywarch Hen's time in Powysland. "Bassa urbs aut oppidum." (*E. Llwyd*.) "Eglwysau Bassa" (*Llywarch Hen* in *Marwnad Cynddylan*). One of Arthur's twelve battles. (*Nennius*.)

BASSELEK, a castle and manor of Basselek and Sutton, in Monmouthshire. (*Powel*, p. 139.) This is the *Maesaleg* of D. ap Gwilym. Ifor Hael o Faesaleg. Vid. *Bysaleg*.

BASSIAN, the 81st king of Britain.

BEAUMARIS : vid. *Bonover*.

BEBLIG ap Sulwydych ap Pebid Penllyn. Vid. *Peblig*.

BED (n. pr. v.), brenhin Cernyw. (*Tr*. 75.)

BEDO, a nickname for Mareddydd ; as Bedo Brwynllys, the poet, etc.

BEDO AEDDREM, AEDDREN, or AURDDREN, a poet, A.D. 1500, o Aeddren yn Llangwm. (*MS*.)

BEDO BRWYNLLYS, a poet, A.D. 1460.

BEDO HAFES or HAFESP, a poet.

BEDO AP HYWEL BACH, a poet.

BEDO PHILIP BACH, a poet, A.D. 1480.

BEDWAS, a church and parish in Monmouthshire.

BEDWELLY, in Cwm Syrewi, Glamorgan [Monmouthshire].

BEDWYR and BETWYR (n. p. v.), Pentrulliad Arthur, Prince of Normandy and Flanders. (*Tyssilio*.)

Corn Ynwr Fedwyr o faint.—*Sion Ceri*.

Fy nghalon dirion a dyrr

Fud-was fal Cai am Fedwyr.

Llew. Moel y Pantri.

BEDDCELEERT, BEDD CALERT, or BERTHGELERT, the name of a church in Eryri Mountains ; said to have taken its name from

Celert, a dog of some great man buried there, and they show his grave. The common pronunciation is Berthgelart, which seems to be the genuine name. Mr. Edward Llwyd writes it *Bethkelert*. (Notes on *Camden*.) [See the story of Cil-hart, Prince Llywelyn's greyhound. *I. M.*]

BEDD ELEN, Elen's Grave, on Mynydd Mihangel, in Armorica, where Arthur fought the Cawr, a Spanish usurper; probably an island called Mount St. Michael, near St. Malo's, or, rather, near Bovillon and Granville, which some Spanish pirate occupied.

BEDDAU GWYR ARDUDWY, remarkable stone monuments on a mountain called Micneint, near Rhyd yr Halen, within a quarter of a mile of Sarn Elen in Meirion. They are about thirty in number, each grave about two yards long; and each grave has a square stone pillar in each of its four corners, and about three feet high. Mr. Llwyd (in Notes on *Camden*) says the tradition is that they are sepulchral monuments of persons of note slain in a battle between the men of Ardudwy and some of Denbighshire; but when, or by what persons slain, he says is wholly uncertain. Vid. "*Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*", by Taliesin.

BEILI (n. l.). The ruins of Eglwys y Beili in Aberffraw. Pen y Beili Bedw, in Llandyfriog, Cardiganshire. Bryn y Beili, a tumulus near Wyddgruc.

BEL ap Tudur ap Adda. Bu iddo dri meib: Geffre Chwittffordd, Dafydd ap Bel, a Hoel ap Bel.

[BELAN. Belan Ddu, Belan Deg, Belan Argæ, in North Wales. "A singular circumstance is said to have taken place at *Belan*, in the county of Kildare."—*Times* newspaper, Nov. 3rd, 1798. *W. D.*]

BELE. Gruffydd Vele ap Madog ap Idnerth; oddi wrth Bre'r Bele?

BELI ap Dyfnwal Moel Mud, the 22nd king of Britain. His brother Bran (Brennus) married a princess of the Galli Senones, and was that great Gaulish commander that conquered Rome. This is very naturally Latinized Belgius, as Sir Jo. Price observes, and might at first be wrote Beljus; and it was wrong in our historians to turn Beli into Belinus, which occasioned the blunders of our moderns, who, out of this coined Belin, would make *Melyn*.

BELI, mab Benlli Gawr. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.)

BELI MAWR ap Minogan, the 70th king of Britain, father of Lludd and Caswallon. This Caswallon, after he had killed his brother Lludd in battle, was chosen chief king of the Britains, to oppose Julius Cæsar's invasion. Latin writers ignorantly call this Beli *Belinus*.

BELLOVESUS, the Latin name of a Celtic or Gaulish prince, which in the Gaulish was Melwas. Vid. *Melwas*.

BELYN (n. pr. v.), corruptly wrote *Belin*. (Powel's *Caradoc*.) Belyn o Leyn fought a battle with Edwin, king of the Saxons, at Bryn Ceneu'r Rhos, where the fight was so obstinate that Belyn's men fettered themselves two and two, being resolved to die or keep the field. About A.D. 620. (*Tr.* 49.) Vid. *Tudor ap Belyn*.

BELYN ap Elphin, a nobleman, A.D. 720. (*Caradoc*, p. 14.)

BENBALADR, *i. e.*, pen paladr ach. *Cymru ben baladr, i. e.*, Wales, head or chief stock of British nobility.

BENDEW: vide *Pendew*.

BENDIGAID. Cyndeyrn Fendigaid ap Gwrtheyrn.

BENDIGAID FRAN ap Llyr, *i. e.*, Bran the Blessed, or St. Bran, son of Llyr, called by the Romans *Asclepiodotus*. This prince's head was buried in the Gwynfryn yn Llundain, which is literally "the White Hill in London"; probably Tower Hill, because in the British tongue the Tower of London is called *Y Tŵr Gwyn*, or the White Tower. (*Tr.* 45.)

The fancy of this valiant prince was such that if his head was buried in that place, no foreign invaders would dare to come into this island while it remained there; but King Arthur hearing of it, dug it up to show he did not want such helps to maintain the island. (*Tr.* 45.)

Un aflonydd yn flaenawr

Ieuan Bendigeidfran Gawr.—*H. Reinallt*.

Mr. Edward Llwyd mistook this for one word, which he Latinizes *Bendigeidvranus*; and so translates Mabinogi, "caput Bendigeidvrani sepelierint." (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.) In some MSS. he is called Bendigeidfran Gawr. Vid. *Bran*.

BENGOLE, where Roderick the Great gave the Danes a battle. A place in Llanynghenel, Anglesey. Vid. *Bangole*.

BENLLI GAWR, a prince of great power among the Cambro-Britains about the fifth century (A.D. 450), from whose name the

contriver of the legend of St. Cynhafal made *Enlli Gaur* to give name to the Isle of Enlli, or Bardsey. Nennius calls him a very wicked king or tyrant of Iâl, and gives us a monkish story how St. Garmon called for fire from heaven to destroy him and his city because he would not receive his doctrine. (*Nennius*, c. xxx.)
Vid. *Cadell Deyrnllg*.

Beli ap Benlli in *Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.

BENWYN (n. pr. v.). Benŵyn, and not Benwŷn.

Gwyrda oedd Wên a Benŵyn.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Ceidwad llawen o Fenŵyn

Cor Mair yw'r gwr cywir mwyn.

L. Powis, i O. P., vicar Aberyw.

Vid. *Gwên* and *Penwyn*.

BERCHI (n. pr. v.), father of Collawn. (*Trïoedd y Meirch*, 8.)

BEREN, Beuno's mother. (*Beuno's Life*.)

BERFEDDWLAD (Y), Denbighshire and part of Flintshire, containing five cantrefs, Rhyfoniog, Ystrad, Rhos, Dyffryn Clwyd, and Tegengl. (*Price's Description*.)

BERGEDYN, in the parish of Guildsfield, Montgomeryshire. (*J. D.*)

BERGWM, a river in Glamorgan, near Neath. [*Pergwm*.—*I. M.*]

Vid. *Aberbergwm*.

Bwrw Aber fal nyth eryr,

Bergwm wenn bu'r gwae am wŷr.—*L. Morganwg*.

BERIS, *Caer Beris*: vid. *Peris*.

BERIW, or BERYW, or BERRIEW: vid. *Aberyw*.

BERLLAN (Y). Gwaith y Berllan, the battle at Perllan Fangor is y Coed, where the Britains defeated the Saxons.

Ni fo gwaeth no gwaith y Berllan.

Cynddelw, to *Howel ap O. Gwynedd*.

BERRIS or BERRYS (St.), said to be St. Brise. Llanverres, a church and parish in the deanery of Iâl in Denbighshire.

BERSON: vid. *Person*.

BERTH: vid. *Perth*.

BERTHYN, in Llanddeidan, Glamorgan. [*Aberthin*, in Llanfleiddan.—*I. M.*]

BERWIG, English *Berwick*, a town: q. d. Aberwic. So from Abermaw, Barmouth, etc. Vid. *Y Ferwig*.

BERWYN, a mountain in Meirion (à *bar*, top, and *gwyn*, white). Vid. *Rhyddwyn*. Thus far came Henry II, the King of England, against Owain Gwynedd, and narrowly escaped with life. Vid. *Corwen*.

BETTWS. Several places in Wales of this name. These were the *Bede houses* demolished by Henry VIII. Bettws Gweyrfyl Goch; Bettws Abergelen; Bettws y Coed; Bettws Garmon; Bettws y Glyn. [Vide *Arch. Brit.*, p. 214, voce "Bettws", a place between hills.—*W. D.*]

[Ieuan Bradford o blwyf Bettws ym Morganwg.—*W. D.*]

BETTWS SKERYN, in the Extent of Anglesey, by Edward III, for Bettws Geraint, which is Pentraeth, or Llanvair Bettws Geraint.

BETWYR (n. pr. v.). Vid. *Bedwyr*.

BETHOUN, son of Glam Hector, Prince of the Irish Scots, whose sons invaded Britain about the year 440. Bethoun took possession of Demetia, Gŵyr, and Cydweli, and kept them till he was drove away by the sons of Cunedda Wledig. *Velhan* in Gale's edition. In Flaherty, p. 431, *Baozan* or *Baothan* is mentioned as King of Ireland. (Price's *Descript.* apud *Nennius*.)

BEULAN (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Beulanus*,—falsely *Beularius* in Gale's edition. Hence Llanbeulan in Anglesey. Vid. *Samuel Britannus*. Nennius, the historian, mentions one Beulanus, a presbyter, to whom he had been a scholar; but qu. ? See Gale's *Nennius*, c. lxiii.

BEULARIUS, falsely wrote in Nennius for *Beulanus*. Vid. *Samuel Britannus*.

BEUNO Sant ap Hywgi ap Gwynlliw ap Glywis ap Tegid ap Cadell, a prince or lord of Glewisig. (Vaughan's MS. Notes on Powel's *Hist.*) Another MS. says he was son of Beuvagius or Beugi ap Cadell Deyrnlyg, and that his mother was daughter of Owen ap Urien, one of King Arthur's generals. In *Winifred's Life*, said to be taken from Robert of Salop's, and printed, it is said that Beuno was of noble parents in Montgomery, at the fall of the river Rhyw into Severn, called Aberhyw. His father, Binsi, descended from Cadell, Prince of Glewisig; and his mother from Anna, sister to King Arthur, who was married to a king of the Picts. That his grandfather was Gundeleius (Gwyn-

lliw), and cousin german to St. Kentigern, Bishop of Glasgow, who, being forced from Scotland, founded the bishoprick of St. Asaph. That he was educated under St. Dangesius ; but does not say where. When he had built a church and monastery he removed to some other part. Then he finished his monastery at Clynnog Vawr in Caernarvonshire ; from thence went to visit his friends in Flintshire. That one Trebwith, or Thewith, or Tyvid, a potent lord of that country, had married the noble lady Wenlo, who was Beuno's sister ; and these were the parents of St. Winifred. She was born in the reign of King Cadwallon ; and Beuno's journey to Flintshire was in the reign of King Eluith the Second. But as Dr. Fleetwood shows that the Jesuit misunderstood Robert of Salop's words, who says that this Thewith was son of Eluith, and was the next man to the King. Beuno stayed so long on this visit that he built a monastery there ; and Caradoc ap Alen, King of that country, with his sword cut off the head of Winifred because she refused to lie with him. Beuno clapt it on, and she lived after that about fifteen years ; and Holywell sprung out of the ground where her head fell. Then Beuno returned to Clynnog, and received a present of a cloak which Winifred sent him by the river of Holywell, which, watching the tides, coasted it along to Clynnog in Caernarvonshire, and landed there dry at *Porth y Gasseg*, which he says should be called *Porth y Gassul*, and a Cottonian MS. has it *Porth y Sachlen*. This is the sum of Robert's account of Beuno. But this account of Beuno is very different from that in the British MS. at Jesus College, Oxon.

Another account of Beuno runs thus. Beuno Sant ap Bugu, of Banhenic in Powys, near Hafren. His mother was Beren verch Llawdden. He was brought up by Tangusius, a holy man, at Gwent, and was ordained priest. Ynyr, King of Gwent, became a monk and disciple of Beuno, and gave him lands, also the people and their goods. Beuno's father died, and he succeeded in the estate, and built a church there, and planted an oak which would kill every Saxon that would pass its branches. From thence he went to Mawn, son of Brochwel, who gave him lands for his own and his father's soul. The voice of a Saxon frightened him from thence, and he left his church to one of his

disciples called Rithwlint, and gave him a cross. He went to Meivod to Tyssilio; thence to King Cynan ap Brochwel, and begged of him lands to build a church; and he gave him Gwyddelwern, where Beuno raised an Irishman from the dead who had been killed by his wife. There Beuno cursed some of Cynan's nephews who affronted him, and they died. Thence he walked along the river Dee, and came to the place called now Holywell, where Temic, son of Elwyd, gave him a town; and there he built a church, and brought up Gwenfrewi, daughter of Temic. Caradoc, King of Tegeingl, watched an opportunity of her father's being in church, and attempted to lie with her. She refusing, he cut off her head. Beuno clapt it on, and brought her to life, and turned him to a pool of water; and where her head fell, there sprung up a well called now Holywell, in Flintshire. And so God and Beuno cured the maid, and many were converted.

Cadwan, King of Wales, gave Beuno lands; but Cadwallon, his son, gave him lands in Gweredog, in Arvon, which an infant claimed; for which Beuno gave the King a gold sceptre, which the King refused to return when Beuno gave up the land to the child. Beuno cursed him; but Gwyddaint, the King's cousin, followed him, and gave him the town of Celynnog for his own soul and Cadwallon's, where he built a monastery, etc. One of the workmen of Aberffraw went to Gwent, and the Princess Digiw (Tegiawc), daughter of Ynyr, fell in love with him, and they were married. In his way to see his country, he cut her head off at Pennardd in Arvon, and went to Aberffraw, and bought a place in court. Beuno clapt her head on, and she became a nun with him; and where her head fell, there sprung Ffynnon Digiw. Idon ap Ynyr Gwent came to see his sister, and prevailed on Beuno to go with him to Aberffraw. There Idon cut off the head of the man that had cut off his sister's head. The King of Aberffraw seized upon Idon, and swore he would destroy him unless Beuno would restore the other to life, which he did without hesitation. And the King repented he had tempted Beuno, and gave him his palace at Aberffraw, where he now lives in, called Beuno. (*Buchedd Beuno*, from Bishop Fleetwood's.)

That there was such a man as Beuno, that was abbot and

founder of the monastery of Clynnog, is certain. His grave is shown there to this day, and his name is found in many of our ancient British writers ; but the legends are so full of contradictions that we don't know what to believe of them. The miracles ascribed to him are beyond belief. He lived in the seventh century, an age of confusion and darkness, when the priests said and did what was good in their own eyes.

In the Extent of Anglesey, taken by John de Deloos under Richard Earl of Arundel, Justice of North Wales 26 Edward III, in the year 1352, I find there are lands in Anglesey (Alaw 'r Beirdd) held of St. Beuno, and there the abbot of St. Beuno is mentioned. This was the monastery of Clynnog Vawr yn Arvon. Likewise in that ancient poem, "Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain", by Taliesin, Llanveuno is mentioned :

Bedd Dylan yn Llanveuno, etc.

It is said that all calves or lambs which were brought forth with a split ear were the inheritance or right of St. Beuno, and were offered to him at his church ; and this was called *nod Beuno*, or Beuno's mark.

BIGEL (St.) ; Lat. *Vigelius* ; not Bugail. Llanvigel in Anglesey. *Maen Bigel*, a rock in the sea there ; another in the Sound of Enlli.

BISSARD, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire ; corruptly for Disert or Disart, a village in Englefield.

BLACK MOUNTAINS, between Brycheiniog and Tir Gŵyr, [Mynydd Du.—*I. M.*]

BLADUDUS : vid. *Bleuddud*.

BLAEN, an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of places, signifying the upper part of a country ; as *Y Blaenau*, the Highlands ; *Gwŷr y Blaenau*, Highlanders or mountaineers ; *Blaenau Lloegr*, the Marches (*E. Llwyd*) ; *Blaenau afonydd*, the sources of rivers (*E. Llwyd*).

BLAEN Y CWM, the upper part of a valley where it begins, as Blaen Cwm Ystwyth ; Blaen Cwm Rheidiol ; Blaen Cwm Erfin.

BLAEN GWENT, a place in Monmouthshire.

BLAEN LLYFNŷ, Castell in Brecknockshire, near Llyn Safathan.

BLAEN LLYWEL (or Lleweny, as Camden).

BLAEN PORTH GWITHAN, in Iscoed in Cardiganshire ; a town

and castle held by Earl Gilbert and the Flemings, A.D. 1116, where Gruffudd ap Rhys ap Tewdwr fought them, and got the place. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 179.) Blaen y Porth near Cardigan (?).

BLAEN TREN (nomen loci).

BLAENIAU, a man's surname (à *blaen* and *iau*). Rees Blaen-iau, Owen Blaeniau, Ifan Blaeniau, etc.

Tri mab *Ieuan* term bywyd

Blaeniau pen gwybodau byd.—*H. Pennant*.

BLAENLLYM. Einion Flaenllym ap Einion.

BLAIDD (n. pr. v), literally in Latin *Lupus*. Y Blaidd Rhudd o'r Gest, lord of Gest and Eifionydd (*J. D.*), grandfather of Haer, the wife of Blethyn ap Cynfyn. Also a cognomen. Vid. *Rhiryd Flaidd*.

BLATHAON (n. pr.). Penrhyn Blathaon ym Mhrydyn, the extreme point of Scotland to the north (*Tr.* 2); Caithness. (*E. Llwyd*.)

BLAS (n. pr. v.), a Norman or Norwegian name probably. Blas, mab tywysog Llychlyn, *i. e.*, Blas, the son of the Prince of Llychlyn, on the coast of the Baltic. (*Tr.* 84.)

BLEDRWS, Prince of Cernyw, general of the Britains in the battle of Perllan Fangor, A.D. 605, when the Saxons were drove beyond the Humber; but Bledrws was killed, and Cadvan, King of North Wales, crowned King of Britain. (*Tyssilio*.)

BLEDDFACH, a gentleman's seat in Powys, qu. ?

O Fleddfach nid glanach glain.—*L. P.*, i O. P.

BLEDDVACH. Tomos ap Roger, arglwydd Bleddvach.

BLEDDIAN. Llanfleddian, Glamorganshire. [Bleiddan. Llanfleiddan.—*I. M.*]

BLEDDYN AP CYNFYN.

BLEDDYN DDU, a poet, an. 1090. (*J. D. Rhys*.)

BLEDDYN DDU WAS Y CWD, an id. ?

BLEDDYN FARDD, a poet, an. 1246.

BLEDDYN LLWYD, a poet, an. 1260.

BLEGORED, a Doctor of Laws in Howel Dda's time. (*Dr. Powel*, p. 53.)

BLEGYWRYD, the 61st King of Britain, called the God of music. (*Tyssilio*.)

BLEIDDIAU. Cerrig y Bleiddiau, Anglesey; Ffos y Bleiddiau, Cardiganshire.

BLEIDDIG (n. pr. v.), the father of Hyfeid or Hyfaidd, who, from a slave or native tenant, advanced himself to be King of Deheubarth, or South Wales. (*Tr.* 76.)

BLEIDDYD ap Caradog ap Ievanawl.

BLEIDDYD II, the 57th King of Britain.

BLNWDYD (St.) Church dedicated at Coedane, Anglesey.

BLETTRUS ap Ceynawc Mawr.

BLEUDDUD, **BLEUDDYD**, or **BLEIDDYD**, the 9th King of Britain, Latinized *Bladudus*, son of Rhun Baladr Bras; but by a coin or medal of his, mentioned by Mr. Wm. Morris of Cefn y Braich, his name is **VLATOS**, or **Blatos**, which may be a Greek termination.

Bleuddud a Moel Mud Madog ai ddyrnod.—*Bedo Brwynllys.*

Leland says his great knowledge in natural philosophy got him the name of a magician among the vulgar; and that by proper application of sulphur and alum earths he contrived the hot baths at the city called by the Britains *Caer Badune*, meaning *Caer Badd-dun*, which he interprets the Mountain of Baths. And this is the place which Gildas, in his little History, mentions by the name of *Mons Badonicus* (where the Britains and the Saxons had a great battle about the time of his birth); and not in the Black Mountains over Severn, where Polyd. Virgil madly seeks for it. He says that this town is the *Thermarum* of Ptolemy, so called from the British word *Badune*; and that *Badune* doth not come from *Badudus*, the king; for that the king's name was *Bladudus*, and not *Badudus*; and he thinks that there was a town on the same river Avon, at a place where there hath been a Benedictine monastery (which the Saxons, from one Mailduph, called *Maildolphsbury*, now *Malmesbury*). There was an ancient British city called by the name of *Cair Bladune*, which comes nigher that prince's name, where there are remains of great walls and ditches. (*Leland, Script. Brit.*, c. vi.)

To a Cambro-British antiquary *Cair Bladune* is as distant from the name of the prince as *Badud*; and neither of them to the purpose, for the prince's name was *Bleuddud*, which, according to the English pronunciation, would sound something like *Bleithid*. So there is very little similitude between *Bladune* and *Badud* and this. Antiquaries should always remember that

ancient British letters do not sound like English and Latin. But as Mr. Leland seldom fails of shooting near the mark, I can let his readers into a secret, that the name of the ancient *castrum* which he calls *Cair Bladune* was *Caer Bleddyn*; and no name more common among the Britains than Bleddyn, as Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, Prince of Powys; Bleddyn Fardd, etc. Mr. Leland also defends the story of his inventing wings to fly, and shews it is not all an empty story. Vid. *Gwaith Faddon*.

BLODWEL. Llan y Blodwel, a church and parish in Shropshire, qu. Llanymlodwel? Rhiryd Voel of Blodwel. (*J. D.*) Aber-tanat ymlodwel. (*L. G. Cothi.*)

BLOWTY (n. l.) q. d. Ty Blawd. Cwm y Blowty, a gentleman's seat. Morris.

BOD, an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of houses or habitations (chiefly in Anglesey); some say from *bod*, to be (but qu.?): as Bodaeddon; Boda fon; Bodargolwyn; Bodarnabwy or Ronabwy, Bodeilio in Lley n; Bodeiliog, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Bodelwy; Bodelwyddan, vulgò Bodolwiddan; Bodenwydog in Iâl, a gentleman's seat; Bodeuon; Bodewryd, a chapel in Anglesey, and a gentleman's seat; Bodfafon; Bodfeddan, a gentleman's seat; Bodfeirig; Bodfel, a gentleman's seat in Lley n; Bodfrwyn; Bodgynda; Bodidris in Iâl; Bodlew; Bodlith, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Bodnant, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire; Bodneithiar; Bodoffwyr; Bodegri; Bodola, Anglesey; Bodolgadi; Bodorgan, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey; Bodowyr, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*), Denbighshire (Price); Bodrewyn; Bodrhyddan, Bodtryddan, or Botryddan, a gentleman's seat near Rhuddlan (see *Rhuddlan*); Bodronyn; Bodlan; Bodvach, a gentleman's seat in Llanfyllin; Bodhalog; Bodhenlli; Bodiar; Bodig, Cefn y Bodig (which see); Bodedeyrn, a parish and church in Anglesey, from *Edeyrn*, a man's name; Bodvaen or Bodfan, a gentleman's seat, Caernarvonshire; Bodvari or Botfari, the Roman Varis; Boduan (see *Carn Boduan*); Bodffordd, a township or villa in the commot of Malltraeth, Anglesey (*Extent of Anglesey*, Edw. III). This was a free villa containing one carucat and half of land. No rent to the prince; and only suits to the commots and hundreds, and to go to the wars at the prince's expense, and pays no relief nor amobr, and has a mill

of its own called Melin Bodffordd. This was right British liberty. Bodwrda, a gentleman's seat in Lleyrn; Bodwrog or Bodfwrog (vid. *Mwrog*, St.); Bodychain; Bodyddfan, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Bodynolwyn or Wenolwyn; Bodysgallen, a gentleman's seat; Bodwine, a hamlet in Anglesey mentioned in the Prince's Extent, Edw. III, 1352. It was a free hamlet in the commot of Malltraeth, and yet was liable to pay suits to commots and hundreds, relief, gobr, and amobr, 10s.; and the rent to the Prince yearly was 16s., and paid quarterly, 4s.; so that the Prince's chief profits were those accidental ones of gobr, amobr, etc.

BOD ap Pasgen ap Helic.

BODVAN (St.) (*Br. Willis.*)

BOIR or BOER. Penboir and Rhyd Foir, Carmarthenshire.

BOL. Cors y Bol, a bog in Môn of that name; and Penbol (n. l.), qu. whether in Tal y Bolion?

BOL HAUL, in Llangwnnwr, Caermarthenshire; another in Anglesey.

BOLG (Y), *Belgica*; that is, Gallia Belgica, *i. e.*, the Netherlands. *Gwŷr y Bolg*, the Belgæ. These were Germans that passed the Rhine before Cæsar's time. (Cæsar, *Comm.*, ii, 4.) The Irish writers call them *Fir Bolg*, *i. e.*, the men of the Bolg. Vide *Bol*.

BONGAM. Deicws Fongam ap Madog ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.

BONOVER (q. d. *Beaunoveur*), one of the ancient names of the town now called Beaumaris or Beaumarish.

Castell gwedi cael castiaid

Bonover hwnt ban fo rhaid.—*Ioan Brwynog.*

Camden (in *Anglesey*) says the town was called Bonover before it was rebuilt by Edward I, and was called by him Beaumarish. It was formerly called Llanvaes; and it seems to have been, in very ancient times, called *Porth Wygyr*, one of the three principal seaports in the Cambrian dominions after the Saxon conquest of Loegria. (*Triad* 5.) Vid. *Caer Fôn*.

BONWM (n. l.), Anglesey.

BORT (n. pr. v.), a German name. Bort, mab brenin Bort. (*Y Greal* apud *Tr.* 61.)

Bosso (n. pr. v.). Caervosso, Rhydychen, Oxenford.

BOTEUARUL, in *Doomsday Book* corruptly for Bodffari, a village in Englefield, belonging to the manor of Rhuddlan when in the hands of Hugh, Earl of Chester, in William the Conqueror's time.

BOWCWN or BOCCWN, *Caer Vowcwn*, the ruins of an ancient fort in the turning where Nant Ceiliogyn falls into Trennig river, in the way as you go from Eisteddva Gurig along Llechinwedd Hirgoed in the east end of it. This fort kept not only the pass to Eisteddva Gurig, but also that to Dyffryn Merin by Pistell Ddu. Vide *Trennig*.

BRACHAN, in *Ach Cynog*. Vide *Brychan*.

BRADOG. Aeddan Fradog.

BRADWEN ap Unwch ap Unarchen. Ednowain ap Bradwen. (*Pymtheg Llwyth*.) Penrhos Bradwen ymhlwyf *Caer Gybi*.

BRADWEN. Llys Bradwen (*Bratwen* in the *Gododin*), near Dolgellu (*J. D.*), the seat of Ednowain ap Bradwen in the time of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.

BRADWYN (n. pr. v.).

Moes rhoi 'n gof maes arian gwyn

Mwy par wedi mab Bradwyn.—*M. Ll. G.*

BRAICH Y DDINAS, a lofty and impregnable hill on the top of Penmaen Mawr, where are the ruinous walls of a fortification encompassed with a treble wall; and within each wall the foundation of at least a hundred towers all round, and of about six yards diameter, each within the walls. The walls of this Dinas were about two yards thick, and in some places three. There a hundred men might defend themselves against a legion; and it seems there were lodgings within the walls for twenty thousand men. Within the innermost wall there is a well which gives water in the driest summer. This was the strongest fort in all Snowdon. (*E. Llwyd*, *Notes on Camden in Caernarvonshire*.) Vid. *Meini Hirion* and *Penmaen Mawr*.

BRAINT (n. pr. v.) signifies dignity: hence *Briant* and *Bryan*, modern names. Vide *Braint Hir*.

BRAINT HIR ap Nevydd, King Cadwallon's nephew, and one of his council, and lord of Uwch-Aled; bore *vert*, a cross flowry or. (*Pymtheg Llwyth*.) Qu., from his name, Sarn Vraint and

Afon Vraint in Anglesey, mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon ?

Lluest Cadwallon ar *Geint*
Lloegr ardras arnes arneint
Llaw ddillwng ellwng oedd *Vraint*.

Ceint river is also in Anglesey.

BRAISG. Ywain Fraisc ap Cyndeyrn Fendigaid.

BRAN (n. pr. v.). Bran ap Dyfnwal (Latinized *Brennus*), second son of Dyfnwal Moelmut, the famous British lawgiver. He married a princess of the Galli Senones, and by the help of his brother Beli (*Belinus*, rightly *Belgius*), King of Britain, overran Italy, and took the city of Rome, and kept possession of it seven months. (*Tyssilio*.) This was about 390 years before Christ, and 364 years after the building of Rome. Strabo plainly calls him *Bren*, and Polybius corroborates the British history in this point. Vid. *Brennus* and *Urp*.

BRAN, a river that falls into Towi near Llanymddyfri (from *Bran*, a man's name). Hence Aberbran and Glanbran. *Nant Bran* falls into the Wysg.

BRAN ap Llowarch.

BRAN AP LLYR, called Bendigaid Fran. (*Tr.* 45.) Vid. *Bendigaid Fran*.

BRAN ap Melhyrn. He is called Bran ab y Melhyrn in *Arch. Brit.*, p. 260. Qu., whether Mellteyrn or Myllteyrn? In the MS. it is *Melsyrn*. Vide Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Urien Reged.

BRAN ap Gwerydd. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 261.)

BRAN. Dinas Bran, a castle on the top of a hill near Llangollen, which it is said belonged to Brennus. There is a lordship adjoining there called to this day Dinbran or Dinbren. It was in repair and inhabited by Gruffydd ap Madoeg in Edward I's time, who was lord of Dinas Bran.

Camden says the tradition was that it was built and so named by Brennus, general of the Gauls; and he says some interpret the name "the king's palace"; for that *Bren*, says he, in British signifies a king. Mr. Camden was here sadly out, as he is generally when he meddles with British etymologies. *Bren* was never the word in the British for a king, but *brenhin* and *breyenhyn*. Others, he says, would have the name derived from *bryn*, a hill.

Poor guessing! for most British castles were upon hills. And how comes king to be a proper name of a king? An odd fancy indeed!

BRAN GALED o'r Gogledd, a prince or great man of North Britain, famous for his generosity. *Corn Bran Galed o'r Gogledd* was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain kept at Caerllion ar Wysg in Arthur's time; Bran Galed of the North's *horn*. Desire any kind of liquor, and that horn would produce it. That is, I suppose, you were to drink in that house what liquor you desired; unless there was a contrivance to convey liquors through secret pipes into it. Vid. *Eluned*.

BRAN, father of Caradawc. (*Tr.* 19.)

BRANES, a gentleman's seat,—Wynne's. (*J. D.*) Also a surname: Hwmffre Branes of Branes Uchaf. (*J. D.*)

BRANGOR (n. pr. v.). *Y Greal*, quoted *Triad* 61. Brangor's daughter was Empress at *Constinobl*, i. e., Constantinople.

BRANIARTH, part of Powys.

BRANWEN, merch Llyr o Harlech, gwraig Matholweh Wyddel. (See the *Tr.* 51.) *Tŵr Branwen* oedd Harlech gynt. Hi gladdwyd ar lan afon Alaw ym Mon, medd Mabinogi Bendigeidfran. Palfod Branwen verch Llyr Llediaith. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 258.) [Capel Bronwen in Anglesey.—*W. D.*]

BRAS, thick or big. Caradog Freichfras; Madog Benfras; Gruffydd Fraslwyd, tad Gruffydd Lwyd o Lanbrynmair.

BRE, *mons, collis*, a mountain, a hill: hence *Moelfre*; and the *Bre* (Bray) of Athol in Scotland; *Penbre* in Carmarthenshire.

BRECON. Dinlle Vrecon, mentioned by Llowarch Hen in *Marwnad Cynddylan*. Mr. Edward Llwyd guesses this to be Uriconium or Wroxeter, near Salop. If it is, it should be wrote *Urecon*, and not *Brecon*; for the British name of Uriconium is *Caer Wrygion*; in the ancient orthography *Gurigion*; and it is found *Guirigon* in Nennius.

Sylles o Dinlle Vrecon.—*Llowarch Hen*.

BRECHDWN. Gwern y Brechdwn, which see.

BRECHEINIOG. (Price's *Descript.*). Vid. *Brycheiniog*.

BREIDDIN, Craig Freiddin in Montgomeryshire, a mountain; corruptly, Craig Wreiddyn. Bre Freiddin. (*Gwalchmai ap Meilir*.)

O Freiddin freenhin freiddgar.—*Gwalchmai ap Meilir*.

BREIGH MONS, corruptly in John Major (*Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, c. 4) for Eryri, where Gwrtheyrn built his castle. [Qu. if not Craig y Ddinas (q. v.) on Penmaen Mawr?—*W. D.*]

BREINT (fl.): hence Aberbreint, afon Fraint in Anglesey, and the rivers Brent in Devon and Middlesex, and the river Brent in the Venetian territory. All have their names from Braint, which see.

BREHNIN or BRENHYN, pl. *Brenhynoedd* (à *braint* and *hen*).

Dybu Brenhin Lloegr yn lluyddawc.—*Meilir Brydydd*.

Breiniol, Breiniau.

Breenhin na frenhin brithfyd dybi.—*Myrddin, Hoianau.*

Breyenhin, Breienhŷn, q. d. brainhŷn, the honourable elder.

BRENHINLLWYTH. Y Pum Brenhinllwyth, *i. e.*, the five princely tribes.

BREVI, a river at Llanddewi Brevi in Cardiganshire. (*Brit. Sanct.*, March 1.) Qu. wh. from Gwenfrewi (see Owdl Dewi); or qu. wh. Brewi, from Gwenvrewi? Leland is mistaken in the derivation from *brefu*. Vid. *Dyfrig* and *Dewi*.

BRICENAU MERE, in Marianus, means the pool or mere by Brecknock called Llyn Safathan, and Castell Dinas by that lake. (*Camden.*)

BRIGANTED, in Armorica, thieves (qu. wh. à *Brigantes*). [Sic in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

BRISTOL, a city on the river Avon, part in Somersetshire and part in Gloucestershire. It had once the name of *Caerodornant*, and perhaps Bath was called *Caerodor Uchaf*. Odor then seems to have been the name of the river Avon; and I should be apt to think that a smaller river runs into the Odor at Bristol, of such a name as *Ysto*, from whence Aberysto, and thence Bristow. [No river Ysto there.—*I. M.*] Vid. *Brittou*.

BRITAIN, the English name of the island containing England, Wales, and Scotland. Vid. *Prydain*.

BRITANNIA, the Latin name of Britain. Vid. *Brut Ynys*.

BRITENHUIS, or *T^h Huiste Briten*, the ruins of a tower in the sea, to be seen at low water, near Cattwüick at the mouth of the Rhine. Thus called by the Hollanders that dwell near it. Suetonius says that Caligula built a tower in that place; and

Hadrian Junius, Camden, and Vitus, say that this is the ruins of the same tower; but Ortelius, Goetzius, and Cluverius, deny it. (Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, p. 203.)

BRITHDIR, in Gilsfield, a gentleman's seat.

BRITHDIR, in Llangollen parish.

BRITHON. *Caer Brithon*, Bristol (*Usher*), or perhaps Dunbritton.

BRITHWCH. *Caer Brithwch* (*Ystori Kulhwch ap Kilydd*), perhaps *Caer Brython*.

BRITTOU. *Caer Brittou* (*Nennius*): qu. whether the *Caer Brithon* of *Usher's*, which he interprets Bristol? As Bristol lies on a very commodious spot for trade, it must be supposed there was a town built there in the infancy of the British government; and though I have no authority for it from either Roman or British writers (neither *Anton's Itinerary* nor the *Triades* mentioning it), yet I cannot help thinking that this town had a British name formerly, whence the name *Bristow* or *Bristaw* was formed. It is now pronounced by the Welsh *Brustaw* or *Brusto*; as the British name of the river is now lost, and nothing remains but *Avon*, which is the common British name for all rivers; and who can doubt that *Bristow* was by the Britains called *Aberysto*, or some such name, as *Aberystwyth* is called from the river *Ystwyth*. Vide *Bristol*.

[*Briw* (n. l.). *Cefn y Briw*; *Llyn y Briw*; *Rhyd y Briw*. Vid. *Caer*.—*W. D.*]

BRO, country, region; different from *Gwlad*.

A'ch gwŷr oll wlad Fro Gadell.—*Rhys Nanmor*.

Henw 'ngwlad yw Bro Gadell.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

Swyddau yngwlad Bro Gadell.—*D. H. H.*

BRO ALUN, where *Llewelyn ap Iorwerth* fought with the Normans, about the river *Alun*.

Un am Fro Alun elfydd Cann a Ffrainc.

Prydydd y Moch; i Ll. ap *Iorwerth*.

BROCHUAEL HIR (*Llywarch Hen* in *Marwnad Cynddylan*).

BROCHWEL, BBYCHWEL, or BRYCHFAEL (n. pr. v.).

BROCHWEL, surnamed *Ysgythrog* (from a place of that name in Brecknockshire), ap *Cyngan ap Cadell Deyrnlluc*, Prince of Powys and Earl of Chester, was one of the generals of the Britains

in the great battle fought A.D. 617 between the Britains and Ethelfrid and his Saxons near the City of Legions (West Chester). Brochwel was stationed with a party of men to cover the monks of Bangor is y Coed, who were there in great numbers praying for the battle; but Ethelfrid prevailed, and destroyed some hundreds of the monks. Several of them fled to Ynys Enlli (Isle of Bardsey); but the college or university was not touched, for Ethelfrid was defeated at Bangor. See *Gwaith Perllan Fanguor*; and also see Nennius. Camden, in his *Remains*, p. 108, writes this name *Brochwail Schitrauc*, and explains it "gaggetoothed", but without reason or skill in the language; and Price (*Descript.*) calls him *Brochwel Ysgithrog*, that is, "long-toothed". He had three sons, viz., Mawn, Tyssilio Sant at Meivod, and Cynan the Prince. (*Buchedd Beuno.*)

Brig gwydd Syr Gruffydd a'i sel
Breichiau Gwenwys a Brochwel.—*Sion Ceri.*

Ni bo dyn y' myw y Môn
O'r Brychfaeliad Brychfoelion.

Englynion Saith Mab Cadifor, A.D. 1170 [*M. A. i*, 418].

BRODIR.

Môr yw, tu hwnt y mae'r tir,
Meredydd tros fy mrodir.—*I. Dafydd Ddu.*

Vid. *Gwlad.*

BRODORDDYN, BRODORDDIN, or BRORDORDDUN (q. d. Bro Dorddyn, tam quære). Syr Roger Vychan, arglwydd Brodorddyn a'r Cwm.

Mawr o dwrdd ym Mrodorddun
Mawr poen cant marw pen cun.

Ieuan ap Hywel Swardwal, i W. Vychan o Hergest.

Ni bu drwch wyneb y drin
Heb wrid urddas Brodorddin.

Ieuan ap Huw Oae Llwyd.

BRODORYN, qu. Brodorddyn?

Cyfrwng Brodoryn brad o Wynedd.

Hoianau Myrddin.

BRO DYWL. (*L. G. Cothi.*)

BRO GADELL, Dafydd ap Gwilym's country.

BROGIOR wrth Wenni, a village in Glamorganshire. Fairs are kept here. [*Aberogwr* (never called otherwise) has an ancient

castle, and is a seaport in the Duchy of Lancaster, like other places in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

BROGININ or BROGYNNIN, a valley and some houses above Gogerthan in Cardiganshire, where the common report is that Davydd ap Gwilym, the poet, was born ; but quære.

BRO GWENT.

BROGEINTUN and BROGUNTUN, the name of a place. Ywain Brogeintyn was a base son of Madog ap Meredydd ap Bleddyn.

BRON, a breast ; also fem. of *bryn*, a hill (from *bre*, *bry*, or *fry*, above). Brongarth ; Bronheilin ; Y Fronwen ; Y Fronfraith ; Bron y Mwyn ; Bron Danwg ; Bron Feirig ; Broniarth ; Bron Heulog ; Brongwyn, a parish in Cardiganshire. Bron Gain, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

BRON YR ERW, a place in Arfon, North Wales, where a battle was fought by Gruffydd ap Cynan and Trahaearn ap Caradoc, the reigning Prince of North Wales ; but Gruffydd was defeated, and fled into Anglesey, A.D. 1073. (*Caradoc in Trahaearn.*)

BROMFIELD, part of Powys Vadog.

BRON Y VOEL.

BROTHEN (St.). Llanfrothen, Meirion.

BROTRE, a town, a village, or place belonging to Cynddylan Powys ; perhaps an appellative to Pengwern.

Gwae ieuaingc a eidduant Brotre.—*Llowarch Hen.*

Vid. *Brodin* and *Bro*.

BRO WYR. (*Lewis Glynn Cothi.*)

BRULHAI (n. l.). (*L. G. Cothi.*)

BRUN ALBAN, the same with *Braid Alban* in Scotland (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 323) ; called also *Brunhere*, perhaps Bryn Hir, i. e., Long Hill. Vid. *Drum Alban*.

BRUT or BRUTUS, son of Silius (Julius), not Silvius, founder of the British empire, who is said by our ancient traditions and historians to have been the first King of Britain of the Trojan race, who conquered this island, or settled a colony of Trojans in it, about 1200 years after the Flood, and 1100 before the birth of Christ, and to have given it the name of *Ynys Brut*, and by foreigners called *Britannia*, q. d. Brut Ynys. But the British *Triades* say that the island of Britain had its name from Prydain ap Aedd Mawr, who conquered it. Both might give it their

names at different times. Camden says that the greatest part of learned authors, as Boccetius, Vives, Hadrianus Junius, Polydore, Buchanan, Vignier, Genebrardus, Molinæus, Bodinus, and other persons of great judgment, do unanimously affirm that there never was such a person as Brutus; and that many of our learned countrymen reject him as a mere impostor, as John of Wheathampsted, abbot of St. Alban's, a man of excellent judgment; and William of Newborough, a much more ancient writer, who fixed the charge of forgery upon Geoffrey, the compiler of the British History, as soon as ever he had published it; and that Giraldus Cambrensis, who wrote in the same age, calls it the fabulous history of Geoffrey; that the author who takes upon him the name and title of Gildas, and briefly glosseth upon Nennius, in the first place imagineth this our Brutus to have been a Roman consul; secondly, a son of one Silvius; at last, of one Hessian. Here are all Mr. Camden's learned men's objections against Brutus.

Gorpo teyrnfawr tywysogaeth Brut
Ar Brydain diriogaeth.

Cynddelw, i Ywain Cyfeiliog.

Vid. *Prydain, Britannia, Brut y Brenhinoedd.*

BRUTAN and BRYTAEN, the isle of Britain.

O Frutan Fawr ei attun.—*L. Morgannwg.*

Brytaen fal ogfaen i lawr.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

BRUTANIAID, Britains. Not of the same origin with *Brython*.

BRUTUS DARIANLAS, or Brutus with the blue shield, the sixth King of Britain.

BRUTWN, a Britain.

BRUT Y BRENHINOEDD, the title of the British history which goes by the name of Tyssilio, a bishop, son of Brochwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, who was either the author or continuer of it from the Roman conquest to his own time, which was about the year 660, and was continued by another hand to the end of the reign of Cadwaladr. It was translated out of British into Latin by Galfridus, Bishop of St. Asaph, who, by adding some things of his own, to please the taste of the age, hath hurt the credit of the history among the modern critics. But as the

translation of any author should not, among people of common sense, be the standard to commend it or condemn it, such critics would do well, before they too hastily condemn the authority of the British history, to learn to read it in the original. The translator, Galfrid, hath not done the author justice, as abundance of British copies all over Wales and England will make appear. Vid. *Galfridus* and *Tyssilio*.

BRWYN (n. pr. v.). Brwyn, father of Madog, one of the "tair aurgelein". Brwyn mab Cynadaf. (*Tr. y Meirch*, No. 7.)

BRWYNEU HEN ap Corthi.

BRWYNLLYS, one of the three commots of Cantref Canol in Brecknockshire (Price's *Description*); called also Eglwys Yail. Hence *Bedo Brwynlllys*, a smooth poet of the 15th century.

BRWYNOG (n. l.), in Anglesey, signifying a place of rushes: hence *Sion Brwynog*, a poet.

BRYCH. Heilyn Frych.

BRYCHAN BRYCHEINIOG, son of Anllech Corunawc, King of Ireland, according to the *Triades*; but in *Ach Cynog* it is read by Mr. Edward Llwyd, "Cynog sant ap Brychan ap Cormur ab Eurbe Wyddel." Cormur is a corruption of Corunawc. He settled in that part of Wales which after him is called Brycheiniauc or Brecheiniog, in English Brecknockshire. He made himself master of this country either by marriage or conquest (when all the kingdom went to wreck and ruin) in the very beginning of the 5th century, and was cotemporary with Uthur Bendragon. His daughter Nefyn was wife of Cynfarch Hen, and mother of Urien and Llew ap Cynfarch. He is by the poets called *Brychan Yrth*.

Brychan Yrth breichiau nerthawg.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

He had 30 sons and 30 daughters (Camden says but 24 daughters), all saints (*Camden in Brecknockshire*), most of whom were sainted. His sons are: Cynog Sant, Drem Dremrudd, Alychini, Clydawc Sant, Llan, Pan, Kynodi, Ruvan yn Manaw, Marcharuchun yn Nghyfeiliog, Dingad yn Llanymddyfri, Berwin yn Ngherniw, Reidoc yn Ffrainc, yn Cwmbreidoc, &c. His daughters: Arianwen, Ceindrych, Clotvaith, Cenedlon, Clydai, Ceinwen, Lleian, Meichell, Nevyn, Nefydd, Gwawr, Gwrgon, Goleuddydd yn Llanhasgin, Gwandydd or Gwawrddydd yn

Nhowyn Meirionydd, Dwynwen yn Llanddwyn ym Mon, &c. Vid. *Anllech Corunawc, Cormur*; and Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itin.*, l. i, c. 2.

BRYCHAN (*Bracanus*, Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 372), about the year 357, is said to be son of Coelbad and one Cathan, who was son of Muedan (vid. *Llangathan*); and about A.D. 327 another Brecan and Comech, Roman saints.

BRYCH CADARN (Y), a elwid Einion ap Meredydd Hen ap Llewelyn. (*Llyfr Achar*, fol. 117.)

BRYCHGOCH. Angharad verch Dafydd Frychgoch; in another MS. verch Dafydd Fyrgoch.

BRYCHEINIOG, Brecknockshire; called in Price's *Description* Brecheinoc. Vid. *Brychan*.

BRYCHTYR, son of Howel ap Ieuaf.

BRYMBO or BRYNBO, a gentleman's seat, Mostyn's. (*J. D.*)

BRYN, in the composition of places, as Bryn Hafod (*L. G. Cothi*); Bryn Gwyn, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); y Bryn Glas; y Bryn Du; Bryn Llwyd; Bryn Euryn; Bryn y Vuches; Bryn y Bar; Bryn Bras; Bryn Dreiniog; y Bryn Mawr; Bryn y Moelddu; y Bryn Moel; Bryn Brenin (n. l.); Bryn Buga, one of the comots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent; also a town and castle, by Latin writers called corruptly *Buren Begi*, now Usk, on the river Wysc, about the midway between Caerllion and Abergavenni; Bryn Caredig (n. l.); Bryn Caw; Bryn Cain Caw (*Gr. ab Mr.*); Bryn Ceneu'n Rhos (vid. *Belyn*); Bryn Cunallt, a gentleman's seat, Trevor (*J. D.*); Bryn Cur, vulgo Bryn kir, a place in Caernarvonshire; Bryn kir of Bryn kir, a family; Brynddin, Lat. *Brannodunum*; but I should rather take *Brannodunum* to be Branddin, or Dinbran, or Dinas Bran; Bryndewyn, Dafydd ap Gronwy ap Bryndewyn; Bryn Eglwys, a church and parish in Iâl, Denbighshire; Bryn Ffanogl near Menai, Anglesey; Bryn Ffenigl, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire (*J. D.*). Ednyfed Vychan, baron of Bryn Ffenigl. Bryn Iorcyn, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire (*J. D.*); Bryn Lluarth, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*), Lloyd; Brynlllys (n. l.); Brynllysg, the name of a tumulus or barrow about half a mile from Bala. The name seems to me to imply the original use of it,—the burning mount, where they burnt the bodies of their dead, and consequently a place of urn burial, though Mr. Edward Llwyd

(*Notes on Camden*) thought it was one of the Roman watch-mounts. There is another of them at the outlet of Llyn Tegid: vid. *Tommen y Bala*. Bryn Tangor, a gentleman's seat (*J.D.*). Bryn y Bala, near Aberystwyth in Cardiganshire, signifies the outlet of a lake (*Th. Williams*). Bryn y Beili, a tumulus near Wyddgruc; Bryn y Pin, a camp and entrenchment of Owen Gwynedd, A.D. 1157.

BRYNACH (n. pr. v.). Brynach Wyddel o'r Gogledd (*Tr.* 30); i. e., Brynach, the Scot, from the North.

BRYNAICH and BRYNYCH, *Bernicii*, the people of Bernicia, north of Britain, to the north of the Tweed (*Tr.* 16). *Deifr a Brynaich*, Deira and Bernicia.

Pan dyffont gwyr Brynaich ir gwarth luydd.

Hoianau Myrddin.

Rhag gelyn Brynaich branhes dychre.

Prydydd y Moch, i Gr. ap Cynan ap O. Gwynedd.

Brynaich (from *brynniau*, hills), Hill-men. *Deifr* (from *dwfr*, water), men of the watery country.

BRYT, a contraction of Brutus. *Ynys Bryt*, one of the three ancient names of Britain in some copies of the *Triades*.

BRYTHON, Britons or Britains, q. d. *Brithion*, painted men. So the Armoricans say *Breton*; Ir. *Breathnach*. Myrddin Wyllt, who was himself a Pictish Briton, gives this derivation of it from *brith*:

Brython dros Saeson,

Brithwyr ai medh.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

Perhaps the northern Britains were at first only called *Brython*, from the colony of Picts among them, and the southern called *Britanniaid*.

Fy nhafawd yn frawd ar Frython,

O Fôr Udd hyd Fôr Iwerddon.

Prydydd y Moch, i Rodri ap O. Gwynedd.

BRYTHONEG, *lingua Britannica*.

BRYTHWN or BRYTWN, a Britain.

Goreu Brytwn hwn a henwir.—*W. Lleyn.*

BRYTHYN or BRITHYN, a Britain; q. d. *brith-ddym* (*E. Lhwyl*); Ir. *Breathnach*. The plural is *Brithon* or *Brython*. Vid. *Brython*.

BRYTTAEN.

Ei henw ymlaen Fryttaen fry,

Un o'th hynaif wnaeth hyppy.—*H. Swardwal.*

BRYTRUS. Ednywain ap Bleddyn ap Brytrus. In another place Brutus.

BUARTH ARTHUR, or Meini Gwŷr, on the mountain near Kil y Maen Llwyd; a circular monument of stones, such as those ascribed to the Danes. (*E. Llwyd.*)

BUARTH GADVAN (n. l.). Vid. *Cadvan*.

BUCCUS, in the Salique Law, is a Celtic word (*buch*) signifying a he-goat and a buck, which hath puzzled our glossaries.

BUDDAI or **BUDEL**. *Caer Fuddai*. (*Triades*). Vid. *Fuddei*.

BUDDUGRE (n. l.). *Bach Buddugre*. *Llys Buddugre*. (*Prydydd y Moch*, i Gr. ap C. ap O. Gwynedd.)

BUELLT or **BUALLT** (à *bu* and *allt*), *Oxcliff* (*E. Llwyd*), a town and castle in Brecknockshire, on the river Gwy. This is the *Bullæum Silurum* of Ptolomy, says Mr. Camden; and he says the neighbouring rocky country is from this town called Buallt, where Vortigern retired from the incursions of the Saxons. But he retired to Gwrtheyrnion, which is not in Buallt. Near this place likewise Llewelyn ap Gruffydd was betrayed by Madog Min, and killed A.D. 1282, in the reign of Edward I. Here Pascentius, son of Vortigern, by permission of Aurelius Ambrosius, governed, as Nennius says; and in his chapter of wonders he has an odd story about the print of the feet of King Arthur's hound in the stones to be found here.

Mr. Edward Llwyd questions whether Bullæum was not at a place called Caerau, hard by Buellt, if at all in this country; and there is a place called Castellan hard by, and Buellt was the name of a small country here, from whence the ancient Bullæum might be denominated. (*E. Llwyd.*)

Rhys ap Gruffyth demolished the old castle of Buellt, and the Breoses and Mortimers built there a castle since. (*Camden.*) Gilbert Earl of Gloucester fortified this castle A.D. 1210. (*Caradoc.*)

It contains Swydd y Fam, Y Drevlys, and Isyrwon. (*Price's Descr.*) Vid. *Caer Ffli*.

BUGU, the name of Beuno's father. Vid. *Bynogi* and *Binsi*. (*Beuno's Life.*)

BUILKE, one of the sons of Glam Hector, who took the Isle of Man from Tibion, son of Cunedda Wledig, and killed him there. (Nennius apud Price.) Vid. *Glam Hector*.

BUN (n. pr. f.). Bun; the daughter of Culfynawyd Prydain, wife of Fflamddwyn, notorious for her lasciviousness. (*Tr.* 56.) Vid. *Fflamddwyn* in Nennius and in the Gododin.)

BURGEDING, ymhlwy Cegidfa. (*Yst. March.*)

BURGWYN, or BYRGWYN, or BYRGWIN, Burgundy in France. *Byrgwynion*, Burgundians.

Ar win Byrgwin bob ergyd.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

BURN (fl.): vid. *Y Furnwy.*

BWA, a bow to shoot with, or a bending. Several places take their names from this word, as Y Bwa Drain, Cwm Bwa, Pentre'r Bwâau. [Rhos Bryn Bwa.—*W. D.*]

BWCH, a buck. Places named from it; as Hafod y Bwch, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire, Roberts; Dinbych, *i. e.*, Dinas y Bychod; Castell Bwch in Henllys, Monmouthshire; Bychryd.

BWLAN (n. l.), à *bw* and *llan*.

BWLCH, literally a gap, passage, or strait. This word is prefixed to several names of places in Wales that are passes through mountains. Bulgium in Antoninus' *Itinerary* (*Blatum Bulgium*) is, I doubt not, one of these *bwelchs* or passages in the Great Wall. Bwlch y Groes; Bwlch Tresarne; Bwlch Meibion Dafydd; Bwlch Caneinog; Bwlch y Rhiwfelen; Bwlch Ffrainc; Bwlch y Calch; Bwlch Coed y Mynydd; Bwlch Rosser; Bwlch yr Adwy Wynt; Y Bwlch Glas; Bwlch Carreg y Fran; Bwlch yr Esgair Hir; Bwlch Llorien (*Llywarch Hen*), qu. whether Lloren, Montgomeryshire [Denbighshire, *W. D.*]; Bwlch y Ddinas, a castle in South Wales; Bwlch y Saeth Lydan, a place on Wyddfa Mountain. [Bwlch y Cibau; Bwlch y Ddar.—*W. D.*]

BWLEN, Bulloign in France.

Y mae wylaw ym Mwlen

Yn ol ei wyr a'i law wen.

Dafydd Eppynt, i Wm. Herbert.

BWRDD ARTHUR: vid. *Gwal y Viliast.*

BWYDEG ap Rhun Rhuddbaladr.

BYCHAN, little or small; a surname of men. *Cantref Bychan*, one of the four cantrefs of Carmarthenshire, signifying the Little Cantref, there being another called *Cantref Mawr*, the Great Cantref. And who is so blind as not to see that the division of the shire of Aberdeen, in Scotland, into Buchen, Mar, and Strath-

bogy, is the ancient British division of Bychan, Mawr, and Ystrad Bogwy?

BYDDAR. Llan y Byddar, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here. Vid. *Byddair*.

BYDDAIR. Llan y Byddair, a church in Carmarthenshire, near the Teifi.

Bywd a gwin i'r byd a gair
Heb weddu'n Llan y Byddair.—*Gutto'r Glyn*.

BYDDIG (n. pr. f.). Lat. *Boadicea*. (*E. Llwyd*.)

BYDNO, a river which runs from the North to Llangurig: hence Aberhydn.

BYRDDIN, a river which falls into Wyse at Bryn Buga, the *Burrium* of Antoninus; named, no doubt, from that river. In Mor-den's map *Brithin*. Vid. *Bryn Buga* [s. v. *Bryn*].

BYSALEG: vid. *Bassaleck*.

BYWYN ap Gorddwfn or Iorddwfn.

C.

CADAFÆL (n. pr. v.), a hostage. Cadavael mab Cynfedw yng-wynedd (*Tr*. 76), one who advanced himself from a native tenant or slave, to a king in Gwynedd. (*Tr*.)

CADAFÆL YNFYD (n. pr. v.). [*Cadafael* is still a name of opprobrium; but why I know not. It cannot be from the Lat. *cadaver*.—*W. D.*]

CADAIR. Tudur ap Gronw ap Howel y Gadair.

CADAIR ARTHUR, on the southern hills in Brecknockshire, mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary*. From the puissant King Arthur. [Also a cliff near Edinburgh: vide *History of the Rebellion in 1745*.—*W. D.*]

CADARN, strong. *Ynys Gadarn*, an island near Anglesey. It is likewise the surname of several persons, as Efrog Gadarn, Derfel Gadarn, Hawys Gadarn, etc., etc.

CADAWC, CADOC, or CADOG (n. pr. v.): hence Llangadog, Carmarthenshire; Hendre Gadog, Anglesey.

CADAWC, mab Gwynlliw Filwr, un o'r tri chyfion farchog. (*Tr*. 84.) Vid. *Cattwg Sant*.

CADOG ap Gwlyddien.

CAD COED LLWYFAIN: vid. *Llwyfain*.

CADEAN (n. pr. v.), father of Stradweul.

CADEIR, a poet, father of Elmur. (*Tr.* 13.)

CADELL (n. pr. v.). Cadellus (*Dr. Davies*). *Bro Gadell*, Dafydd ap Gwilym's country.

Henw 'ngwlad yw Bro Gadell.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

CADELL, one of the sons of Rodri, among whom he foolishly divided the government of Wales, A.D. 877.

CADELL DEYRNLLYG, a poor man in Iâl, who entertained St. Garmon (Germanus) when Benlli Gawr, the Prince, refused to let him enter his city to preach against the Pelagian heresy about the year 450. *Vid. Benlli Gawr*.

St. Garmon went to this poor man's cottage with all his followers, who had nothing to entertain them but one calf which followed his cow. This calf he killed and dressed, and they eat it up; but Garmon ordered that not one bone of it should be broke or lost; and next morning the calf was by a miracle returned alive to the cow again. So Cadell and all the region came to be baptized by St. Garmon, and to receive his doctrine; and as a recompense for the calf, St. Garmon gave Cadell his blessing; and that day made him King of Powys, and promised that of his progeny there should be a prince (*dux*) there for ever; and Nennius says the kings of Powys in his days were of his seed. (*Nennius*, c. xxx-xxxiv.) I think this was no extraordinary compliment to the kings of Powys; but Nennius delivered it as he found it in some author of the life of St. Germanus, perhaps Constantine.

CADELL AP GERAINT, the 44th King of Britain. This is he whom the *Triades* call Gaydial ab Eryn, in whose time an army of 65,000 were hired here to assist the Gauls and Germans against the Romans. This was about the time of

CADELLING, the country of Cadell.—*Cynddelw*.

CADER and MYNYDD CADER signify a fortified mountain. Cader Idris; Cader Dinmael; Cader Ferwyn; Cader yr Ychen; Cader Arthur; Cader Sidi; y Gader Ynghornwy. In the Irish, *cathair* is a fort (from *cau*, to enclose; and hence *cadarn*, strong).

CADER ARTHUR, a fort on a mountain near Edinborough, Arthur's northern palace being kept at Edinborough. (*Jo. Major, Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, c. 6. So say the *Triades* also.)

Cader Benllyn, Cader Ddinmael, etc., were ancient British forts.

CADER FACSSEN, on Frenni Vawr mountain, Pembrokeshire.

CADER IDRIS, near Dolgelleu.

CADER VYRDDIN, *i. e.*, Myrddin's Fort or Castle. Hence a cock which has a double comb is called *ceiliog cader Fyrrddin*, from the comb's resemblance to a castle.

Nennius says that Gwrtheyrn gave Myrddin Emrys a castle and all the provinces of the west of Britain. "Tunc rex dedit illi arcem cum omnibus provinciis plagæ Occidentalis Britanniae": *i. e.*, he made him chief bard in those countries.

CADFACH: qu. an id. *Cadfarch*?

CADFAEL ap Cadell.

CADVAEL: see *Dincadvael*, an ancient strong fort.

CADVAN (n. pr. v.), Latinized *Catamanus*. Cadvan, the 106th King of Britain, father of Cadwallon, who was father of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. This Cadvan was Prince of North Wales, and lived in Anglesey, when the famous battle was fought at Bangor is y Coed between the Saxons and Britains, after the massacre of the monks of Bangor at Caerlleon (West Chester) by Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria. This battle is called, in the *Triades*, Gwaith Perllan Fangor. On the side of the Britains there were Bledrws, Prince of Cornwall and Devon, their chief leader; Brychwel, Prince of Powys; Cadvan, King of North Wales; and Meredydd, King of Dyfet. On the Saxons' side were Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria; and Ethelbert, King of Kent; with all the other petty princes of the Saxons. This being a religious war made them all mad; for the Britains refusing to agree with the tenets of the Church of Rome, brought over with Austin, were cursed by him; and the enthusiastic Saxon kings thought it was a meritorious act to destroy such obstinate heretics. But the issue of this battle was that the Saxons Ethelfrid and Ethelbert were overthrown with a great loss, as Tyssilio (who was son of Brychwel, one of the generals) says, of about ten thousand men. (*Tyssilio*; *Caradoc's Chronicle*; *Triades*.) Cadvan, upon this defeat of the Saxons, for his behaviour in this battle, was by general consent, at West Chester, created King of the Britains; Bledrws, their chief, being killed

in the field. From hence the Britains followed their conquest, and drove Ethelfrid over the Humber; and, coming to an agreement to let the Humber be the boundary, peace was made, and great friendship ensued. Ethelfrid's queen being ill used by him, she, big with child, ran for shelter to Cadvan's court in Anglesey, and there her son Edwin was born and brought up, who was afterwards King of the Northumbrians and of the Britains for some time. Vid. *Edwin*. The *Saxon Annals* place this battle in A.D. 607; the *Ulster Annals* in 613; Dr. Powel, from Castor, in 617. Cadvan was buried at the church of Eglwysael in Anglesey, now called Llangadwaladr, and his gravestone is there with an inscription.

Llangadvan in the deanery of Pool; Buarth Gadvan; Dolgadvan.

CADVAN Sant o Lydaw. Llangadvan.

CADVAN, Abbot of Bardsey.

CADFARCH (St.). Church at Penegoes.

CAD GAMLAN, the great battle fought at Camlan in Cornwall, in the civil war between King Arthur and Medrawd his nephew, which ruined the Britains. Vid. *Medrod*.

CAD GODDEU: vid. *Goddeu*.

CADGYFFRO (n. pr. v.), the father of Gilbert. (*Tr.* 29.)

CADHAYARN ap Gwerydd ap Rhys Goch.

CADIVOR (n. pr. v.). Cadivor Wyddel, or the Irishman, lived at the Pant uch Pentraeth in Anglesey, and was cotemporary with Owain Gwynedd about the year 1160, and probably one of Gruffudd ap Cynan's followers from Dublin, and a relation. It seems, by the dark accounts we have of this affair, that Ffinog, by whom Owain Gwynedd got Hywel ap Ywain Gwynedd, was a sister of Cadivor Wyddel; for it is certain that he was brought up in Cadivor's family, and that four of the seven valiant sons of Cadivor died in defending his cause, and in following his wars.

Buant brwysgion braisg arfaeth,

Buant briw ger ei brawd faeth.

See "Englynion i Saith Mab Cadifor Wyddel."

Tra fuam yn saith, tri saith ni'n beiddiai,

Ni'n ciliai cyn an llaith.

CADIFOR ap Gwaithfoedd.

CADLYS, a king's temporary camp or palace.

Gras Arthur a'i groes wrthyd
A'i lys a'i gadlys i gyd.

Cadlys drain. Y Gadlys, near Dulas, Anglesey. Y Gadlys in Aberdar, Glamorgan. Vid. *Y Gadlys*.

CADMOR: qu. whether it is a family; or name of a place?

CADO, tad Gwrei; q. d. Cato (?) and Cattw.

CADREITH, son of Porthfawr Gadw; one of tri unben Ilys Arthur. (*Tr.* 15.)

CADROD (n. pr. v.). Cadrod Calchfynydd, son of Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CADW (n. pr. v.): qu. whether *Cato*. Cadw gadr Swysson, un o'r tair colofn celfyddodion (one of the three pillars of arts and sciences). *Prydydd y Moch*, i Rodri ap Owain Gwynedd.

CADWAL GRYSHALAWG.

CADWALADR (n. pr. v., à *cad* and *gwaladr*, q. d. a lord of the battle). Cadwaladr, the 108th and last Loegrian King of the Britains, son of Cadwallon. There are several churches in Wales dedicated to him, which is a strong proof of his being sainted by the Church of Rome, as our British history mentions. But Bede's Catwalda wants this authority of being sainted. Llangadwaladr in Anglesey; Llangadwaladr Chapel in the parish of Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire. Vid. *Cadvan*.

CADWALLON (n. pr. v., à *cad* and *gwallaw*,—*Dr. Davies*). Cadwallon ap Cadvan, the 107th King of Britain. He was father of Cadwaladr, the last King of the Britains. This is he that Bede, l. ii, c. 20 (in the English translation from Dr. Smith), calls *Caedwal* and *Ceadwall*; and in the Heidelberg Latin edition (l. iii, c. 1), *Carduella* and *Cedualla*; and by William of Malmesbury, *Cadwallin*.

Teulu Cadwallawn ap Cadvan, un o'r tri diwair deulu, followed him in Ireland seven years, and never asked a recompense, for fear of being obliged to leave him. (*Triades*, 34.)

CADWGAWN (n. pr. v., à *cad* and *gwagawn*,—*Dr. Davies*). Cadwgan Ruffudd, a Demetian poet of the 14th century, author of Araith Wgon.

Da o Ddyfed ced Cadwgawn Ruffudd,
Da o'r iaith ddigudd Araith Wgawn.

Marwnad Trahaearn.

CADWR Wenwyn ap Idnerth.

CADWYNFAN (Y), enw lle.

CADYAL, mab Eryn. (*Tr.* 40.) This was Cadell mab Geraint, the 43rd King after Brutus, who gave that great supply of men to Urp Luyddog. Vid. *Urp*.

CAD Y COEDANAU, a battle fought by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth : qu. whether against Davydd ap Owen Gwynedd, or Rhodri, and the Manks men.

Cad y Coedanan cadr anant borthi
Burthiaist wyr yn ddifant.—*Prydydd y Moch*.

Brwydr y Coettaneu. (*Aer : Camb.* A.D. 1195.)

CADYR URDDEN. (*Breiniau Powys*.)

CADRYEITH SAIDI (n. pr. v.), or Cadeiryeth Saidi (*Tr.* 89), one of King Arthur's hospitable knights.

CAEAWC or CAEOG (n. pr. v.).

Cadwyr foddawg
Elfan, Cynddylan, Caeawg.—*Llywarch Hen*.

CAE DU, in Llansannan, Denbighshire. William Salisbury, gentleman, author of a 12mo Gram. Brit., 1593 (published, I suppose, after his death), was of this place. What W. Salisbury was author of the Welsh-English Dictionary, 4to, 1547? Sometime member of Lincoln's Inn. (*Nicolson's Engl. Hist. Libr.*)

CAENAN HÂL, enw lle yn Sir Henffordd.

CAEO. Dafydd Fongam o Gaeo.

CAER. This is a most ancient Celtic word from the beginning of times, and signifies an enclosed town, or fort, or stronghold. It is derived from *cau*, to shut or enclose; from hence also comes *cader*, a fort; as Cader Idris, Cader Benllyn, Cader Facsen, Cader Arthur, Cader Vyrddin, etc., etc.; and the word *cadarn*, strong; *cadernid*, strength. Other ancient nations had words of the same or like sounds, to signify the same thing, as *Kir*, *Kiriah*, *Kiriath*, a town; *Carta* and *Carthago*; and Grand *Cairo* in Egypt. In the Sarmatic or Scythian, *car* and *carm*; in the Parthian, *certa*, as *Dadocerta*, *Tigranocerta*, etc., signify a town.

Caer is prefixed, in the British, to the names of most of the ancient British cities, as *Caer Ludd*, London; *Caerllion*, the City of Legions, etc.; and very often, where the British hath *caer*, the

Saxons have put *Oeter*, *Caster*, *Cester*, or *Chester*; as for *Oaer Esc*, Exeter or Exceter; for *Oaer Dawn*, Doncaster; *Caerwynnt*, Winchester, rectè Windchester; *Caer Loyw*, Gloucester. Therefore, for *Caer Ludd* in this Dictionary, see the letter L; and so of the rest.

CAER ADANAU or ADANAW (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyn-ddylan), perhaps a fort belonging to one Aedenau. See *Aedenau* fab Gleisiar. (*Tr.*)

CAER ANDRED.

CAER ARDERYDD: vid. *Arderydd*.

CAER ARDUWY, Harlech in Meirion. See *Llech Ardudwy*.

CAER YN ARFON, a town from which the county of Caernarvon or Caernarvonshire (so called in Llewelyn ap Iorwerth's time, 1200) takes its name. The county is called by the natives *Sir Gaer'narfon*. Before the division of Wales into counties it was called, says Camden, *Snowdon Forest*; and in Latin historians it is called *Snaudonia*, as also *Arvonnia*.

Camden, out of Matthew of Westminster, says that the body of Constantius, father of Constantine the Great, was found here in the year 1283, and buried in the church of the new town by command of Edward I, who at that time built the town of Caernarvon at the sea-side, out of the ruins of the old city, which lies higher. In Nennius it is called *Caer Custenit*; by Camden, out of Nennius, corruptly *Cystenydd*; in the *Triades*, *Caer Arfon*.

In the Life of Gruffydd ap Cynan it is said that Hu, Earl of Chester, built a castle at Hen Gaer Cystennin. Vid. *Arfon* and *Custeint*.

A Chaer yn Arfon a charant yngnif

Yngnaws coll am peidiant.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

CAER BALADIN, Shaftsbury.

CAER BIBLIN.

CAER BLADDON, Malmesbury. (Humph. Llwyd, *Brit. Desc.*, p.24.)

CAER BRO.

CAER CARADOC, Salisbury (*Th. Williams*); in Nennius, *Cair Caradauc*; in the *Triades*, *Caer Caradoc* and *Caradauc* (un o'r tri dyfal gyfangan).

Mr. Camden (in *Shropshire*) says: "Where the river Colunwy meets the river Teme ariseth a hill of great antiquity, called *Caer Caradock*, because about the year of our Lord 53, Caratacus, a renowned British king, environed it with a bulwark of stone, and defended it gallantly against Ostorius and the Roman legions till they, by making a breach in so slight a stone work (some ruins of which are yet to be seen), forced the disarmed Britains to betake themselves to the tops of the mountains." And so he proceeds with a story out of Tacitus, how Caratacus behaved at Rome, etc.

A story thus confidently told by an author so admired as Camden, and in so pompous a book as the *Britannia*, one would have expected to be unexceptionably true, especially when such authors as Tacitus and that excellent antiquary, Humphrey Lloyd, are quoted in the margin; but if you please to look into H. Lloyd's *Breviary of Britain*, you will find Mr. Camden gives the Britains no fair play. H. Llwyd says that he, travelling in Shropshire about the Earl of Arundel's affairs, saw an ancient fort which answers the description of that passage in Tacitus about Caratacus, which he doth not doubt is the real place where Caradoc fought, and fortified by art and nature. Mr. Camden's environing this hill (of great antiquity) about the year 53, and his slight stone work, and the ruins to be yet seen, don't come up to H. Llwyd's description. And the ancient book of *Triades* will tell you that at *Caer Caradoc* there was a monastery containing 2,400 monks; which will not very well agree with this fortified hill; and yet Mr. Camden hath quoted these *Triades* twice in his *Britannia*. After this grand description of the battle he says: "Tho' our sorry historian" [meaning Galfrid] "hath omitted both this battle and this gallant Britain, the country people tell us that a king was beaten upon this hill." This last is out of H. Llwyd.

CAER CORI or CERI, Cicester in Gloucestershire; *i. e.*, Cirencester. (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, p. 24.)

CAER CHYRNWY, Corinium (*E. Llwyd*); probably *Ohwyrnwy*, rapid water. But there is a place in Anglesey called Cornwy (a river runs by Caere), which sounds more like Corinium. Also Llanvair Ynghornwy, and Y Garn Ynghornwy.

CAER DATHAL.

Am ardal Caer Dathal doethant.

Cynddelw, i Owain Gwynedd.

CAER DEGOG, Môn.

CAER DREWYN [near Corwen] in Meirion; from the Druids, as E. Llwyd thinks. See *Tre'r Driw*.

CAER DRO: see *Tro*.

CAER DYF (wrote also CAERDYDD), Cardiff, a town and castle in the east of Morganwg. (*Powel, 123.*) See *Dyf*.

Ni chair y dwr uwch Caerdyf

Eisiau arian i'r siryf.—*Ieuan Tew.*

Sir a gawn sy aer gennyf

Eisiau 'r gwr daeth sir Gaerdyf.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

CAER DDUWARBAWL.

CAER EILLION, in Powys (*Gwelygorddau Powys*). See *Eillion*.

CAER ENNARAWD (*Triades*.) Another copy, *Caer Guarad*.

CAERENEON or CAEREINION YRTH, in Montgomeryshire; part of Powys Wenwynwyn, near Cymmer; one of the two commots of Cantref Llyswynaf. (*Price's Descript.*)

CAER FALLWCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CAER FERWIG, Berwick.

Curo a blif ddylif ddelw

Cerrig Caerferwig fyrwelw.—*Iolo Goch, i Edward III.*

Vid. *Y Ferwig* and *Aberwig*.

CAER FÔN, qu. whether Beaumaris. (*Ieuan ap Huw Oae Llwyd*.)

CAERVYRDDIN, now called in English Caermarthen, a seaport town and chief of the county of Caermarthen in South Wales. Jo. Major (*Hist. Scot.*, l. ii) calls it *Carmadyne* and *Carmalin*. Since a neighbouring author of no greater antiquity than A.D. 1521 can thus blunder, and murder names of places, what can we expect in Ptolomy, Antoninus, etc.? What are we to trust to, then, but our own ancient authors, poets, etc.? In one copy of the *Triades*, *Caer Verdin*.

CAER GAI, a gentleman's seat in Meirion, not far from Llyn Tegid. Camden calls it *Caius' Castle*, built by one Caius, a Roman; but he doth not say when, and only says the common people of that neighbourhood report great things of him, and scarce credible. (*Camden in Merionethshire*.) The common

people never heard of "Caius, a Roman", nor any other "Roman" there; but the ancient tradition is, as well as the written history and works of the poets, that *Cai Hir*, penswyddwr yn Llys Arthur (*i. e.*, Cai the Long, chief officer in Arthur's palace), had a seat here; probably his family seat.

CAER GANGEN, Canterbury.

CAER GIDWM, yn Eryri, uwch ben Llyn Tarddenni.

CAER GLEDDYF, Tenby. (*Th. Williams.*)

CAER GOLINN. *P. V.*

CAERGREIG, a castle on an island in Scotland (Flaherty, p. 1), which he takes to be the *Urbs Guidi* of Bede; in *Lat., Victoria*. (Bede, l. i, c. 12, p. 36, Engl.) This island is in the middle of the arm of the sea called Edenborough Frith or Forth Frith.

CAERGREU. (*Tr. 35.*) See *Greu*.

CAERGWRLEU or GWRLE, a village in Flintshire.

CAERGYFFIN, Conwy. (*Price's Description.*)

CAER HAWYSTL.

CAER HEN (*Camden in Carnarvonshire*); corruptly for *Caer Rhun*, *i. e.*, Rhun's Castle, and not *old city*, as Mr. Camden would have it; and after him E. Llwyd, who was not well enough versed in our history to know that Rhun ap Maelgwn lived at this place; which, notwithstanding, might have been before a Roman station by the name of *Conovium*, as it is plain it was by a Roman hypocaust discovered near the church of Caer Rhun; unless we allow that Rhun, who was near the time of the Romans, might make a hypocaust there. Mr. Llwyd imagines this place was called by the Britains *Caer Lleion ar Gynwy*, because a hill near it is called Mynydd Caer Lleion. This shews a fertile fancy, but we have no authority of writers for it.

CAERLEIL: see *Carlisle*.

CAERLLEON GAWR, a city now called Westchester and Chester. It was called by the Saxons *Legeacester*; by Antoninus, in his *Itinerary*, called *Deva*; by Ptolomy, *Deunana*; Bede (l. ii, c. 2) says the Britains called it *Carlegion*, meaning some Britain that had wrote in Latin; by the *Triades*, *Caer Lleion*; by Tyssilio, *Caer Lleon*, because built by Lleon, King of Britain; by Nennius, *Cair Legion Gaur vsir*, which by the blundering of transcribers is unintelligible; in the *Saxon Annals*, *Legerciestere* and

Legacestre; by the British poets and native Britains, *Caerlleon Gaur*.

Caerlleon Gaur i fawr i fach.—L. G. Cothi.

But sometimes, when it is to be distinguished from *Caerllion ar Wysg*, it is called *Caerlleon ar Ddyfrdwy*, i. e., Caerlleon on the river Dee; and not *Caer Leon ar dufyr Dwy*, as Mr. Camden is pleased to name it. The Britains never call it Caer Legion; nor is such a name to be found in any of their writings, except in that ill wrote Latin catalogue of cities in Nennius, done by ignorant transcribers, who trimmed it to agree with Bede. Mr. Camden hath taken a good deal of pains to deprive the Britains of the honour of being the first founders of this city; as if his own honour had been at stake if he could not give it the Romans, to whom he is very liberal at the cost of the poor Britains. These are his words: "Tho' I know *some* do aver it to be older than the moon; to have been built many thousands of years ago by the Giant Leon Vaur." According to Mr. Camden, the Giant Leon Vaur was older than the moon. But who are these *some* that aver so? No British author hath any such words, though Mr. Burton, in his *Notes on Antoninus*, makes use of the very same phrase with Mr. Camden, pointing at the British history and tradition. Galfrid, who was as ignorant as Camden of this affair, hath in his Latin translation turned the name *Leon* into *Leil*; and this because he found a city called *Oaerleil* in the north of the island, which he thought agreed better with his author's description. But these are the words of Tyssilio, the original British author, which Galfrid maimed in the translation: "Ef a adeilawdd ddinas yngogledd yn ynys hon ac ai gelwis oi enw ei hun Caerlleon"; i. e., he built a city on the north side of this island, and called after his own name, Caerlleon.

Mr. Camden says "the Britains called this city Caerlegion, Caer Leon Vaur, and Caer Leon ar dufyr Dwy." No writers among the Britains, except the maimed Nennius, call it Caer Legion, nor did the native Britains ever make use of such a name in their own tongue. And as for "Caer Leon Vaur", it is a fictitious name of Mr. Camden's own creation; either confounding *Gaur* and *Vaur* through his ignorance of the language, or else setting up a shadow of a king or a giant to be demolished

by himself. The Britains never heard of Lleon *Vaur*, *i. e.* Leon the Great, in the writings of their nation, or anywhere else but in Camden; and they *do not deny* but that the words "Lleon Vaur" in the British may signify a great legion, as Mr. Camden would have it, by only changing the letter *e* into *i*, and so make it *Llion*, which is the way they write Caerllion ar Wysg, which they allow might take its name from a legion quartered there, the old name being *Cuerwysg*.

A mi ynhref Gaerllion.—*L. G. Colhi.*

Mawr yw'r cri ynghaerllion.

But why should letters be changed to please the fancy of a modern writer, against the ancient national history and universal consent of the people, who always called it Caerlleon *Gawr*, and not *Vaur*. Mr. Camden had some notion that there was a *Cawr* (which he translates a *giant*) in some part of the story; for, says he, "whether it is not more natural to derive the name of this city from a great legion, or the Giant Leon, let the world judge." But whether he did not, on purpose, confound *Cawr* and *Vaur*, let the world again judge.

"There are young antiquaries", says Mr. Camden in great triumph, "who make this city older than the moon, and to have been built by the Giant Leon Vaur; and the name itself may convince them of the greatness of this error." After all this flourish of the moon and of the "Giant Leon Vaur", a creature of his own head, the character of a young antiquary will fall upon Mr. Camden himself when the world (who, according to his own proposal, is to be judge) sees that Lleon Gawr in the British doth not signify Leon the Giant, but Lleon the Prince or King; and in that sense all the ancient writers understood the word *cawr*; and he was never by the Britains called Lleon *Vaur*, nor by any writer but Mr. Camden, that I have met with. *Cawr*, in the dialect of the Cambrians, was an epithet given to the most warlike of their princes, as was *Gwledig* among the Loegrian Britains, and *Priodawr* among the Albanian Britains.

Camp cawr yw cwmpo caerydd,

says Iorwerth Fynglwyd; *i. e.*, the quality of a *cawr* is to overthrow walls of cities. Benlli Gawr, Phili Gawr, Idris Gawr,

Othrw m Gawr, Rhitta Gawr, Rhuddlwm Gawr, Lleon Gawr, etc., were valiant princes who got their surnames for their valour and wisdom; and Nimrod is called "Nemrwrth Gawr" (*Sion Ceri*); so Henry VIII is called by one of our poets,

Cawr paun Môn carw Pen Mynydd.—Sion Brwynog.

Truan fu'r cyfrdan ddwyn *Cawr y Cedyrn*
A'u ceidwad a'u blaenawr.—*Rhys Brychan.*

"Cawr y Cedyrn" is the prince of the strong men.

But to close this argument. I have seen in Hengwrt Library a MS. in the handwriting of Dr. Thomas Williams, author of the Latin-British part of Dr. Davies' Dictionary, which gave an account of all the ancient forts on the mountains of Wales, with the names of the princes that built them: such as Cawr Idris, Cawr Othrw m, etc., etc., who were no more giants than Mr. Camden was; and in the ancient book called the *British Triades* (which I copied in that library, A.D. 1738, out of the handwriting of the great antiquary Mr. Robert Vaughan, compared with four ancient MSS. on vellum), I find King Arthur's third wife was Gwenhwyvar, the daughter of Ogyrfan *Gawr*; the same Queen that was dethroned by his nephew, Medrawd, when Arthur followed his wars in Gaul.

Now I ask, in my turn, as Mr. Camden did about Caerlleon, whether it is more natural to say that Arthur, a King of Britain, married the daughter of *Prince Ogyrfan*, or of the *Giant Ogyrfan*, and let the world judge. See *Leonis Castrum*, *Holt*, and *Lleon*.

CAERLEWON: see *Llewon*.

CAERLIWELYDD: see *Lliwelydd*.

CAER LYN (*Triades*): see *Llyn*.

CAERMALET, or CAMALET, or CAMALOT, Llys Camalot (*Ilyfr y Greal*, apud *Arch. Brit.*, p. 262), one of the palaces of King Arthur in Somersetshire (Humphrey Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, p. 24, ed. 1731); rightly Cwm Aled. See *Aled*, *Camalodunum*, and *Cambodunum*, in Antoninus' *Itinerary*, of the same original.

CAER MELWR, a place near Llanrwst; not Cae'r Milwr, as some think.

CAERNEDDOG, ym Mon. (*MS.*) Maethlu Sant ynghaerneddog ym Mon.

CAER OFFA. Offa's Ditch, between England and Wales.

Ceidwad ar y ddwywlad dda

Yw Gruffudd dan Gaer Offa.—*Hywel Cilan*.

Q. d. Offa's Fortification. See *Olawdd Offa*.

CAER PHILY: vid. *Ffili*. The *Bullæum Silurum* of the Romans, as Mr. Ed. Llwyd thinks. (*Notes on Glamorgan*.) See *Caer Vwl*.

CAER REGED, the old name of Aberystwyth.

A chastell cafell y cawn

Caer Reged uwch cwrn eigiawn.

Morus Llwyd Wiliam, i yrru'r Gleisiad i Aberystwyth.

CAER SALLAWC.

Pan fon gorforyon meibion Eidawc

Y bydd bore taer uwch Caer Sallawc.

Hoianau Myrddin.

CAER SEGONT, Caernarvon. (Price's *Descr*.)

CAER SWYS, a town once in Montgomeryshire; destroyed in war, now in ruins.

Dwy Bowys a Chaer Swys wen.—*L. G. Cothi*.

So it was distinct from the two Powyses. See *Swys*.

CAER TRE BARIS, Paris in France.

Tor a bwrw Gaer Tre Baris

Trwy warr Ffrainc fal torri ffris.—*Iorwerth Fynglwyd*.

CAERVARCHELL, Pembrokeshire (from *Marchell*, n. p. v.).

CAER VORRAN, a place on the Roman Wall, near Kirkwall and Ashler; of which Mr. Camden could give no account. (*Camden in Northumberland*.) The Wall is here thicker than elsewhere. See *Warburton*.

CAERVWL, Caervul, Caervyl, and Caervyli; Mr. Edward Llwyd's guesses at the British name of Caer Phili, which he makes to be the *Bullæum Silurum* of the Romans, and not Buallt, which Mr. Camden guessed to be the *Bullæum*; and yet Mr. Llwyd owns, in his *Notes on Camden*, that no Roman coins, inscriptions, statues, bricks, or arms, have been found at Caer Phili.

CAERWEDROS, a castle mentioned by Cynddelw to Howel ap Owain Gwynedd, A.D. 1150. Qu. Gwaedros?

Caerwedros cafas y ganthaw

Cadarn dân gwan trywan trwyddaw.—*Cynddelw*.

Also a lordship in Cardiganshire, one of the three commots of Cantref Castell.

Agos yw Caerwedros ym.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du.*

CAER WENT, the *Venta Silurum* of Antoninus, a village four miles from Chepstow. (*Camden.*) See *Gwent*; not so called from Venta (*E. Llwyd*), but Venta from Gwent.

CAER WERYDD, Lancaster; made by Gwrgan Farfdrwch. (*MS.*).

CAERWYS, a town and castle in Englefield, now Flintshire, called by Camden "Caerwysk".

Rhwyfwyr cad rhyfawr eu cŵys

Rhychorion Rhiw a Chaerŵys.—*D. ap Edmund.*

CAERWYSG, the *Castrum Oskee* of Giraldus; the *Burrium* of Antoninus; and *Bryn Buga*, from *Burem begi*. (*Camden in Monmouthshire.*)

CAER WYTHELIN, Vitellinus.

CAER Y BERLLAN, Meirion; a gentleman's seat, and an old fort in ruins, whose lime was made with cockle-shells burnt. There were no limestones till of late discovered in Merionethshire.

CAER YNWCH, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

CAER YSTWYTH, the garrison town of Aberystwyth.

Caer Ystwyth oll Crist a'th ad.—*D. I. Llwyd.*

CAETH: qu. a river? Uwch Caeth and Is Caeth, two commots in Cantref Brenhinol, Morganwg.

CAFFO (St.). Llangaffo Chapel, Anglesey. They used to offer young cocks to St. Caffo.

CAI (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Caius*? Cai mab Cynyr, tywysog Amgyw neu Angyw, uno'r tri thaleithiog Cad Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 26.) Cai, penswyddwr Arthur; to him he gave Peitw and Angyw. (*Tyssilio.*)

CAI ap Ithel, in King Arthur's time.

CAI HIR ap Edwyn.

CAI HIR ap Sefin (*Ymddiddan Arthur a Gwenhwyvar*). See *Caergai*.

CAIAN (St.): hence Tregaian, a church and parish, Anglesey. See *Gŵyr*. This and several other churches in Anglesey are called chapels, though they have parishes belonging to them. But they are called chapels because there are two or three of them included

in a rectory, being singly too poor to maintain a minister, which seems to be the original reason of joining two or three parishes in one cure. See *Ceianus*.

CAIN, fl. (hence Abercain), falls into the Maw below Dolgelleu.

CAIN ach Evrog Gadarn.

CAINRADH ach Evrog Gadarn.

CAINT (fl.), mentioned in Llywarch Hen (Marwnad Cadwallon ap Cadvan):

Lluest Cadwallon ar Gaint.

CAINT, Kent, the county of Kent; called also Ceint, Cent, or Cynt; derived of *cyntaf*, or the first inhabited part of Britain.

Oaer Gaint, Canterbury; q. d. the City of Kent.

Kentish men, *Cyntiaid* or *Cynniaid*. See *Ceint*.

CAIO or CAEO, one of the three commots of Cantref Bychan, Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Description*.)

CAIROS, in *Doomsday Book* (Cheshire); corruptly for *Caerwys*, a village in Englefield, now Flintshire.

CAISSAR, CAESSAR, and CAISAR, Julius Cæsar.

CALED. Iddon Galed ap Trehayarn.

CALATYR, Caledonia. (*E. Llwyd*.)

CALCHFYNYDD (n. l.), q. d. the chalky mountain; perhaps the Roman Calcaria. Cadrod Calchfynydd, Earl of Dunstable, about A.D. 560.

CALDECOTE (*Doomsday Book*), Calcoed, in Flintshire.

CALEDFWLCH, Anglicè *Hardnotch*, the name of King Arthur's sword in Tyssilio's British History. This word old English writers, after their usual ignorance or negligence, have turned into *Caliburn*, which hath very little affinity with the original. See Spelman's *Glossary* in the word *Caliburn*; and Hoveden in Richard I, in whose time this famous sword of King Arthur was in being, and surrendered or delivered by Richard I to Tancred.

It was the custom among other warlike nations to give names to their swords; but the ancient Britains took a particular pride in adorning their swords, and making them polished handles of the teeth of sea-animals (see Solinus, *Polyhistor*, c. xxv); and their warlike disposition and love of the sword was such, that it was the custom for the mother of every male child to put the first victuals into the child's mouth on the point of his father's

sword, and with the food to give her first blessing or wish to him, that he might die no other death but in war and arms. (Solinus, *Polyhistor*; Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, 1. ii, 3, 2.) Nay, this nation, by long struggling in defence of their country, had got to such an enthusiastic pitch of warlike madness, that I have read in an ancient British MS. now at Hengwrt, that it was customary, when a man grew old and infirm among them, to desire his children or next relations to pull him out of bed and kill him, lest the enemy might have the pleasure of that office, or that he should die cowardly and sordidly, and not by the sword. See *Prydwen*.

CALETWR, a river in Cardiganshire, q. d. *dwr caled*. Hence Dol y Clettwr, near Tre'r Ddol; i. e., Tre Dol y Clettwr. Castell Humphrey, in the valley of Calettwr, fortified A.D. 1150 by Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

CALLESTR. Caer y Gallestr, Flint. (*Thos. Williams*.) See *Fflint*.

CAM. Llwyth y Cam, a family in Anglesey, anciently in great note. Elian, the founder of Llan Elian Church about A.D. 500 or sooner, had the surname of *Ceimiad*. Elian was the son of Alltud Redegog, and the expression in Mabinogi favours this.

Cymmorth gan Elian Ceimiad.

Y Prydydd Bychan, in the 13th century, mentions Llwyth y Cam and Ceimiad. Elian Ceimiad, Beuno Geimiad, etc. Some think they had this appellative because they were swift of foot, or great travellers.

See Marwnad Madog Mon; also Prydydd y Moch to Rodri ap Ywain Gwynedd, lord of Anglesey.

Ef gogawn glyw Cammawn Ceimiad.

See *Gam* and *Elian* (St.).

CAMAFAN (n. l.); perhaps Cwmavan.

CAMALAC, a British Bishop carried away captive by the Danes from Ircenfeld (Erging), which they laid waste with fire and sword, A.D. 715. (*Camden in Herefordshire*.) Probably Cyfelach (Llangyfelach).

CAMBER ap Brutus, neu Camber ap Prydain.

CAMDDIN, Lat. *Cambodunum*. (*E. Llwyd*.)

CAMDDWR and CAMDWR (fl.) in Cardiganshire. Y Camddwr

Mawr, Camdwr Bach, rivers that run into Rheidiol. Aber Camddwr. Rhyd y Camddwr, Pont ar Gamddwr, the ford and bridge on a river Camddwr, which falls into Teivi in Cardiganshire. Here a battle was fought between Gronwy and Llewelyn, sons of Cadwgan ab Bleddyn, etc., against Rhys ap Owen, to revenge their grandfather's death, where Rhys and Rhytherch ap Caradog were defeated, A.D. 1072.

CAMELON (pronounced Camlan), near Falkirk in Scotland, on the river Alaun, hath its name from hence, *i. e.*, Cwm Alawn.

CAMLAS (fl.) falls into the Wysg in Brecknockshire: hence Aber Camlas.

CAMMARCH, a river that falls into the Irwon. Llangammarch in the diocese of St. David's.

CAMRYD; Lat. *Camboritum*. (*E. Llwyd*.) Hence Camryd near Conwy, *vulgo* Cymryd. The river fordable there.

CANAWL, one of the four cantrefs of Ceredigion. (Price's *Descript.*)

CANGELLWR, a chancellor; Lat. *cancellarius*. *Cangel*, a chancel (from *cân* and *cell*), originally the singing-room in a monastery, etc. But see about twenty derivations of this word in Spelman.

CANOLOGION, one of the three commots of Cantref Llyn. (Price's *Descript.*)

CANON CYNLLAITH. Gwenddydd, in *Cyfoesau Myrddin*, calls her brother Merddin "Cydymaith a Chanon Cynllaith." See *Machynlleth* and *Cynllaith*. Qu., whether he was a canon of some cathedral of that name?

Gan wyt Cydymaith a Chanon Cynllaith.—*Kyf. M. a G.*

CANTREF, a cantred or hundred, from *cant* and *tref*, a hundred townships or villas.

Cantref a chan Eidionydd.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Spelman, therefore, is mistaken when he supposes the Cambro-Britains had not this division of countries from their ancestors, but from Alfred and the Saxons. If Llywarch Hen had not said it, the very word *cantref*, being British and Irish, shews it.

CANTREF BYCHAN: see *Bychan*.

CANTREF CASTELL, one of the four cantrefs of Cardiganshire, anciently contained Mabwynion and Caerwedros. (Price's *Descript.*)

CANTREF CEMMAES, one of the three cantrefs of Anglesey, containing the commots of Talybolion and Twrcelyn.

CANTREF COCH (Y), the Forest of Dean.

CANTREF CYNAN, one of the five cantrefs of Powys Wenwynwyn, containing anciently the commots of Cyfeiliog and Mowddwy. (Price's *Descr.*)

CANTREF GWÆLOD. The great bay between Lleyn and Aberystwyth, called by sailors Cardigan Bay, was a tract of level ground belonging to Gwyddno Garanhir. It was overflowed by the sea about the year 500. There is some account of this accident in *Llyfr Du Caerfyrddin*,—"Caniad pan aeth y Môr dros Gantref Gwaelod." [*A. B.*, ii, 59.]

Ardal dwfyn hoewal Dinmilwy,

Eissyryn gwylein.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

The boundary to the north seems to have been Sarn Badrig. Tradition has it that there were several towns there which were swallowed up or overflowed. It seems there were dams between it and the sea, and that by drunkenness the floodgates were left open, as that ancient poem hints. *Morus Llwyd Wiliam*, A.D. 1560 (*i'r Gleisiad*) says:

Cyfeiria acw foroedd

Lle bu'r tir, llwybr it' oedd.

Mr. Vaughan, in his *British Antiquities Revived*, mentions it.—Trees in the bay; a stone with an inscription.

CAPER AP PUDER.

CAPH, the 58th King of Britain.

CAPOIR, the 68th King of Britain, which one copy calls *Pabo*.

CAPPEL COCH in Brecknockshire. Fairs kept here.

CARACTACUS, Caradog; but doth not signify warrior, as Ainsworth makes him.

CARADOC (n. pr. v.), also CARADOG, beloved (*à car*); Latinized *Caradocus* and *Caractacus*. Hence *Caer Caradoc* in the catalogue of cities in the *Triades*; in Nennius' catalogue, *Caer Caradanc*; and in a MS., *Caer Gradauc*. (*Tr.* 19, 23.) "Un o'r tri dyfal gyfangan." A prince of Gwynedd of this name was taken by the Romans, whose behaviour was admired by them; and as our countryman hath described it,

Roma catenatum tremuit
Spectare Britannum.—*E. W.*

[Nage, Tywysog y Gwenhwyson (Silures) ydoedd Caradoc ab Bran. Gwel Achau Iestin ab Gwrgan.—*I. M.*]

CARADOC o Llangarvan, *Caradocus Lancarovanensis* (*Leland*), author of the History of the Kings and Princes of Wales from Cadwaladr, the last King of Britain, to A.D. 1157. He was a monk of the Abbey of Llangarvan, and was cotemporary with Galfrid the translator of the British History from Brutus to Cadwaladr. *Leland* says he could not find whether the History was first wrote in British or Latin; but that he believed Caradoc first wrote it in Latin, and not in Cambro-British. (*Leland, Script. Brit.*, c. 162.) If so, how happens it that no Latin copy of it can be met with, and that Humphrey Llwyd made his English translation from the Cambro-British, which Dr. Powel afterwards published with his learned annotations? The name of that history among the Cambro-Britains is *Brut y Tywysogion*. There are several British copies in Wales, and one in *Llyfr Coch o Hergest* in Jesus College, Oxford.

CARADOC (St.). Llangradog. His life was written by Giraldus Cambrensis, who lived near his time, and is in Capgrave. He was first in great favour with Rhys, Prince of South Wales; but falling out with the Prince, he entered himself monk in the church of St. Teilo in Llandaf; from thence retired to the desolate church of St. Kined; thence to St. David's, and there was made priest; from thence to the isle of Ary. Here he was carried off by Norway pirates, and released, and had the Monastery of St. Hismael, in Ross, assigned him. (*Brit. Sanct.*) Died A.D. 1124.

CARADAWC FREICHFRAS was *penhynaiif* in Cernyw when Arthur was chief king there (*Tr.* 7); father of Cawrdaf (*Tr.* 19); Cadfarchog (*Tr.* 23). See *Bedwyr*.

CARADAWC AP BRAN (*Tr.* 19), one of the Cynweisiaid.

CARADON, an id. Caradoc?

CARANIR, q. d. Garan hir vel Corun hir. Gwyddno Garanir.

CARANVAL, son of Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan.)

CARCLUDWYS ap Cyngen ap Ysbwys ap Cadrod Calchfynydd ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CAREDIG, the 105th King [of the Britons]; Lat. *Careticus*, kind, loving.

CAREDIGION, Cardiganshire; so named from Caredig, son of Cunedda Wledig, about the year 440.

CARENTIUS (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. i, c. 15). This is the *Carawn* of Tyssilio, and the *Carausius* of the coins. He made peace between the Scots and Picts about the battle of the Dog, and they all turned their arms against the Romans. See *Cad Goddau* [s. v. *Goddau*].

CARFAN. Llangarfan (from *carw* in the Life of Dewi).

CARLEGION. Bede says the Britains in his time called Legacester by the name of Carlegion. Some Britains might, but a Saxon could know nothing of that. See *Caerlleon Gawr*.

CARLISLE, the English name of a city in the north of Britain, about the ancient name of which there is great contention among antiquaries. Camden, in his *Britannia*, who treats the rest with contempt, says that the Romans and Britains called it *Luguballum* and *Luguvallium* or *Lugubalia*; that the Saxons called it (as Bede witnesses) *Lual*; Ptolomy (as some think), *Leucopibia*; Nennius, *Caerlualid*; the ridiculous Welsh prophecies, the city of *Dubullus*; we, *Carlisle*; and the Latin, from the more modern name, *Caerleolum*; and that *Luguballia* and *Carlisle* are the same, is universally agreed upon; and that Leland had taken pains to no purpose about it. Afterwards he says he will produce his "own conjecture that the Military Wall of the Romans gave it the name, for that Antoninus calls it "*Luguvallum ad Vallum*". Is not this "*Vallum ad Vallum*" tautology, if that be the case? Further on he says that Pomponius Mela has told us that "*Lugus* or *Lucus* signified in the Celtic a tower; for that what Antoninus calls *Lugo Augusti*, Pomponius calls *Turris Augusti*; so that *Luguvallum* is really a tower or fort upon the wall or vallum". But take notice, that if *Lugus* is a tower, and *vallum* a wall, the "*Luguvallum ad Vallum*" of Antoninus is a Fort on the Wall at the Wall. Qu. whether this is common sense?

As the antiquities of the Britains are concerned in these assertions of Mr. Camden, give us leave to examine them. First, he says the Romans and Britains called it *Lugu-ballum*. The latter

we deny, for such a name is not to be found in all the writings of the Britains. That the Cambridge copy of Nennius calls some city, the 17th in his catalogue, Lualid, we allow ; but Mr. Camden ought to have been so candid as to let the world know that the Cottonian copy has no *Caer Lualid*, but hath *Ligualid*, the third city in the catalogue ; though neither of the copies says it is either Lugu-ballium, Carlisle, or anything else. As for the ridiculous Welsh prophecies, Mr. Camden should not have made a general charge against them all, but have told us in what authors he had found the city Carlisle called the city of Duballus. But this we may gather from Mr. Camden's extensive knowledge in the affairs of the ancient Britains, that he never saw any of their prophecies except that Latin translation of *Prophwydoliaeth Myrddin Emrys* in Galfrid, where I find this passage : "The fox of *Caerdubalum* shall take revenge on the lion, and destroy him entirely with her teeth." This is all that is said in any Welsh prophecies of *Caerdubalum* ; and this, too, in Latin. And is not he a very ridiculous antiquary that positively makes this *Caerdubalum* to be Carlisle ? A prophet, indeed ! Is not this more likely to be *Caer Dubal*, *i. e.*, Tubal's Castrum,—some feigned name made use of in that pretended prophecy, if Galfrid dealt fair in his translation ? This prophecy is not in the British copy of Tyssilio, it being added to the history by Galfrid when he turned it into Latin.

It doth not follow that *Lucus* in the Gaulish and British signifies a tower, because P. Mela calls Antoninus' *Lugo Augusti* by the name of *Turris Augusti*. *Lucus* was a Latin word signifying a chapel or temple, which might give name to places as well as the supposed *Lucus* or *Lugus* of the Gauls. As for the Britains, they have no name for this city as ever I could meet with ; so that I suspect it to be entirely of Roman original, and of the same age with the Roman Wall, unless it be *Caer Ewerdd*, which is mentioned in an ancient MS. to have been the place where Rhun ap Maelgwn landed when he carried the war to Scotland. See *Rhun* and *Morverydd*.

CARN and *CARNEDD*, an ancient Celtic word signifying a heap of stones, prefixed to the names of several places, as,

Carn Aret in Medrigia in Ireland.

Y Garn in Flintshire.

[*Y Garn*, a high hill near Pistyll Rhaiadr.—*W. D.*]

Y Garn Wen, in Trefeirig, Cardiganshire, South Wales.

Y Garn ynghornwy, Môn.

Hence also *Carnau* or *Carneddau Plymlymon*, etc. Prodigious heaps of stones on the tops of mountains; sometimes as tombs; sometimes, I apprehend, to make fires on their tops, to give notice of the approach of an enemy.

CARN BODUAN, a mountain in Lleyn, Caernarvonshire; from Bodŷan, a gentleman's seat, just by.

CARN DDYDDGU, Cardiganshire.

CARN FYNDD.

Men yd las Trahaearn yngharn Fynydd.

Meilir Brydydd, in Marwnad Gr. ap Cynan.

Called by Caradoc *Mynydd Carno*, and by Marwnad Trahaearn *Mynydd Carn*.

CARN HENDWLL, Cardiganshire.

CARN LLECHART [Carn *Llecharth*.—*I. M.*], in the parish of Llangyfelach, a monument on a mountain-top of that name in Glamorganshire. (*E. Lloyd.*)

CARN MADRIN, in Lleyn, a high mountain on the top of which there are the ruins of a British fort. Qu. whether mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary*?

CARN Y NAID, in Momonia, Ireland.

CARN Y RHOD, in the county of Wexford.

CARNEDD DDAFYDD, a mountain in Eryri. (*E. Lloyd.*)

CARNEDD ELIDIR, a mountain near Llanberis.

CARNEDD HIGIN, in Caernarvonshire.

CARNEDD LLEWELYN, a mountain near Llanberis. (*E. Lloyd.*)

CARNEWILLON, one of the three commots of Cantref Eginog, Caernarthenshire.

CARNGUWCH, a parish in Caernarvonshire.

CARNO (n. l.), near Abergavenny. On the mountains called *Mynydd Carno* a battle was fought, in the year 728, between Ethelbald King of Mercia and the Britains. (*Caradoc*, p. 15.) On *Carno* mountains was also fought that memorable battle between Gruffudd ap Cynan and Trahaearn ap Caradoc, the reigning Prince of North Wales in the year 1079. Gruffydd ap

Cynan (being half-brother to Encumalhon, King of Ulster in Ireland) had a strong power of Irishmen, which he landed at St. David's Head, and joining with Rhys ap Tewdwr Mawr, Prince of South Wales, who claimed the crown of South Wales, they encamped on Mynydd Carno, where they were met by Trahaearn ap Caradog and his cousins of Powys, the sons of Rhiwallon ap Gwyn ap Bleddyn, viz., Caradog, Gruffudd, and Meilyr, who were all slain in battle, and Gruff. ap Cynan had the government of Wales. See Meilir Brydydd's poem, who calls it Mynydd Carn. See *Carno*.

CARON and CARAWN, Lat. *Carausius*, a king of the Britains, who about the year [300] threw off the Roman yoke, and kept the island from them for about seven years, being an entire master of the sea.

CARON, in Ceretica.

CARON, a river in Scotland. (*Nennius*.)

CARNWENNAN, the name of Arthur's dagger. (*Dr. Davies*.)

CARREG (pl. CERRIG), a stone, in the composition of several names of places, as Carreg Hova, Carreg Fergus in Ireland, Carreg Ystum Llaeth, Castell Carreg near Caerfyrddin, Cerrig y Drudion, Cerrig y Gwyddyl ym Mon (*Tr.* 49), Carreg Cynnen Castle, about A.D. 1240. (*Caradoc*.)

CARREG DDIWIN, in the parish of Beddcelert, where about 50 brass spear-heads of the ancient Britains were found in the year 1688 by removing a great stone. They were almost in sight. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*.)

CARREG HOVA, a castle by Oswestry, taken by Owen Cyfeiliog A.D. 1162.

CARREG HUDWYDD, which Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks to be Berry, which is not far from Wroxeter in Shropshire, where he imagines Cynddylan's seat was.

CARROG or CARRAWG, a place in Cardiganshire.

Goren ceraint gwŷr Carrawg,

Cyttyn fydd rhyngthyn' y rhawg.

Deio ab Ieuan Du.

CARROG, in Môn, q. d. Carregog, stony; and I suppose a river in Dol Garrog, Caernarvonshire.

CARTHAN: vid. *Ammwyn Carthan*.

CARUN, a river in Scotland (hence Abercaron, contracted Abercorn), is called after the name of Carausius, King of Britain. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 343.) Jo. Major (l i, f. 19) calls it Caron. See *Caron*, *Carawn*, and *Abercurvig*.

CARWED Fynydd, in Isaled, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CARWED, near Beaumaris.

CASEG FALLTRAETH, a rock in the entrance of Malltraeth harbour. It bears the name to this day. (*Morus Lhwyl Wiliam*, A.D. 1560.)

CASGWENT or CASTELL GWENT, Chepstow; anciently Caer Went. [Nagê, lle arall yw Caerwent.—*I. M.*]

CASNAR WLEDIG ap Lludd ap Beli Mawr, father of Pwyll Pendefig Dyfed. (*Mabinogion*.)

CASNODYN FARDD, a poet A.D. 1240. [Lived at Llangyfelach in Morganwg.—*I. M.*]

CASSWALLAWN and CASWALLON (n. p. v.). Caswallon ap Beli Mawr was the Prince that headed the Britains when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain. He had killed his brother Lludd in a battle fought for the dominion of Britain, which caused Afarwy, the son of Ludd, to go over to Gaul to Cæsar to desire his assistance. Cæsar calls him *Cassibellaunus* or *Cassivellaunus* in the Latin; and it is probable the *Cassii*, a people of Britain (Caswalliait), were his own patrimony. He went to Rome for Fflur, the daughter of Mugnach Gorr (*Tr.* 77); so that it seems he was in peace with the Romans then, and took pride in their alliance, or else he went *incognito*.

CASSWALLON LAW HIR, or the generous, a Prince in the Isle of Anglesey, and was one of the northern Britains that took refuge there. He was son of Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig, and was the father of Maelgwn Gwynedd, who was afterwards King of Britain. The legend of St. Elian, who hath a church in Anglesey, says that the man of God struck Casswallon, lord of Anglesey, blind for some misdemeanors against the Church. Some call him Catwallon Law Hir, un o'r tri eurgyrd, as in *Triad* 49.

CASTELL, properly a castle, *castellum*. Perhaps an ancient Celtic word from *cau* and *astell*, to inclose with boards or piles.

CASTELL, a river between Creuddyn and Perfedd, Cardiganshire.

CASTELL BWCH, Monmouthshire.

CASTELL CAISSAR, Salisbury.

CASTELL CARREG, in Cantref Bychan near Caerfyrddin, a castle on the top of an inaccessible rock with vast caverns. (*Camden in Caermarthenshire.*)

CASTELL COCH ym Mhowys, or Castell Gwenwynwyn at the Pool, A.D. 1195, taken by the Archbishop of Canterbury. (*Cardog in Lln. ap Iorwerth.*)

CASTELL CROGEN, the old name of Chirk Castle. See *Chirk*.

CASTELL CYNFEL. Huw Llwyd Cynfel, a poet.

CASTELL DINAS BRAN, Brennus' Castle, a castle on the top of a round hill near Llangollen, anciently called Dinas Bran, Llys Bran, Brenhinblas Bran, Eurllys Vran, Ucheldir Bran; and Howel ap Einion calls it Dinbrain.

Ym neud glyd dy hud hydr riain

Wanlledd or wenllys ger Dinbrain.—*H. ap Einion.*

It is in the commot of Nanheudwy.

CASTELL GOLLWYN is between Wysg and Gwy in Brecknockshire:

Pan eistedo Saeson yn ei sarffryn

A chyrchu o bell Gastell Gollŵyn.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

CASTELL GWALCHMAI, one of the three commots of Rhos (now Roose) in Pembrokeshire. See *Gwalchmai ap Gwyar*, nai Arthur.

CASTELL GWYS, Guise Castle. See *Gwys*.

CASTELL MAEN, a village in Radnorshire, where fairs are kept; in English, *Huntington Castle*. (*Price's Descript.*)

CASTELL MAI MANNOR, Caernarvonshire.

CASTELL MARCH (n. l.). See *March Amheirchion*.

CASTELL MOCH ym Mochnant.

CASTELL MOEL (*L. G. Cothi.*) [An old castle and village in the parish of Llangarfan in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

CASTELL NEWYDD BACH YNG NGHEMMAES, Pembrokeshire. There are fairs kept here.

CASTELL NEWYDD YN EMLYN, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here. See *Emllyn*.

CASTELL NEWYDD YN RHOS, Caermarthenshire. There are fairs kept here.

CASTELL PAUN (from *Pain*, a Norman) a village in Radnor-

shire, where fairs are kept; also a commot there. Near this was the fight of Machawy.

CASWENNAN. *Gorffrydau Caswennan* (*i. e.*, the streams of Caswennan), a great overfall of the sea near the Isle of Enlli, where King Arthur's favourite ship, *Gwennan*, was cast away. This, it seems, was a ship of war called after the name of his daughter, Ann. The place bears the name to this day.

Os anodd ar Gaswennan
Droi ar lif o'r dwfr i'r lan.—*Robert Llaiaf.*

Deuliw berw Caswennan,
Golwg dedd amlwg diddan.—*Hywel ap Binion.*

See *Gwennan*.

CATHEN or CATHAN. Llangathen parish in Caermarthenshire. See *Catheiniog*.

CATENEYS, corruptly for CAITHNESS. See *Catheiniog*.

CATGUALLON, wrote anciently for CADWALLON. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CATGUOGAN, wrote anciently for CADWGAN. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CATGWALADYR, wrote anciently for CADWALADR. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CATHGOED ym Môn. Dona ynghathgoed ym Môn. Hence Llangoed, a parish there.

CATHNESS, the most N. E. corner of Scotland; probably from an island of that name formerly called *Cathynys*, *i. e.*, Cat Island; or *Caethynys*, the Prison Island. The ancient Britains wrote *enes* for what we now write *ynys*, an island; and this makes me suspect that *Totness* in Devonshire (which is said in Tyssilio to be the place where Brutus first landed, and wrote in the British copy *Totenys*) was anciently an island of the name of *Tot Ynys*; and that all other places of the same termination in Britain, such as Dungness, Sheerness, Eastonness, Inverness, etc., do not signify *nose*, as our English antiquaries imagine, but are the same with British names of islands of the like sounds in Wales used to this day, as Mon Ynys, Anglesey; Y Voel Ynys; Y Las Ynys; Y Wen Ynys and Y Fel Ynys, the ancient names of Britain; and every island, in the British, is to this day called *ynys*. Weik of Cathness. (Major, *Hist. Scot.*)

CATTRAETH, or CAD TRAETH, some place in Scotland where a battle was fought by Mynyddawc Eydyn. "Gosgordd Mynydd-

awc Eiddun yn Nghadtraeth". (*Tr.* 36.) One of the 3 gosgordd adwy Ynys Prydain.

Kiglen am dal medd myned draig Cattraeth
Cywir i harfaeth arfau llifaid.—*Hirlas Owain.*

See the *Gododin*.

CATRW ap Geraint ap Erbin ; q. d. *Cato*.

CATRWG (Sant Llangattwg), or CADOC, or CADAWC, son of Gund-læus (Gwynlliw Filwr) ; and his mother was Gwladus, daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. (*Capgrave*.) He was instructed by St. Tathai, who was an Irish doctor at Gwent in Monmouthshire, brought there by Caradog ab Ynyr the King. From thence Cadog went to Llangarvan, where he built a church and monastery, and there opened a school, where Ildud and Gildas were his disciples (at Gwenllwg near Pontvaen). He was succeeded at Llangarvan by his disciple Ellenius. (*Brit. Sanct.*) [CATVC inscribed on a monumental stone in the parish of Llandeveillig, two miles north of Brecknock.—*W. D.*]

CATTWN Hen o Rufain, Cato the elder.

CAW (n. pr. v.). Caw o Dwrcelyn.

CAW, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw.

Cathlau clan cerddau Caw.

CAW, father of Gildas, Huail, &c. (*Triades*.) See *Gildas*.

CAW: see *Bryn Caw*.

CAW ap Cowrda, lord of Cwm Cowlwyd in Arthur's time.

CAWR was an appellative or title given some warlike princes, especially in Cambria, signifying a warlike prince, which answered to *Wledig* in Loegria, and *Priodawr* in North Britain. Gogyrfan Gawr was father-in-law of King Arthur ; Ysbyddadden Pen Cawr o'r Gogledd ; Benlli Gawr ; Beli Gawr ; Albion Gawr ; Idris Gawr ; Othrw m Gawr ; Rhitta Gawr ; Nemrwrth Gawr ; Lloer m Gawr.

Camp Cawr yw cwympo caerydd.—*Ior. Fynglwyd*.

Truan fu'r cyfrdan ddwyn Cawr y Cedyrn

A'u ceidwad a'u blaenawr.—*Rhys Brychan*.

Cawr pen Mon carw Pen Mynydd.

Sion Brwynog, i Harri viii.

Mr. Baxter will have the word to come from *cau* and *ur*, which

he makes to be a cave-man, or a wild man living in caves; but *cau* is not a cave in the British: and this derivation is whimsical, and a mere conceit, like too many of his. See *Caerlleon Gawr*.

CAWRDAF, son of Cariadog Freichfras. (*Tr.* 19.)

CAWRNWDY, a place.

O Wy hyd Gawrnwy.—*Mar. Trahaern.*

Qu. whether *Cornwy* in Anglesey?

CAYAN. Llangayan. Tregaian.

CECCYR, river. Aber y Ceccyr.

CECIL, a modern name in England from *Seisyllt* or *Seisill*, an old British name of the 16th King of Britain. Seisyll ap Grwst.

CEDEWAIN or CYDEWEN, a cantref of Powys Wenwynwyn. Y Drefnewydd ynghedewain. See *Cydwain*.

CEDIC ap Caredic ap Cunedda.

CEDOL Sant (n. pr. v.). Cappel Pentir. Cors y Gedol.

CEDWELI (n. l.). *L. G. Cothi*. See Cydweli.

CEDWYN (St.) Llangedwyn, a chapel in the parish of Llanrhaidr, Denbighshire. Also Llangedwyn in Meirion. [*Ynys Cedwyn* in the Vale of Tawy, on the confines of Glamorgan and Brecknockshire.—*W. D.*]

CEDYRN (Y). *Ynys y Cedyrn*, the isle of strong men or heroes, Great Britain.

CEFENNI; Lat. *Gobannium*. (*E. Lloyd in Monmouthshire*.)

CEFN and CEFEN, anciently wrote *Cebhen*, is a Celtic word used in the composition of names of places in Britain and Gaul, signifying the back of anything, and applied to mountains and high lands; hence the Gebenna and Gebennæ, a mountain in Gaul, which should be wrote Cebhenna.

CEFN YR AELWYD (n. l.), where a battle was fought by Cadwallon ap Madog. (*Cynddelw*, in Marwnad Cad. ap Madog.)

CEFN YR AIS (n. l.).

CEFN AMMWLCH (n. l.).

CEFN BODIG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Vaughan's.

CEFN BRYN, the most noted hill in Gower Land. Here is a vast cromlech called Arthur's Stone. (Ed. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*.) See *Gŵyr*.

CEFN CERWYNI, wrote by Mr. Edward Llwyd *Cefn Corwyni*.

CEFN COCH (Y), nomen loci.

PEN Y CEFN.

CEFN CRIBWR, in Llandugwg, Glamorganshire. Qu. whether Cibwr? [Nage, *Cribwr*. Y mae Cibwr yn agos i 30 milltir tua'r dwyrain oddiyno.—*I. M.*]

CEFN CYNWARCHEN, a place in Dyfed, where the Flemings sent to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth for peace. (*Caradoc*.)

CEFN DEUDDWR, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Nanney.

CEFN DIGOLL, the Long Mountain between Newtown and Salop, where Cadwallon fought Edwin. Here a battle was fought, after the death of Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, between Rhys Amredydd and the Marchers, 1284 (qu.?).

CEFN DU (Y), nomen loci. [*Cefn Du* in Ial.—*W. D.*]

CEFFNFIGEN, or, in English, Kynfigs, a town and castle in Morgannwg near Aberavan. (*Powel*.) Cynffig. (*Mr. E. Llwyd*.) In the highway between Margam and Cynffig is a stone with the inscription, POMPEIUS CARANTORIUS. (*E. Llwyd*.) [*Cynffig* is the Welsh name. It is not found anywhere but in *Powel* written *Cefnffigen*.—*I. M.*]

CEFN Y GARLLEG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN GWYN, nomen loci.

CEFN HAFOD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN HIR, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN LLWYD, nomen loci.

CEFN LLYS, a castle in Maelienydd. (*Camden's Britannia*.) Castell Cefn Llys.

CEFN Y MAES, nomen loci [in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*].

CEFN MABLI, nomen loci.

CEFN MELGOED (n. l.), a gentleman's seat in Cardiganshire.

CEFN NITHGROEN, nomen loci.

CEFN YR ODFA, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEFN RESTER, mountains not far from Caermarthen, where Rhys, Prince of Wales, encamped, 1160.

CEFN TREFERSI, nomen loci.

CEFN TREFEILIR, nomen loci.

CEFNI or CEFENNI, a river in Anglesey. *Nant Cefni*, the valley of the river Cefni, in Anglesey, is mentioned in Nennius' *History of the Britons*, where there was one of the wonders of Anglesey, a stone which wandered about in the night, and always returned

home by morning. (*Nennius*, c. lxxxiv.) Here is a church called Llangefni, dedicated to St. Cyngor. See *Chenin*.

CEGID (qu. a river ?) Ystum Cegid, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CEGIDFA, a parish in Montgomeryshire. Y Garth ynghegidfa.

CEGIDOG, a church and parish (rectory) in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

CEI or CAI. *Caergei* in the *Triades*, i. e., Caergai. There is a place in Meirion called Caergai; but I think it cannot be that meant in the *Triades* for one of the 28 cities, but the house of Cai Hir. (*Price's Descript.*). See *Cai Hir*.

CEIANUS or KEIANUS, a Scot mentioned by Camden out of Nennius, in Glamorgan and Caermarthenshire, whose sons are said to have possessed Kydweli and Gŵyr till drove out by Cunedda. Not in Gale's *Nennius*.

CEIDIAW, tad Gwenddolau. (*Tr.* 12.)

CEIDIO (n. l.) in Anglesey. Cappel Ceidio, Anglesey. Rhod y Geidio. Ceidio, a church in Lleyn.

CEIDIO Sant ap Coryf ap Caynawc Mawr.

CEINDRECH Penasgell, daughter of Elifer Gosgorddfawr. (*Tr.* 52.)

CEINDRYCH Santes verch Brychan ynghaer Godolawr.

CEINMEIRCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Ceinmyrch and Dyffryn Clwyd were two cantrefs belonging to Davydd ap Gruffydd, A.D. 1256.

CEINT, a river in Anglesey.

CEINT, the ancient British name of Kent, as if wrote in English *Keint* or *Kynt*; by the Romans, *Cantium*; the people, *Cantii*. *Caergeint* is one of the 28 cities in the *Triades*; in another copy it is *Caergent*; by Thomas Williams, *Caergaint*, and by him Englished *Canterbury*. Usher has it *Caer Cent*. The name seems to have been formed from *cyntaf*, first or primitive inhabitants. The *Iceni* also were the same people, but were distinguished by the name of *Uwehcyniaid*, or upper *Cyniaid*, i. e., the upper first men. They inhabited the land called now Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridge, and Huntingdonshire. The *Trinobantes* were the same primitive inhabitants, called so from their town Tro Newydd.

CEINWEN Santes, daughter of Brychan. Her churches in Anglesey, Llangeinwen, and Cerrig Ceinwen. She is called by the Latin legendaries *Keina*. See *Brit. Sanct.*, Oct. 8.

CEINYDR Sant o Feilionydd ap Rhiengar Santes.

CEIRCHIOG, a chapel and parish in Anglesey.

CEIRIOG, a river. Hence Glyn Ceiriog or Dyffryn Ceiriog in Denbighshire. Here is a pass through the mountains, where Henry II with his vast army had warm work with the Britains in the year 1165; pan dalwyd y gwystlon. (*Caradoc*, p. 169.)

CEIRIONNYDD (n. l.). Llyn Ceirionnydd. (*Taliesin*.)

CEIRIT. *Caer Ceirit* (*Nennius*); qu. Ceint? See *Seri*.

CEIRW, a river in Wales (*E. Llwyd*), in Ilywarch Hen's Marwnad Cynddylan. Ceiro, or perhaps Ceirw, is a river near Plymlumon, that falls into Rheidiol at Aberceiro. [*Ceirwy* falls into Alwen near Bettws Gwerful Goch.—*W. D.*]

CEISWYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd.

CELEMON. *Caer Celemon*. (*Nennius*.) See *Selemion*.

CELER. Llangeler, a parish in Carmarthenshire. Qu., the same with Celert? See *Bedd Celert*.

CELLAN Sant.

CELLAN, a parish church in Cardiganshire. Also Rhos Cellan, Cardiganshire.

CELLAN Y GOG, in Brecknockshire (qu. ?)

CELLEU: see *Gelleu*.

CELLI, a hazle wood; Lat. *coryletum*. Hence the names of places in Wales, etc. Y Gelli Gandryll; Celli'r Ffrydau; Gelli Fadog; Celli'r Eirin; Gelli Gogau; Gelli Fabwen; Gelli Lyfdy; y Gelli Dywyll; Gelli Goch; Pen y Gelli: hence a surname, Pengelly.

CELLIWIG (n. l.), King Arthur's palace in Cornwall. (*Tr.* 46.) Here King Arthur was chief king, Betwini head of bishops (*i. e.*, penesgyb), and Caradawc Vreichfras chief elder (*i. e.*, prince). See *Dewi*.

CELYDDON. Coed Celyddon, the Forest of Caledonia in Scotland. (*Hoianau Myrddin*). See *Myrddin Wyllt*.

CELYNNIN Sant. Llangelynnin in Meirion.

CELYNNOG or CLYNNOG Fawr yn Arfon (from *celyn*, *i. e.*, a place of holly), a village with a large church, where was an abbey which had formerly great privileges. It was founded by the famous Beuno, who is said to have replaced the head of St. Winifred, which Caradog had cut off. See *Beuno*.

CEMLYN ap Meirion Goch o Lŷn.

CEMMAES, a church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, Powys. *Cemmaes* comes from *cefn* and *maes*. It is wrote also *Cemmes* and *Cemais*.

Llan dwr yw a llanw di wres

Llewyr aml drwy holl Gemmes.—*Sion Mawddwy*.

CEMMAES, a lordship and sea-port in Anglesey.

CEMAIS, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed. (Price's *Descript.*)
Gwrtward ap Gwilym o Gemais.

CEMOYTH, King of the Picts. (*Caradoc*, A.D. 856, p. 29.) In Irish *Cionad*. (*Ogygia*, p. 481.)

CENAF or CYNAU, verch Tewdwr Mawr.

CENARTH, a parish in Carmarthenshire.

CENAU ap Coel Godebog ap Tegfan ap Deheufraint ap Didbwyll ap ap Grudd ap Ruadel Frych ap Rydeyrn ap Endigaid ap Endeyrn ap Enid ap Endos ap Endolau ap Afallach ap Aflech ap Beli Mawr ap Manogan.

CENEDLON verch Brychan.

CENHENFA, enw lle. [*Cynhinfa*, nom. loci, in Llangyniw parish.—*W. D.*]

CENIN, a river : hence Cwm Cenin in Llandeilo Fawr, Carmarthenshire.

CENNANT (fl.), Cardiganshire.

CENNEN, a river in Carmarthenshire.

Dwy wlad a Chedweli wenn

Dwy oes cwyned Is Cennen.

L. Morganwg, i H. Penri.

Cynnydd y Drefnewydd nenn

Cynnor gwŷr dentu Cennen.—*Bedo Philip Bach*.

In Morden's Map *Cunnon*.

CENRIG (à *cen* and *rig*, rex. See Baxter).

CERDIESELEMENT : see *Elved*.

CERDIN, a river.

Ucha' cardod uwch Cerdin

Isa'r fost sy ar ei fin.

Ieuan Deulwyn, i Dafydd Llwyd ap Llewelyn o Gastell Hywel.

[*Cerdin*, a rivulet in Llandyssul on the Teivy. *Uwch Cerdin* and

Is Cerdin, two divisions of the parish. It is in Cwmwd Gwinydd.—*W. D.*]

CEREDIC ap Cunedda Wledig ap Edeyrn.

CEREDIGION, *Ceretica*, the county of Cardigan; from Ceredig ap Cunedda Wledig, about the year 440 drove out, with his father, from North Britain by the Irish Scots.

CERETICA, Ceredigion.

CERI, a commot in Cantref Melienydd; now a village and church near Newtown, Montgomeryshire.

Hawdd imi 'ngwlad Geri gael.—*Ieuan Tew.*

CERIS, Keris. Hence Pwll Ceris, the name of a spot of foul ground, or whirlpool, in the Straits of Menai channel, very dangerous for shipping: such another place, in name and nature, as Charybdis in the Straits of Sicily. Nennius, the British historian, calls it *Pwll Kerist*.

CERNYW, Cornwall, *Corinnia*. The country opposite to this was anciently called Cernyw or *Cornouailles*; and afterwards, by Cynan Meriadoc, *Prydain Vechan*, or Little Britain. See Vertot.

CERNYW (LLAN), a parish and church in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire. Church dedicated to St. Digain. (*Br. Willis.*)

CERNYWEG, *lingua Corinnia*.

CERRIG, stones, in the names of places. Hence the county of Kerry in Ireland; in Irish, *Kierrig*; and the Isle of Skerries, q. d. ys cerrig.

CERRIG Y DRUDION, or the Druids' Stones, a village in Denbighshire, North Wales.

CERRIG GWYDDYL ym Mon.

CERRIG HAVAEL

CERRIG HYDWYDD. (*E. Llwyd.*)

CERRIG HYWEL, in Brecknockshire. Fairs kept here. Rectè Crug Howel.

CERRIG NIWBWL, certain stone in Cader Idris.

CERSITH ap Hydwn Dwn. Censith (*D. MS.*)

CERYN, the 47th King of Britain.

CESAIL GYFARCH, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire.

CESARYEIT, Cæsarians, *i. e.*, Romans belonging to Cæsar, or the followers of Julius Cæsar. (*Tr. 40.*)

CETTELL or **KETTEL**. Here a battle was fought between Bar-chred King of Mercia and Mervyn Vrych, where Mervyn is said to have been slain. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 27, A.D. 843.)

CETHIN. Ieuan Gethin ap Madog Cyffin.

CETHINEOC (Price's *Descript.*). See *Oythainiog*.

CEUGANT PEILLIAWT or **PEILLIAWC**, un o'r tri aurgelein. (*Tr.* 68).

CEULAN, a valley near Tal y Bont in Cardiganshire. Here I was shown the grave of Taliesin, in an open field, encompassed with flat stones, but without any inscriptions in sight. L.M., 1745.

CEUNANT (fl.) : hence Aberceunant.

CEURWYS Amheurwy.

CEYNA (St.), a virgin, daughter of Brychan ; her acts in Capgrave, Oct. 8 ; called in British *Ceinvaire*, or Keyna the Virgin, i. e., Ceinforwyn ; turned serpents into stone of that shape. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

CHENIN, a valley in Anglesey, in the Cambridge copy of Nennius, where there was a wandering stone which always returned home by promise. *Ciheinn*, the same valley in the Cottonian copy of Nennius ; *Chenhennius*, the same valley in the Oxford copy of Nennius ; *Chieninn*, the same valley in Sir Simon D'Ewes' copy of Nennius.

There is a deep valley and a river called Cefni (anciently Cevenni) in Anglesey, which is the place meant in Nennius, where this travelling stone was said to be. Some trick of the monks, no doubt. There is a church near that river called Llan-gefní.

CHEPSTOW, the Saxon name of Casgwent by Castell Gwent. [Casgwent is the same as Castell Gwent.—*I. M.*]

CHIRK, a parish, church, and castle, part of Powys Vadog, Denbighshire ; in Welsh *Y Waun*, but called anciently Castell Crogen.

CIAN (Sant) : hence Llangian. There was an Irish saint of the name of Kienan in the fifth century. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 409.)

CIBDDAR (n. pr. v.). Drych eil Cibddar, un o'r tri lledrithawc. (*Tr.* 33.)

CIBWR (or Cibowr as in Price's *Descript.*), one of the commots of Cantref Brenhinol, Morganwg. [Cibwyr is between the rivers Taf and Eleirch, vel Rhymyn seu Rhympyn.—*I. M.*]

CIL, a recess or hermitage ; an ancient Celtic word. Abundance of churches in Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, are named from this word, as Cilkenin in Cardiganshire ; Cilcwm in Carmarthenshire ; Cil y Sant ; Cilwri in Cheshire ; Cil Maenan ; Cilgeraint. In Ireland, Kildare, Kilkenny, Kilfinan, Kilmallock, Kilarney, Kilaloe, Kilfenora, Kilworth ; Kilrenny, Kilblain, Kilmoney, Kilmoir, etc., in Scotland.

CILBEBYLL, Glamorganshire.

CILCARN, Pembrokeshire.

CILCARW, Carmarthenshire.

CILCELEFF. Cynan Cilcelff ap Tryffin Varfawg.

CILCEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Mostyn. A church (rectory and vicarage) in Flintshire. Dafydd person Cilken : qu. an id. Kilkenny in Ireland ?

CILCENIN, in Cantref Penwedig, Ceretica.

KILCHERAN, a place in North Britain where Aeddan ap Gafran was buried A.D. 606. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 476.) He was born in Kyntir.

CILYCWM, Carmarthenshire.

CILFACH : see *Y Gilfach*.

CILFACH AFAL, a house in Cardiganshire.

CILFACH YR HAIDD, Glamorganshire : qu. Cil Fechan ?

CIL FARGEN or FARGAN, Caermarthenshire. Vid. *Margan*.

CILGARAN (*Camden in Pembrokeshire*), corruptly for *Cilgeraint*.

CILGERAINT, a village and castle in Dyfed, on the river Teivi, which Mr. Camden says was built by Giraldus of Windsor ; but Powel (*Caradoc*, p. 169) says that Roger Montgomery begun a castle about A.D. ; and where Gilbert Strongbow, Earl of Strygill, built one A.D. 1109, the county of Caredigion being given him by Henry I to win and keep. This place is famous for nothing but salmon fishery. The name signifies the Retreat of Geraint, and is of great antiquity.

CILGERRAN : see *Cilgeraint*.

CILGWRI, Worrall in Cheshire.

CIL HENDRE, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CILMANLLWYD, Pembrokeshire.

CILMIN DROED-DDU (*i. e.*, Cilmin with the black foot, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales) ap Cadrod ap Gwrydr ap

Elidir ap Sandde. He came with Mervyn Frych from North Britain about the year 840. He lived at Glyn Llivon in Uwch Gwirfai. He bore *argent* quartered; on the first quarter an eagle displayed with two heads *sable*; 2, three rugged sticks *gules*; 3 and 4, ditto,—a man's leg couped *sable* in an eschutcheon *argent*. The tradition is, being a conjuror, and in going through hell, his foot slipt into a river there, which coloured it black. There was a king in Ireland in the year 516, called Niall Glinddu, *i. e.*, Niall with the Black Knee.

CIL OWEN, a place in Flintshire, so called from Owen Gwynedd's retreat there in the war with Henry II, King of England, A.D. 1157. (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd.*)

CIL RHEDYN, Carmarthenshire, a church and parish. Also a place in Pembrokeshire. See *Rhedyn*.

CILRHEDYNEN, a gentleman's seat in Englefield.

CIL RHIWA, in South Wales.

CIL RUADD, in Ireland, where St. Colman built a cell. (*Ogygia*, p. 413.) See *Llangolman*.

CIL Y SANT, a church in Llanwinio parish, in Derllys hundred, in Carmarthenshire. The retreat of the saint: qu.?

CILYDD (n. pr. v.).

CILLYN YNAD.

CINAST, enw lle. Syr Roger o Cinast.

KINED (St.), probably *Chonadl*; Llangwnadl. Kined was a hermit of the 6th century, honoured with the friendship of St. David. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Aug. 1.)

CININ ap Llowarch Fychan.

CINMEL or CYNMAEL, a place yn Sir Dinbych.

CIOG or CUAWC, a river which falls into Dyfi at Dolgiog in Montgomeryshire.

Yn Aber Cuauo yd canant cogen.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Dolydd Kyog.—*Llywarch Hen*.

See *Abercuauw*.

KIRKINN, a battle where Dyfngarth (Domangard) ap Aeddan was slain A.D. 598. (*Ogygia*, p. 475.)

CLAERDDU, in Ceretica, a river which falls into the Wye.

CLAERWEN, a river in Ceretica that falls into the Wye.

CLAM HOCTOR, CLAMOCTOR (*Gild. Cotton.*), and OLAM OCTOR (*Camden*). This is a King of Ireland mentioned by Nennius,

whose sons invaded and possessed some parts of Britain, as Dabri-eta in North Britain, the Isle of Man, and Gŵyr and Cydweli in South Wales; but were drove out of all the regions of Britain by Cunedda and his sons. This was in the year 460; one of the irruptions mentioned by Gildas. The Irish history is almost a blank about this time of confusion at the very dissolution of the Roman power in Britain. But in Flaherty (p. 429) I find one Loagair mac Neil that reigned from 428 to 463, and was succeeded King of Ireland by one *Oillol Molt*, son of a King of Conacht, who reigned twenty years. The above Clam Octor was either one of these, or perhaps one of the petty kings of Ireland. See *Glam Hector*, *Ysgroeth*, *Builke*, and *Bethoun*.

CLARACH (fl.), Ceretica.

CLARE (St.), died a martyr in Normandy. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 4.) Parish of St. Clare's, Carmarthenshire.

CLAS (in Mr. Llwyd's copy), an island mentioned in the *Triades*, supposed by Mr. E. Llwyd to be *Corfu*, an island in the Ionian Sea on the coast of Greece. Vid. *Clas Merdin*.

CLAS MERDIN, or, as some MSS. have it, CLAS MEITIN, the first name of the isle of Britain (*Tr.* 1): perhaps the *Clas* of *Myrddin* (see *Glas*); perhaps corruptly for *Glas*; in the same sense as Latin writers called it *Insula Cærula*, or the blue island. See Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, l. i, c. 2.

CLAWDD OFFA, Offa's Ditch, a deep trench and mound thrown up by Offa, King of Mercia, from sea to sea, to prevent the incursions of the Welsh, about the year 784; about which time also the Princes of Powys were obliged to remove their seats from Pengwern Bowys (Salop) to Mathravel. (*Caradoc in Cynan Tyndaethwy*.)

CLEDAWC ap Brychan, videtur idem quod *Clydawc*.

CLEDDAU DU, one of the rivers that go to Milford Haven; the other is Cleddau Gwyn. A hundred there called Dau Gledau. (*Caradoc in Llewelyn ap Iorwerth*.)

CLEDDYF. Caergleddyf is Tenby. (*Thomas Williams*.)

CLEDDYF, a river.

CLEDDYFRUDD, a surname signifying a ruddy sword, *i. e.*, bloody. Gwgon Cleddyfrudd ap Caradoc Freichfras. Vid. *Rhudd*.

CLEDFRYN YN RHOS, the Castle of Denbigh in Denbighshire. (*Camden*.)

- CLEDRI ap Cadivor.
- CLEDWYN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.
- CLEGYR (Y), a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.
- CLEGYR GWYNION (Y), Anglesey.
- CLEIFIOG, a place near Holyhead (from *clai*).
- CLEIRWY. Roger Vychan o Gleirwy.
- CLEUDDYN. Ywain ap Cleuddyn.
- CLEUGOCH (fl.): hence Abercleugoch, Carmarthenshire.
- CLOCAENOG, a parish in Denbighshire, dedicated to St. Voddyd. (*Br. Willis.*) See *Trillo Caenog*.
- CLODRUDD, a cognomen. Elystan Glodrudd, is also wrote Clodrydd.
- CLOFF, lame. Arglwydd Gloff.
- CLOGWYN CARNEDD Y WYDDFA, called also Clogwyn y Garnedd, the highest rock in the three kingdoms, famous for Alpine plants. (*E. Llwyd.*)
- CLOGWYN DU (Y), ym mhen y Glyder, a mountain near Llanberis. (*E. Llwyd.*)
- CLOGYRDDWR or CLEGYRDDWR, a gentleman's seat. (*J.D.*) Jones.
- CLOIT and CLOITH, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for the Clwyd river which runs by Rhuddlan.
- CLONENAU, i. q. CELYNENNAU, enw lle.
- CLORACH (n. l.) in Mon., and a river. Rhyd Glorach.
- CLOTVAETH verch Brychan.
- CLUD (qu. a river ?), a country in Maelienydd. Hence Einion Clud ap Madoc.
- Priodawr clodfawr Clud ac Aeron.
- Cynddebu*, i Cadwallawn ap Madawc.
- CLUN, a castle of the Normans in Elvel, A.D. 1142 (qu. ?).
- CLUN Castle in the Marches, taken by Lord Rys A.D. 1195, and burnt, in Shropshire. British, *Columby*.
- CLWCH (n. l.). Clwch Tyrnog, a place in Anglesey noted for chrystals.
- CLWYD (fl.), a river of this name divides between Flintshire and Denbighshire, in Dyffryn Clwyd; Engl., the Vale of Clwyd. Another in Scotland called by Latin writers *Glota*, and the people bordering on it the *Stradclwyd Britains*; and by the Saxon writers, *Stratclyde Weales*, i. e., Welsh or Brutaniaid Ystrad

Clwyd, now called *Clyde*, which runs through Clyde's Vale to Dunbarton and Glasgow. See *Ystrad* and *Strat*.

CLYDAU, a parish in Pembrokeshire.

CLYDAWG (St.), or CLITAU, son of Clitguin, Prince of South Wales: see his Life in Capgrave and in Dugdale's *Monasticon*, vol. iii. He was buried, where he was killed, by the river Mingu (Mynwy), where a church was erected and dedicated to him by the Bishop of Llandaf. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

CLYDAWC ap Cadell, slain by his brother Meuric, A.D. 917. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 47.)

CLYDAWG ap Ithel, the 53rd King of Britain.

CLYDEI verch Brychan.

CLYDNO, the 54th King of Britain.

CLYDNO EIDDUN, a Prince of North Britain (qu. Edinburgh ?), father of Cynon. (*Tr.* 53.)

CLYNENNAU or CELYNENNAU, a place in Caernarvonshire. Sir John Owen of Clenenney. (*J. D.*)

CLYNNOG or CELYNNOG (a place of holly), a church dedicated to St. Beuno in Caernarvonshire.

CLYNO ap Cynyr Farfdrwch.

CLYNOGWR, a parish (qu. ?) in Glamorganshire, or Glyn Ogwr. Vid. *Ogwr*, river.

CLYWEDOG (n. fl.), fl. *sonorus* (qu.). Llanvair y Clywedogau; two rivers of that name there meet. Several of this name. [*Watcyn Clywedog*, a poet.—*W. D.*]

CNEPPYN GWRTHRYNION, a poet of the country of Gwrthrynion. (*Marwnad Trahaern.*)

CNWCCIN, a place not far from Oswestry (*Dr. Powel*, p. 381), where Madoc defeated the Marchers. A parish and church now called Knockin, Shropshire. The castle was founded 1242, says J. E., by John le Strange.

CNWCC GLAS, in Radnorshire, a gentleman's seat.

CNWCH (n. l.). Pen y Cnwch.

COCH, properly red. *Cantref Coch*, formerly one of the seven cantrefs of Morganwg, is now in Gloucestershire, called Forest of Dean. (Price's *Description*.) Y Fron Goch; y Plas Goch; y Rhiw Goch; y Garn Goch; y Rhos Goch; yr Allt Goch; Traeth Goch, etc. Iorwerth Goch (n. pr. v.). Y Castell Coch ymhowys,

the Red Castle in Powysland, now called in English *Powis Castle*. It lies on an eminence above the river Severn, near the town of Welsh Poole, in the county of Montgomery, and hath a prospect that wants nothing (except a view of the sea) to make it complete. It is a grand, ancient house, built on a rock, in form of a castle, and hath been a stronghold in the time of the ancient Britains.

COCHWILLAN, a gentleman's seat in the parish of Llandygai, near Bangor Fawr. From hence came the famous John Williams, Archbishop of Canterbury [York.—*W. D.*]

COED, properly wood, in the composition of names of places, as *Caer Penhwyl Coed*; *Llangoed*, a church in Anglesey and Brecknockshire.

Llan-goed fal llwynau Godwin.—Hywel Dafydd.

Coedmor or Coetmor; Coed Llys; Ysgubor y Coed; Coed Gronwy; Dugoed Mowddwy; Llechwedd Hirgoed; Argoed; y Coedty; y Goedtref; Glascoed; Coed y Brain; y Perfeddgoed; y Glypcoed, Anglesey; Coed Celyddon, yn yr Alban; Coetalog, *i. e.*, Coed halawg; Coedtraeth, near Tenby; Trawsgoed; Pen y Coed; Ty'n y Coed; Cantref y Coed, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed; Coed y Mynydd; Uwchcoed and Iscoed, etc.

COEDANE or COEDANAU, a chapel of that name in Anglesey. See *Cad y Coedanau*.

COED CELYDDON, near Litchfield.

COED CAE DU, in Trawsfynydd.

COED Y CRA, a gentleman's seat,—Ellises. (*J. D.*)

COED Y CYMMAR, Brecknockshire.

COED EULO: see *Eulo*.

COED GRONW, near Abergavenny. (*H. Llwyd.*)

COED YR HAF, one of the three commots of the Cantref of Penfro. (*Price's Descript.*)

COED LLWYFAIN: see *Llwyfain*.

COEDMOR (n. l.). Llangoedmor, a church and parish, and a gentleman's seat, in Cardiganshire. See *Coetmor*.

COED Y MYNYDD, in Tegeingl. (*D. ap Edmund.*)

COED RHYGYN, a house in Trawsfynydd.

COEDRWG, in lal, a gentleman's seat.

COEDTRAETH, near Tenby, a place noted for trees appearing in

the sand at low water. (See Ilwyd's *Notes on Camden in Pembrokeshire*.) This is by Camden erroneously wrote *Croytarath*. No wonder that the Romans wrote the names of our places so bad.

COEDTY (Y), Glamorganshire.

COED Y LLAI, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

COED YSPYS. A battle fought here, where the Normans were defeated by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn of Powys, who the same year, with Gruffydd ap Cynan, Prince of North Wales, had taken their castles in Cardigan and Dyfed, A.D. 1092. (*Powel*.)

COEG. Gallowyn Goeg.

COEL (n. pr. v.). Camden derives it from *Cælius*, as Howel from *Hælius*, sunbright, used in Britain before the Roman invasion.

COEL, son of Cadell ap Geraint, the 45th King of Britain.

COEL, Earl of Gloucester, the 85th King of Britain, father of Elen (*i. e.*, Helena Augusta), his only child, called by the Britains *Elen Lwyddawg*, or the Prosperous, the wife of Constantius, and mother of Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome.

COEL GODHEBOG, or Coel Hen, priodawr o'r Gogledd, the son of Tegfan ap Deheufraint, was a Prince in North Britain, father of Cenau, from whom descended several great warriors, Padarn Beisrudd, Pabo Post Prydain, Urien Reged, Llywarch Hen, etc. These two Coels are confounded together by some of the poets, etc., who have misled Geo. Owen Harry and several other writers. See *Hanes* 24 *Brenhin*.

COEL ap Meurig, the 78th King of Britain.

COEL MORIADAWG.

[COELBRYN. Capel Coelbryn in Brecknockshire. A Roman causey thereby. *Arch.*, i, p. 297.—*W. D.*]

COETEN ARTHUR, *i. e.*, King Arthur's Quoit. By this name a great many of those ancient monuments in Wales are called, which by the moderns are supposed to have been the altars of the Druids; but in some places they are called *cromlech*, pl. *cromlechau*. One of them at Llanvihangel Tre'r Beirdd, in Anglesey, is called Coeten Arthur; another, near Harlech, etc., etc.

COETMOR, a place in Carnarvonshire, *i. e.*, Coed Mawr; and Llangoedmor, a parish in Cardiganshire. Hence Catmore in Rutland. Pugh of Coetmor.

COF ANGHARAD, enw Awdl i Angharad verch Ricart. (*D. ap Gwilym.*)

[Còg, the name of two villages and two or three farmhouses in Glamorgan. Quære, what does it mean?—*I. M.*]

[COGAN, the name of three or four villages in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

COLEDAWG or COLEDDAWG (n. pr. v.), mab Gwyn, un o'r tri anheol. Qu., anneol, unchosen?

COLEIGION, one of the three commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd; from Coel ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Price's Descript.*)

COLEYON (*Price's Descript.*), by mistake for *Coleigion*.

COLMAN (St.). Llangolman in Dyfed. Colman was an Irish saint, and the third Bishop of Lindisfarne. Died 676. (*Ulster Annals.*) There have been several Irish saints of this name about A.D. 661. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Aug. 8.)

COLMON, the name of some Irish general that invaded Anglesey about A.D. There is a great ditch thrown up near Tre Wynn, called *Ffos Golmon* to this day; and the ruins of a town hard by, called *Y Carneddau*, or the Heaps; but no tradition what town it was. A wedge of gold, about 20 lbs. weight, was lately found near the place, and other treasure.

COLOFN PRYDAIN, some measure of poetry, it seems. (*Cynddelw*, i Hywel ap O. Gwynedd.)

O Golofn Prydain y prydaf
Yn gelfydd or defnydd dyfnaf.

COLUN, COLUNWY, in English Clynn or Clun. See *Golun*.

COLUNWY, a river in Shropshire. (*Camden.*) Hence the Forest of Clun, Shropshire.

COLUNWY, a surname, from the river.

Macewy Colunwy, cei lawenydd.

D. M. Tudur, i Howel Colunwy.

COLWEN. Castell Colwen (*Camden, Britannia*), which he makes Maud's Castle in Colwent. Qu., whether Castell Colwen?

COLWN: see *Golun*.

COLWYN, a river. Ystum Colwyn, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire.

COLYN, the name of a man among the ancient Britains: hence Rhos Colyn in Anglesey. I know Mr. Rowlands fancied it came

from *Colofn*, or a column erected there by the Romans at the extreme boundary of their conquest. Hence also *Dincolyn*, an ancient fort in the parish of Diserth in Tegeingl, where, in a field called Bryn Colyn, there are ruins of an old fort. (E. Llwyd, *Itinerary*.) See *Y Ddiserth* and *Colyn Dolphyn*.

COLYN DOLPHYN, a Briton pirate in Bristol Channel in Richard the 3rd's time, A.D. 1477. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 139.)

COLYNNOG FAWR yn Arfon, or Celynnog or Clynnog.

COLL (n. pr. v.). Coll mab Collfrewy, un o'r tri Gwrddfeichiad. (*Tr.* 30.) This man was the principal king-at-arms in King Arthur's time; for it appears in this *Triad* that he gave the eagle to Brynach the Scot, and the wolf to Menwaed of Arllechwedd. This shows the great antiquity of bearing arms in Britain. Un o'r tri prif hut. (*Tr.* 32.) Hut Rhuddlwm Gawr a ddysgodd i Coll mab Collfrewy. (*Tr.* 32.) Coll mab Collfrewy, un o'r tri prif lledrithawc. (*Tr.* 33.)

COLLAWN (n. pr. v.). Collawn mab Berch. (*Tr. Meirch*, 8.)

COLLEN (St.) ap Gwynawg ap Clydawg ap Cowrda ap Cariadog Freichfras. Llangollen, a church, parish, and village in Denbighshire. Fairs kept here. The Abbey of Valle Crucis in ruins near this place; and also Castell Dinas Bran, an impregnable fort. Pont Llangollen, a curiosity.

COLLFRYN (n. l.), q. d. Bryn y Cyll.

Cnewillyn y Collfryn cell.—*H. Cilan*, i Gr. Deuddwr.

[Coll-fryn, from loss of a battle; and Cefn Digoll, where it was retrieved.—*W. D.*]

COLLWYN (n. pr. v.), and not Collwyn.

Collwyn tylwyth Bleddyn blaid.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

COLLWYN, a river. Dyffryn Collwyn, Breconshire.

CONGARTH FECHAN, the old name of the place where the Castle of Pembroke was built by Gerald Steward of Pembroke, A.D. 1108. (*Carad.*, p. 163.) Qu., whether the *Cangi*?

CONIACH, Conaught in Ireland.

A hyder o wychder iach

Hy goresgynny Goniach.

Iolo Goch to Sir Rog. Mortimer.

CONSTANS, or Cwsteint, the 86th King of Britain. This is Constantius Chlorus, father of Constantine the Great.

CONSTANTIUS; Cambro-British, *Cwsteint* and *Constans*.

CONSTANTINUS; Cambro-British, *Cwstenin*. Camden says "in some parts of the realm" he was called *Custance*, meaning Wales; but he was wrong. All our British writers call him *Cwstenin* or *Cwstenyn*; and there is a church in Caernarvonshire dedicated to *Cwstenyn Fendigaid*, called *Llangwstenyn*. See *Custeint*.

CONSTINOBL (*Triad* 61), *i. e.*, Constantinople.

Constinobl a'i phobl.

CONWY, or, as Mr. Edward Llwyd would have it, *Cynwy*; Latinized *Conovium* by Antoninus (rectè *Convium*); a garrison town and a beautiful castle built on the west side of the river Conwy in Caernarvonshire, which stands to this day. The river is called by the natives *Aberconwy*; Latinized *Aberconovium*; by Ptolomy called *Toisovius* for Conovius (*Camden*). It is corruptly called in English *Conway*. This place was by the Princes of Wales found more convenient than the situation of Diganwy, which was the ancient town that lay on the east side of the river, where the Princes of Wales formerly resided; and where King John came with a vast army to destroy all Wales and every living thing in it, A.D. 1211; but was defeated by the Welsh, and reduced to great extremities. See *Teganwy*.

The Abbey of Conway was built by; and here they kept the records of the acts and successions of the Princes of North Wales, and buried their chief men. This Abbey was spoiled and burnt by Henry III, A.D. 1245, who then lay at Diganwy, which Matth. Paris calls *Gannock*. Hugh Earl of Chester fortified Conway before Edward I's time. (*Camden in Caernarvonshire*.)

Conwy is also an appellative. Hugh Conwy ap Robin ap Gr. Goch. Hence the surname of *Conway*. It is wrote *Conwy* by our learned poets; as,

Neum bu aralldyd ym rydyd rwy

Cer moreb cain wyneb Conwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i L. ap Iorwerth.

Gwdion mab Don ar Gonwy

Hudlath ni bu o'i fath fwy.

D. ap Gwilym.

Wyr i'r gwalch o oror Gwy

Wyd a'i genedl hyd Gonwy.

Hywel Swrddwal.

Y cawn ar lan Conwy 'r wledd
Nan Conwy man cawn y medd.

Tudur Aled.

COPPA'R LENI, a gentleman's seat near a hill of that name near Rhuddlan. [*Coppa'r Oleuni*, a beacon there.—*W. D.*]

CORANNIAIT or CORANYEIT, one of the three molesters of Britain. (*Tr.* 41.) This is a nation or colony of strangers said to have come to Britain in the time of Lludd ap Beli, which was before the Roman conquest, and are said to be originally Asiatics. These may be the people called by Roman writers *Coritani*. (See Camden, who could give no account of them.) It is probable they were Germans, for Lludd went over to Gaul to advise with his brother Llefelys about them; so they were not Gauls. (*Tysilio*.) See "Stori 'r tair Gormes." [Of these L. M. gives, in his own opinion, a very good account.—*I. M.*]

CORDILA or CORDEILA, a Queen of Britain who reigned five years, being the 11th Prince of Britain of the Trojan race. She was daughter of Llyr.

CORINEWS.

CORMUR ap Eurbre Wyddel. See *Brychan*.

CORNDUCHEN. Castell Corndochen, the ruins of a castle, of which no author makes mention, says Mr. E. Llwyd. (*Notes on Camden*.) It lies in the parish of Llanuwchllyn in Merionyddshire. It is seated on the top of a steep rock at the bottom of a deep valley, a wall surrounding three turrets, and the mortar made of cockle-shells. Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks it built by the Romans, but gives no reason for it. See *Prysor*. [It is more likely to be British than Roman. There were no coins nor any other Roman relics found. No Roman military way goes near it. The situation might have served for a short defence; but the besieged would soon find the inconvenience of the place. The Romans, according to Hyginus, always chose a place where they might conveniently draw out to fight. These brave people never fortified such places inaccessible as would show they were afraid of the enemy. Carndochen and Treberry (Tre'r Biri, or Castell y Biri, q. v.), if any, are of Welsh construction, thinks Daines Barrington; and he would, he says, add Castell Dinas Bran, if not so near the English frontier. He adds that the

Welsh princes had neither money, skilful masons, nor a sufficient number of hands, to complete such works. He had never seen a coin of a Welsh prince. None of them (meaning the Welsh) can now lay courses so well, or hew so regularly, as those in many of the ancient castles.—*W. D.*]

CORNWY, a mountain in Anglesey; and *qu.* whether a river by Caerau? Y Garn ynghornwy.

Cornwy Lys and *Cornwy Lan* are divisions of a lordship there: hence a church, Llanvair ynghornwy. See Extent of Anglesey.

COROLWNG ap Beblig.

CORS, a bog; frequent in Ireland; used in the names of some places where there are no bogs; as, Cors y Gedol, Meirion; but chiefly of places so situated. Dol y Corslwyn, a gentleman's seat; Cors y Bol; Cors Eilian; Cors Ddygai; Cors y Cefndu; Glan y Gors, a gentleman's seat; y Gors Ddu; y Gors Wen; y Gors Rudd; Rhiw Rygors; y Gors Lwyd; y Gors Fawr; Llangors, Brecknockshire, etc. Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his Letter to Nicolson, author of the *Historical Library*, says that *cors* signifies a marsh, which is a mistake I don't know how he could be guilty of, for a marsh is *morfa*; and he further adds that *cors* signifies also a reed, and marshes being often overgrown with them, it was thence probably they were called *corsydd*. [*Cors* is a marsh in South Wales; *cors* is also a reed in South Wales.—*I. M.*] This was also a great oversight in Mr. Llwyd, for *corsen* in the British and Armoric, and not *cors*, is the name for a reed, which is plainly derived from *cors*, a bog, because often growing in bogs; and *corr* in Irish is a pit of water.

Prenniau cors are the subterranean trees found in bogs, but not in marshes, unless such marshes have been bogs. *Corsydd* are inland, but marshes are on the sea-coast, and so called because overflowed by the sea, and therefrom called *morfa*. There is also a distinction between *mawn cors* and *mawn mynydd*, *i. e.*, bog turf and mountain turf; but there is no turf in marshes, which are clayey ground.

CORS FOCHNO, a bog by the river Dyfi.

A chad Cors Fochno a chad ym Môn.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

CORS HEILIN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CORS Y GEDOL, in Meirionyddshire, the seat of William Vaughan, Esq., Member of Parliament for that county.

[CORS Y SAESON.—*W. D.*]

CORTHÍ (o Lwyn Dyfnog) ap Medrod.

CORUN ap Ceredic. Harri Corun. Cwm Corun.

CORWEN, a village in Edeyrnion in Powys Land, where Owain Gwynedd, with the forces of North and South Wales and Powys, came to meet Henry II, King of England, with a vast army from England, Normandy, Anjou, Gascoigne and Guyen, Flanders, and Brittany. Here the Britains encamped, and the King of England encamped on the river Ceiriog, where they disputed the pass with him with some loss of both sides; but he got over, and encamped on the side of Berwyn Mountain. Here Owain Gwynedd got master of all the passes, that neither forage nor victuals could come to the King's camp, nor durst a soldier stir abroad. To augment his miseries, such heavy rains fell that the strangers, not used to such grounds, could not stand upon their feet; so with much ado the King returned with great loss of men and danger of his life, without effecting his purpose of destroying all that had life in the land, as he intended and threatened. A.D. 1165. (*Caradoc in Owain Gwynedd.*) See *Berwyn* and *Crogen*.

CORYBANTAU, rectè *Ouro i bantau*. The Corybantes among the Celts were the same with the Curetes, priests of Cybele. Six brethren who had the care of bringing up Iou were so called from their *curo*, beating their weapons together to make a noise. This they did in the isle of Crete, that Saturn might not hear his son Iou cry. And when Iou came of age he rewarded them, and made them priests to Cybele in Mount Ida in Phrygia. See *Curetes*.

COSGARN EINION, in Basaleg, Monmouthshire.

COSSEIL or COSSAIL, a consul; the principal officer or general of the Roman party of the Loegrian Britains; and the word was in use even after the Saxon conquest of Loegria.

Ny thorrei *Gosseil* fy nherfyn.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Ni charei *Gossail* fy ngwrthlid.—*Llywarch Hen*.

COT: vid. *Cynlas*. Whether *Coth*, old?

COTHI, a river in Caermarthenshire, falls into the Towi. Hence Dol y Cothi (n. 1.); Glyn Cothi. See *Glyn* and *Dol*.

Lewis Glyn Cothi, a famous poet, A.D. 1456.

COUNSYLLT, one of the three commots of Tegengl hundred. See *Prestatyn* and *Rhuddlan*, the other two.

COUNSYLLT, a strait or pass near Flint. Here Owain Gwynedd with his North Wales men met and fought Rondel Earl of Chester and Madoc ap Meredyth, Prince of Powys, with hired soldiers from England, more in number and better armed than the Gwyneddians, where Owen gave them a total defeat, and very few escaped except the chief officers by the swiftness of their horses, A.D. 1148. (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd.*) Here also King Henry II, in his first attempt against the Welsh, took the standard of England; and the King lost several noblemen, and was obliged to fly. (Powel's *Chron.*, p. 207.) See *Coed Eulo*.

COWBRIDGE, or Bontvaen, a town in Morganwg.

COWNI, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

COWRDA Sant. A church of his at Llangoed. Cowrdaf ap Cariadog Freichfras. *Bron Llangowrda*, the ruins of a chapel in Cardiganshire. [*Gallt Cawrda*, a monastery of Glamorganshire, now in ruins.—*I. M.*]

COWRES (n. l.), qu. a river?

Llys Gowres lles ag arian.—*O. ap Ll. Moel.*

Tri o gariad trwy Gowres.—*Hywel Swardwal.*

See *Gowres*.

COWRYD ap Cadvan : qu. Cywryd?

COWRYD ap Perfarch ap Iarddur.

COWYN or COWIN, a river. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallawn.) Llandeilo Abercowyn, Caermarthenshire. See *Abercowyn*.

COYTY, a lordship in Morganwg; or perhaps Coedty. (Powel, p. 122.) [The richest parish in Britain, as the inhabitants boast; it has a very rich soil, plenty of wood, coal, lime, iron, lead, marble, freestone, slate, millstone, potter's clay; salmon, trout in abundance; two castles, two churches, a market-town (Pen y Bont ar Ogwr); the large village of Coetty, and several other villages.—*I. M.*]

CRACH. Gruffydd Grâch.

CRADIFAEI Sant. A church dedicated to him at Penmynydd in Anglesey. See *Gradifael*.

CRADIFEL (n. l.). *L. G. Oothi.*

CRADOC or CRADOG; Lat. *Caractacus*. (*E. Llwyd*). See *Caradog*.

CRAFDIN GRYTHOR, a famous musician of Ireland, A.D. 48. *Crab-tine Crutaire*. (*Ogygia*, p. 283.)

CRAFNTANT, a river in Eryri, which runs from Llyn Crafnant, about two miles from Trefriw, perhaps took its name from *craf*, wild garlick. Qu., whether that plant abounds there?

CRAIG, a rock, used in the names of places; as Craig Runa, Radnorshire; y Graig Coch; y Wen Graig; y Greigddu; y Greiglas; y Greigwen; y Greiglwyd; Pencraig, Anglesey; y Greigfryn, etc.

CRAU SWCH. Lands of Crau Swch mentioned in the Prince's Extent, A.D. 1352. It signifies soccage tenure. *Crau* is that part of the *swch*, or share, that the wood goes into the iron. See *Lledwigan* and *Milain Aradrgaeth*.

CREDIC ap Dyfnwal Hen. An id. qd. *Ceredig*?

CREDYW Sant. (*Browne Willis*.)

CREG. Gwenhwyfar Grêg.

CREIRWY (n. pr. f.). Creirwy verch Cludno Eiddun ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CREIRWY, merch Ceritwen. (*Tr.* 73.) This is Caridwen Wrach, wife of Tegid.

CREIRWY, sister of Morfran ap Tegid, a lady in Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 73.) See *Garwy*.

CRENANT. Cappel Crenant, Morganwg; rectè *Creunant*, bloodbrook. See *Creunant*. [Cappel Creunant, ymhlwyf Llangyfelach y mae; always pronounced Creunant; a village with a chapel and fairs. See *Almanac*.—*I. M.*]

CRESI, Cressy in France.

Gwae a'i gweles ynghresi

Gwr di wael mewn trafael tri.

Iolo Goch, i Syr Rys.

See Dr. Davies in the word *Oresi*, mistaking it for a verb.

CRESFAIN (Y), enw lle.

CREUDDYN (wrote also *Creuthyn* by English writers), one of the three commots of Cantref Penwedig in Cardiganshire; from *crau*, blood, and *dun*, a fort; q. d. bloody fort. Qu., whether of the same origin with *Cruthen* in *Vita S. Patricii*. (*Ogygia*, p. 180.)

CREUDDYN, a commot in Caernarvonshire; one of the three commots of Cantref y Rhos.

Y cri oedd yn y Creuddyn
Ag wylo tost glowed hyn.—*R. Ddu.*

Câr iddynt wyf o'r Creuddyn,
Llyna haid o'r llin i hyn.

Deio ab Ieuan Du.

Perhaps Croydon, near London, is of the same origin.

CREULON. Einion Greulon ap Einion ap Ririd.

CREUNANT, bloody brook.

Aml celain ynghrain ynghreunant.

Cynddelw, i O. Gwynedd.

CRIBACH, a harbour in Cardiganshire.

CRIB Y DDISCIL, a mountain near Llanberis in Eryri. (*E. Llwyd.*)
[*Crib y Ddysgl (Ddistyll)*, one of the three peaks of Snowdon as observed from Capel Curig.—*W. D.*]

CRICCIAITH or CRUCCIAITH, a town and castle in Caernarvonshire.

Pendefig Crucciaith maith mygr difwng.

Ein. ab Mad. Rhahawd, i Ruff. ap Llywelyn.

Rhys ap Sion o'r happus iaith.

Gwr yw accw o Grucciaith.—*L. G. Cothi.*

CRIDIA, an abbey of White Monks, burnt by Henry III, because a refuge for the Welsh, near Ceri and Montgomery, mentioned by Matth. Paris; where Henry III gave leave to Hubert de Burgh to build a castle, which by the peace then made Llewelyn ap Iorwerth insisted to be rased on his own charge.

CRIGION, in the parish of Guildsfield, Montgomeryshire.

CRIMMACH, in Anglesey.

CRINIOGAU or CRINIOGE (or qu. whether Ceinioge), a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CRISTIN (n. f.), Christiana. Cristin verch Gronwy (Ronwy) ap Owain ap Edwin, arglwydd Tegengl, oedd wraig Owen Gwynedd; mother of Dafydd and Rodri. (*MS.*) See "Awdl Saith Mab Cadifor."

CRISTIOLUS (Sant yn Lledwigan) ap Howel Fychan ap Howel ap Emyr Llydaw. (*MS.*) Llangristiolus ym Môn. Dr. H. Morris, a famous preacher in Charles II's time, was of this place.

CRISTOG. Y Barwn o Gristog.

CROES OSWALLT, Oswald's Tree or Cross, now Oswestry, in Shropshire.

CROGEN Castle, a pass on Offa's Ditch near Oswestry, where the Britains, in defending it, slew a great number of Henry II's men in his expedition to Berwyn. Castell Crogen was the old name of Chirk Castle in the commot of Nanheudwy. See *Adwy'r Beddau* and *Corwen*.

CROGEN IDDON, a gentleman's seat in the parish of Llangollen. Here was a battle fought between the Welsh and Normans.

Y Plas ynghrogen ar lan Dyfrdwy. (*Dr. D.*)

CROMLECH, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey, which takes its name from one of those altars of the Druids called *cromlechau*, which still stands near that house. It is very large and high, and worth the observation of the curious.

CRONERTH, one of the four cantrefs of Morganwg. (*Price's Descript.*) It contains three commots, viz., Rhwng Nedd ac Afan, Tir yr Hwndrwd, and Maenor Glynogwr.

CROYTARATH (*Camden in Pembrokeshire*), rectè *Coedtraeth*.

CRUC MAWR, a mountain in Ceretica (Cardiganshire), mentioned in Nennius (*Flaherty, Ogygia*, p. 292), where he says there is a grave which fits the length lying in it, short or long.

CRUG, a heap or tumulus: hence the names of places. Crug-unan; Crug Howel; y Crug in Eryri; Crucmor or Crugmawr; yr Wyddgrug; and perhaps Crugciaith; Pen y Crug (Lat. *Pennocrucium*); Gallt y Crug; Crug Eryr; Plas y Crug.

CRUG ERYR (n. l.). *L. Glyn Cothi*.

CRUG HOWEL (*L. G. Cothi*), a town on the Wysg; also a commot in Brecknockshire.

CRUG Y DYRN, in the parish of Trelech, Carmarthenshire, a tumulus of the ancient Britains. Mr. E. Llwyd interprets it the King's Barrow, making *Dyrn* to be *teyrn*, and supposes it pagan.

CRUGUNAN (n. l.), qu., in Radnorshire? [and *Creignant* in Meifod parish.—*W. D.*]

CRUPL. Madog Grupl ap Gruffydd.

CRUTHINII POPULI, supposed to be the Picts. The people of Dalaradia in the time of St. Patrick.

CRYDON (n. pr. v.). Crydon, father of Cywryd. (*Tr.* 73.)

CRYG. Rhys Gryg. *Angl. hoarse.*

CRYMMLYN, a river (qu.) in Coychurch, Glamorganshire. Blaen Crymlyn. Crymlyn or Cremlyn in Anglesey.

CRYNIARTH, in Edeyrnion, a gentleman's seat. (*J.D.*) [Another in Mochnant, Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

CRYS HALAWG: vid. *Oadwal*.

CU ap Gweneu o Frecheiniog. Gwen gu verch Gruffydd.

CUAWC (fl.). Abercuawc (*Llywarch Hen*); id. quod *Ciog*. See *Dolgiog*.

CUHELYN (not Cyhelyn), Archbishop of London, who brought up the Roman lady who afterwards married to Cwstenyn, brother of Aldwr, King of Llydaw; and afterwards, on Gwrtheyrn's seizing the crown of Britain, escaped over to Llydaw (Armorica) with her two sons, Emrys and Uther, who were both afterwards kings of Britain. (*Tyssilio*.) Latinized by Galfrid and Virunnius, *Guitolinus*.

CUL. Meirchion Gul ap Gwrwst Ledlwm.

CULEDREMNE, a battle fought by Conall Mac Conagail, King of Alban, A.D. 563. (*Ogygia*, p. 473.)

CULFYNAWYD (n. pr. v.). Culfynawyd Prydain, father of the three unchaste wives, Essyllt, Penarwen, and Bun: (*Triades*.)

CUNALLT: see *Bryn Cunallt*.

CUNEDDA, the 12th King of Britain, reigned here thirty-three years, about the time Romulus founded Rome.

CUNEDDA WLEDIG, a Prince of a country in Scotland called Manau Guotodin, whence he was drove by the Scots (*i. e.*, the Irish Scots or Gwyddyl Ffichti), with his eight sons, 146 years before the time of Maelgwn Gwynedd, *i. e.*, about A.D. 440. This was the time the Scots came over from Ireland, and settled in Argile. (Usher, *Prim.*, p. 1023.) Nennius says he brought eight sons with him from Manau Guotodin (see *Gododin*); and Price (*Descript.*) names them and four more. He might have some sons in Cambria before.—1, Tibion, father of Meirion; 2, Arwystl ap Cunedda; 3, Caredig ap Cunedda; 4, Dunod; 5, Edeyrn; 6, Mael; 7, Coel; 8, Dogvael; 9, Rhufaon; 10, Einion Yrth; 11, Ussa; (in a note) 12, Maelor ap Gwran ap Cunedda. Selden, in *Mare Clausum*, p. 251, concludes, from his driving the Scots out of all the islands and countries of Britain, that he must have very great strength in shipping.

Un o'r tri Sanctaidd Linus. (*Tr.* 42.)

CUREUYR, in the old orthography *Curetes*. *Curet* in the ancient orthography would be wrote in the modern *Curydd*, which signifies a beater; and those priests were called so because they beat drums, and clash their armour together. See *Corybantau*.

CURIG (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Cyricus*. Curig Lwyd. Llangurig, a church in Montgomeryshire erected by Curig, an Armorican. Curig yn Nhreffdraeth.

CURMWR, *alias* Morfawr, ap Caden ap Bran ap Llyr Llediaith.

CUSTANS, verch Tomas Hen o Salbri.

CUSTEINT or CWSTEINT (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Constans*. In Nennius' Catalogue there is *Caire Custenit*; in Usher, *Caer Custeint*. Some say it is *Caer'narfon*; for that Constantius re-edified it, and was buried there. It is not [called] by this name in the *Triades*.

CUSTENIT. *Caer Custenit*, in Nennius, supposed to be *Caer Cwstennin*, i. e., *Caernarvon*.

CUWCH (in the English maps *Keach*), a river in the cantref of Emlyn in Dyfed. The river is the bound between Pembroke-shire and Carmarthenshire: hence Uwch Cwch and Is Cwch, the names of two of the three commots of Emlyn. Price (in *Descript.*) calls them Uwch Cuch and Is Cuch by mistake.

Glyn Cwch yn Emlyn. (*Tr.* 36.)

See *Emlyn* and *Glyn Cwch*.

CWCH (Castell). Emlyn is Cwch.

CWM, or CWMM, is a very ancient Celtic word signifying a valley or dingle. It is prefixed to the names of several places in Britain having that situation.

CWM, a church and parish in Flintshire.

CWM AMMAN, Carmarthenshire.

CWM BLOWTY, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CWM CAWLWYD, arglwyddiaeth.

CWM CENIN, in Llandeilo Fawr, Carmarthenshire.

CWM CETHIN.

CWM CYLLAU, in the parish of Gelli Gar, Glamorganshire.

CWM DERI CYRN, in Llannon.

CWM ERVIN.

[CWM Y FELIN (n. l.), in Glamorgan. *Gwŷr Cwm y Felin*, a little ancient society thus nicknamed, supposed by the common people

to be deists, atheists, or the Lord knows what; but by their own account of themselves they are the immediate successors of the ancient bards and Druids; and they still retain, or pretend to do so, the ancient opinions, discipline, maxims, poetic laws, etc., of the ancient British bards. They seldom admit any into their society but such as have a genius for poetry, and call themselves by no other name or style but *Beirdd* or *Beirdd wrth Ffaint a Defod Beirdd Ynys Prydain*, and sometimes *Prifeirdd*. But ask the common people, especially the Methodists, what *Gwŷr Cwm y Felin* are, and it is ten to one but a very curious (always careful of its being a bad) account of them:

'Tis this and 'tis that,
And they cannot tell what.

They have always been a sensible and intelligent set of people and are now but very few in number.—*I. M.*]

CWM Y GRO (n. l.). *D. ab Gwilym.*

CWMINOD, in Powys Land.

CWM IOU, a parish in Monmouthshire; another in Herefordshire. [One and the same parish; part in one county, and part in the other,—a common thing in South Wales.—*I. M.*]

CWM LLIFON. Cilmin Droedtu o Gwm Llifon. Vid. *Glyn Llifon*.

CWM LLWYDREW, in Machyn, Glamorganshire. [Not in Machyn, but in Llanilltud Faerdref.—*I. M.*]

CWMMEIN, a gentleman's seat; perhaps Cwm Meini, or Cwm Main, a river.

CWMMWD, a commot, a subdivision of a cantref in Wales; from *cwm* and *bod*, people living in the same valley: hence also *cymmydog*, a neighbour. Mr. Spelman says it should contain properly fifty villas, which is half a cantref; and that this is derived from *cynn* and *bod*, to coexist, to coinhabit; and quotes the Statute of Rhuddlan, 12 Edward I, from a Latin copy which I have faithfully copied here from him. Whether his copy was bad, or (more likely) his want of knowledge of the language of the Britains, a Cambro-Britain will hardly forgive any man of any nation that takes the liberty of murdering his language as this author doth. "Statuimus quod vicecomes coronatores & ballivi commotorum sint in Snowdon & terris nostris." And a little

after: "Vicecomes de Kaernarvan sub quo cantreda de *Arvan*, cantreda de *Artlentayth*, commotum de *Conkyn*, cantreda de *Ailen* & commotum de *Irmenich*." Would you ever have thought these to be *Arvon*, *Arllechwedd*, *Oreuddyn*, *Lleyn*, and *Eivionydd*? And yet these are the names in the British copy of that statute, of which I have a copy I took from a MS. in Hengwrt; and all are known at this day. Since, then, the British names of places are so corrupted in Latin books of no longer standing than Edward I's time, what sort of a guesswork must that be of an English antiquary who is utterly unacquainted with the British, when he would attempt to explain the British names in Ptolomy, Antoninus, the *Notitia*, or in Nennius?

CWM NANT, in Llannon, Carmarthenshire.

CWM NANT FFYLLON: see *Ffyllon*.

CWM SYMLOG: see *Symlog*.

CWM TEUDDWR, near Rhaiadr Gwy, Radnorshire, on the river Elain.

CWNNWS (St.) DU.

CWNODL, a gentleman's seat,—Wynne. (*J. D.*)

CWSTENIN, or Constantine, the 87th King of Britain. This is Constantine the Great, Emperor of Rome.

Mae ar y gweilch meiri gwin

Oes donniau plant Cystenin.—*Guttyn Owain*.

Llangwstenin, a parish and chapel, part of Rhos deanery, St. Asaph, but in Caernarvonshire.

CWSTENYN of Armorica, the 93rd King of Britain.

CWSTENYN of Cornwall, the 101st King of Britain.

CYSTENYN Gorneu (*al. Gorveu*), idem quod Constantine, Duke of Cornwall.

CWYFAN (Sant): hence Llangwyfan in Môn, and another in Denbighshire. Cwyfan yw sant y Ddiserth yn Nhegeingl, a'r Sul nesaf ar ol yr ail dydd o Fehefin y cadwent ei Gwyl Mab-sant. (*E. Llwyd, Itinerary*.) There is a stone in the parish of Whitford called *Maen y Chwyfan*, with curious knots of lines cut upon it, probably belonging to this *Cwyfan*. (See W. Williams' cut of this stone.) In our genealogical tables we find Cwyfen ap Brwyneu Hen.

CWYLLLOG (Sant). Llangwyllog Church in Anglesey.

CWYRT (Y), a gentleman's seat in Anglesey.

CWTTA CYFARWYDD (Y) o Forganwg, an ancient MS. so called.

CYBI Sant ap Selyf ap Geraint; Lat. *Kebius* or *Chebius*. John of Tinnmouth says he was son of Solomon, a nobleman of Cornwall; that he studied in Gaul under St. Hilary, where he was made bishop; converted the Isle of Mona, and had his episcopal see at Caer Guby, where in Leland's time there remained a college of canons, which he supposes to have been formerly the monastery of this saint. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 8.) Leland says he taught in Gwynedd and Manaw, and went over to Mon, and fixt his see at Holyhead (Promontorium Sacrum), and there the Prince of the island gave him a castle, where he erected a monastery, which of his name is called *Castrum Chebii* (Caer Gybi). (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. xlviii.)

Caer Gybi in Anglesey, North Wales; Llangybi in Lleyn; Llangybi in Cardiganshire; Llangybi in Monmouthshire.

Cnau a dail cnwd a welynt

Gwisgi ar ffon Gybi gynt.

D. Ll. i'r Ffon gerfiedig.

CYDEWAIN, neu CEDEWAIN (n. l.).

CYDWELI (à *cyd* and *gweli*), one of the three commots of Cantref Eginoc in Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descript.*) Cydweli Castle built by Lord Rees, A.D. 1190. See Nennius.

Dwywlad a Chedweli wenn

Dwyoes cwyned Is Cennen.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

See *Cedweli*.

CYFEDDLIW, qu. whether a river in the north of England?

Pell oddyman Aber Llyw

Pellach an ddwy Gyfeddliw.—*Llywarch Hen.*

CYFEILIOG, in the deanery [diocese] of St. Asaph; part of Powys. (1), Machynllaeth; (2), Llanwrin; (3), Cemmaes; (4), Llan Bryn Mair; (5), Penegoes; and (6), Darywain. Chwephwlwy Cyfeiliog (from *Cyfail*, n. pr. v.). One of the commots of Castell Cynan. (Price's *Descript.*)

CYFEILIOG: see *Ywain Cyfeiliog*.

CYFELACH. Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here. See *Camalac*.

CYFERTHWCH (n. l.). Rhiw Gyferthwch yn Eryri. (*Tr.* 30.)

CYFLEFYR ap Brychan.

CYFREITHIAU : see *Dyfnwal Moelmud* and *Hywel Dda*.

CYFYLCHL. Y Ddywgyfylchi, or Ddugyfylchi, or Ddwygyfylchi, a pass over the mountains of Eryri, between Penmaen Bach and Penmaen Mawr. Caer y Gyfylchi may possibly be Conway.

Caraf i Gaer falchwaith y Gyfylchi.—*H. ap O. Gwynedd*.

But see Penmaen Mawr fort, called Braich y Ddinas. A plan of this wanted.

CYFFIG and CYNFFIG (n. l.) in Pembrokeshire.

CYFFIN. Caer Gyffin, Conwy. (*Th. Williams*.)

CYFFIN (n. pr. v.).

Elphin gida Chyffin chwyrn.—*Llewelyn ap Guttyn*.

Eglwys Gyffin near Conwy. Cynllaith y Cyffin, or probably Cynllaeth, *primum lac*.

CYFFOG, an ancient British prophet.

Gwn i Gyffog ddarogan

O'r ffydd ar ryw ddydd ydd â'n'.

D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd, of the Saxons.

CYCURWEN. Gwaun Cygurwen, Glamorganshire.

CYHELYN, the 24th King of Britain. Twr Cyhelyn, in Llanerchmedd.

CYHILLIN ap Marwydd Goch ap Tryffon.

CYHORET eil Cynan, and Cynhored eil Cynon. (*Tr. M. 3, 9*.)

CYLCH, in the ancient British Laws and the Extent of Wales, is a circuit or round, as, 1, Cylch Stalwyn or Stalon; 2, Cylch Hebogyddion; 3, Cylch Rhaglon or Rhaglot; 4, Cylch Dourgon. These are services or taxes due to the Prince's officers: 1, to the Master of the Horse for the rose of a stonehorse for manner (*sic*); 2, attendance on the Prince's falconer; 3, attendance on courts baron; 4, attendance on the Prince's other hunters. Spelman owns he is ignorant of the root of *Kilch* and *Kylch Stalon*, which he corruptly writes "Killyth Stallon." (*Spelman, Glossary*.)

CYLIAU DUON, Black Cows or Hoods, an order of lay monks under a lay abbot in a monastery in Bardsey Island in the beginning of Christianity. It seems there were some of the same

order once at Llanbadarn Vawr, near Aberystwyth. (See Giraldus Cambrensis, *Itin. of Wales*, Dr. Powell's edition.)

Our learned writers, who were unacquainted with the British tongue, have beat their brains to no purpose in deriving these *Colidean* monks from the Latin. See also the blunder of an Irish Bishop (Nicolson) in his preface to his *Irish Historical Library*.

CYLOWCH ap Cylydd ap Celyddon Wledig, or Cyllwech ap Cil-ydd ap Celyddon (n. pr. v.).

CYLYDDON WLEDIG, a northern Prince [who] gave the name to Coed Celyddon yn yr Alban. (*D. J.*) Caledonia was called so before the time of this Cylyddon; so it is either a mistake of *D. J.*, or it was another Celyddon Wledig.

CYMARON. River, and Cymaron Castle in Maelienydd, Radnorshire, built by Roger Mortimer, A.D. 1194; belonged to Hugh, Earl of Chester, 1142.

CYMEN. Madoc ap Hoel Gymer o Fon. [*Cymen*, an advocate in law courts in Llyfr Coch Asaph.—*W. D.*]

CYMINAWC or CYMINAWT.

Amgylch Cyminawc cymynai Saeson.

Cydddelw, i Gadwall. ap Madoc.

Some place in Powys.

CYMMERCH, one of the two commots of Ystrad, Denbighshire. See *Ceinmeyrch*.

CYMMER, near Caereneon. Llyn y Cymmer, in the Severn, near Llanidloes. Pont y Cymmer, near Llantrisant, in Glamorgan-shire. [*Cymmerau*, the joining of rivers; a place where the rivers Severn and Verniew join in Shropshire.—*W. D.*]

CYMMER Abbey, near Dolgelleu; another in

CYMMER DEUDDWR, mentioned in Gorhoffedd Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd. It seems to be in Keri, for he immediately adds,

Arglwydd nef ...

Mor bell o Geri *Gae*r Lliwelydd.

[*Deuddwr*, between Efyrrwy and Hafren, a tract of land comprising the parishes of Llandysilio and Llandrinio, ending at *Cymmerau*, the junction of those two rivers.—*W. D.*]

Cymmereu (n. l.). *Hoianau Myrddin*.

Cymmereu, near Tal y Bont in Cardiganshire.

Cymmereu, in Caermarthenshire.

Cymmereu, in Radnorshire.

It signifies a confluence of rivers, as some say. (*E. Llwyd*.)

Cumar, in Irish, is the meeting of two or more rivers.

CYMMINOD, a place in Anglesey. Qu. Cwm Minod? Mentioned also in *Hoiane Myrddin*. *Cwminod* in Powysland, or *Cym-inawc*.

Amgylch Cyminawc cymynai Saeson.—*Cynddelw*.

A chad Cyminawd a chad Caer Lleon.—*Hoiane Myrddin*.

CYMMYTMAEN, one of the three commots of Cantref Lleyn. (*Price's Descript.*)

CYMORTH, MYNYDD (n. l.).

CYMRAEG, *Wallica lingua*.

CYMAES, *Walla*, a Welsh woman.

CYMRO (à *cyn* and *bro*), *Wallus*, a Welshman, an inhabitant of Cambria: pl. *Cymru*. See *Cymry*.

Ai gwell Ffranc na ffawddus Gymro?

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

Cael Cymro a garo gwir,

Cael ffynnu i Gymru gar.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Bond da a fu i Gymru Mon, Gwent, etc.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Therefore this is wrong of the same author:

Ef a dry'r Cymry at wyr a'u car.

L. G. Cothi, i Syr W. Herbert.

Tri llu aeth o [*al. i*] Gymru gynt

Trwy Wynedd y trywenynt.—*L. Glyn Cothi*.

Y dynion anudonair

Felly drwy Gymry a gair.—*D. Llwyd ap Ll. ap Gruffydd*.

O digiai Lloegr a'i dugiaid

Cymry a dry yn dy raid.—*L. G. Cothi*.

Iarll dy dad ...

Iarll gemrydd ar oll Gymry,

Iarll dy frawd ar ei lled fry.—*L. G. Cothi*.

The country:

Eithafwy waed Mon mynnu pob bonedd,

Pwy pinagl holl Gymru.—*T. Aled*, i Rys ap Thomas.

Pen ar Gymru llu llas Lloegr affaith,

Llu Gruffydd ap Niclas.—*Tudur Aled*.

CYMRU (Y), the Welsh people of Cambria. The country should be wrote *Cymry*, and the people *Cymru*, q. d. Cymroau. [This is wrong. *Cymru*, the country; *Cymry*, the inhabitants.—*W. D.*]

CYMRY, Wallia or Cambria, the country called Wales, and anciently Wallia or Gallia; perhaps Gallia Minor, as Bretagne in France is now called Britannia Minor.

CYMRYD, a place near Conway, where the great battle of *Dial Rhodri* was fought between Anarawd and the Danes and Saxons, A.D. 880. The river in this place is fordable at low water, spring tides. Probably derived from *Cam ryd*, a crooked ford.

CYN, river; hence Abercyn.

CYNAN, one of the five cantrefs of Powys Wenwynwyn; also one of the two commots of Cantref Cydewen. (*Price's Descript.*)

CYNAN (CAER), Norwich. (*Th. Williams.*)

CYNAN (n. pr. v.), *Conanus*; Angl. *Conan*.

Cyfoeth Cynan, *Gwlad Meibion Cynan* (*Girald. Cambrensis*) is Meirion. Cyfoeth Cynan is mentioned in the twelve battles of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth.

Tri thrywan Gynan Gyfoeth

Pedwar enwawg peithiawg poeth.

See *Cylch Llywelyn*.

CYNAN Y CŴN.

CYNAN GARWYN, Prince of Powys, father of Selyf. (*Tr.* 65.)

CYNAN MERIADOC. A prince of this name settled with a large colony of insular Britains on the coast of Gaul in the time of Maximus the Tyrant, which was about the year 383; [and from these the Armoricans, who sent for wives from Britain, and 11,000 sailed, and fell among barbarians.—*W. D.*]

CYNAN NANT NIVER, a noble warrior, died A.D. 865. (*Powel's Caradoc*, p. 32.)

CYNAN TINDAETHWY, a prince or king of Wales, son of Rhodri Molwynog. He began to reign A.D. 755. He had his surname from his place of birth, Dindaethwy, i.e., the fort of Daethwy, in Anglesey, the name of one of the six commots of that county. He was father of Esyllt, the mother of Rhodri Mawr.

CYNAN VEINIAD.

CYNAN WLEDIG, the 102nd king; Latinized *Aurelius Conanus* by Gildas.

CYNADAF, father of Brwyn. (*Trïoedd y Meirch*, 7.)

CYNAWCOR CYNOG (St.), son of Brychan Brycheiniog. (*Ach Oynog*.)

CYNDEYRN (n. pr. v.).

CYNDEYRN ap Arthawg.

CYNDEYRN GARTHWYS (Latinized *Kentigernus*), Archbishop of Ireland about the year 542, was son of Owen ap Urien Reget, King of Reget in North Britain in the time of King Arthur. His mother was Thamet (or, as some write, Thenis, Thenna, or Thenaw), daughter of Lewddyn Luyddog o Ddinas Eiddyn, *i.e.*, Edenborough; called also Loth, King of the Picts. He is said to have a cognomen given him on account of his virtues and innocence, *Mwynnu*, *i.e.*, kind and lovely. (*Lives of Saints*, Jan. 13.) Leland calls him Chentegernus, and says he was born in Ireland by his mother happening to travel there, and studied there under Servanus; that he came to Gwynedd and Rhos (Rossos); that the people were partly rude, partly infected with the Pelagian heresy; that Morchenius [read Maelcun], King of Gwynedd, envied him, through the advice of Cathen; that he went to Scotland, and erected the monastery of Glasgow. Catgallus, King of Rhos, gave him a place near Elwy and Clwyd to build a monastery.

The *Triades* say that he was *Penesgyb* in Penrhyn Rhionydd yn y Gogledd, *i. e.*, head of bishops at Edenborough in the north, when Arthur was chief King there, and Gwerthmwl Wledic chief elder, *i. e.*, prince or proprietor. See *Dewi*, *Maelgwn*, and *Caradoc*. (*Tr.* 7.)

After the death of Marken, Morchenius Lelandi (March ap Meirchion), or Morgan his friend, King of Cambria, his death was conspired by the royal family, and he withdrew to Wales, and built a church at Caerllion ar Wyse, and visited St. David; then founded a monastery at Llanelwy, and also his episcopal see, and was both Abbot and Bishop. Maelgwn opposed him; but he was struck blind, and the saint cured him, and they were made friends. He left his disciple, Asaph or Hasa, his successor. He saw in a vision the soul of St. David going to heaven. Rhydderch Hael succeeded the Prince that opposed him, who sent for him to his see at Glasgow; and about the year 593 he went to Rome to visit Pope Gregory (as Usher says

from old records), which was his seventh journey to that city. St. Gregory was charmed with him, and sent him home, where he died eight years afterwards, in the year 601, being 85 years old. (*Brit. Sanct.*, p. 34, out of Capgrave, Leland, Usher, and Harpsfield.)

Jocelin, in his life, says he had such a command over the clouds that neither rain nor snow ever fell on him or those in his company. Perhaps he had a coach.

CYNDOR, yn Sir Amwythig.

CYNDRWYN, a nobleman of Powys (A.D. 608), father of Cyn-ddylan. (*Llywarch Hen.*) See *Dynwennan* and *Gwion*.

CYNDELIG ap Ninio ap Cunet ap Envay.

CYNDELW.

CYNDDYLAN ap Cyndrwyn, a noble warrior. His elegy was wrote by Llywarch Hen, "Marwnad Cynddylan Powys." He was Prince of Powys in Maelgwn's time; and he, or his father Cyndrwyn, entertained Llywarch Hen when the Saxons took his country from him. In this Marwnad there are several of Cyndrwyn's children mentioned: Elvan Powys, Gwion, Cynwraidd, Moryal, Cynon, Gwyn; and daughters, Ffrevor, Heledd, Meddlan. [His mansion house was at Llys Dynwennan in Powysland, wherever that place is.—*W. D.*]

CYNEDDAF, Lat. *Cunotamus*. (Ed. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*.)

CYNEIDDIAN ap Ynyr Gwent.

CYNEIE (n. pr. v.). Meurig ap Cyneie.

CYNFAEL (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cunovallus*. (*E. Llwyd.*) *Huw Llwyd* *Cynfael*, a poet.

CYNFAEL, a river in Meirionydd. Cynfael yn Ardudwy. Blaen Cynfael.

CYNFAEL, a castle of Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Conan, in Meirion, taken by Howel ap Owen Gwynedd and brother by battery, &c., defended by the Abbot of Ty Gwyn. Tŵr Cynfael, called also *Cynvel*.

CYNFAR ap Tudwal ap Curmwr, *alias* Morfawr, ap Caden ap Bran ap Llyr Llediaith.

CYNFARCH, the 19th King of Britain.

CYNFARCH, the 27th King of Britain.

CYNFARWY SANT. Llechgynfarwy, Anglesey, a chapel and parish.

CYNFAWR CAD CADWG ap Cynwyd Cynwydion, one of the Tri tharw cad." (*Tr.* 12.)

CYNFEDW, a slave, father of Cadafael, a King in North Wales. (*Tr.* 76.)

CYNFEL: see *Cynfael*.

CYNFELYN (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cunobelinus*, a King of Britain, son of Teneuan. Also Cappel Cynfelyn, and Sarn Gynfelyn in Cardiganshire, take the name hence. His sons, Gwydyr and Gweirydd. Cynfelyn Drwsgl or Drwscyl, un o'r tri phost cad. (*Tr.* 11.)

CYNFRIG and CYNRHIG (n. pr. v.). Cynrhig Goch o Drefriw. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.) Pentre Cynfrig, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Cynfrig Oer ap Meirchion Gul ap Grwst Ledlwm.

CYNFYG CASTLE of the Fitzhaimons, Glamorganshire. (*Camden.*)

CYNFYL SANT. Llangynfyl, Lleyn, or Cynwyl; hence Cynwyl Gaio and Cynwyl Elfed.

CYNFYN.

CYNGAR SANT. His church at Llangefni, Anglesey. [Cyngar founded a monastery in Morganwg about the year 474. This Cyngar was also called *Docuinus*. The place is still called Llandochwy and Llangyngar. There is a curious old cross with an inscription in the churchyard.—*I. M.*]

CYNGAR ap Arthawg.

CYNGAR ap Geraint.

CYNGEN ap Ysbwys ap Cadrod Calchfynydd ap Cynwyd Cynwydion.

CYNGLAS, Lat. *Cuneglassus*, which see.

CYNHAETHWY ap Herbert ap Godwin Iarll Cerniw a Dyfnaint, i. e., Cornwall and Devon. See *Daethwy*, which seems to be of the same origin.

CYNHAVAL or CYNHAFÆL (SANT) ap Elgud: hence Llangynhaval, Denbighshire. Cynhafal mab Argat, one of the Tri tharw unhen. (*Tr.* 13.)

CYNHAYARN SANT. Ynys Cynhayarn Chapel, Eiddionydd.

CYNHILLIN ap Gwaithfoed. See *Genillin*.

CYNIN SANT ap Brychan. Llangynin yngwlad Ddyfed. Cynin Cof, Cunyn Cof. (*Tr.* 88.)

Ni chawn ym Duw a Chynin

Dy bach o'r Deau heb win.—*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

CYNIO or CYNYW SANT. Llangynio in the deanery of Pool [near Llanfair Caereinion.—*W. D.*]

CYNLAS Cot ap Ywain Danwyn. Qu. Cynog Las? [Ystrad Gynlas.—*W. D.*]

CYNLLAETH, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Rhaiadr (*Price's Descript.*); or *Cynllayth*, part of Powys Vadog, and falsely *Cynlleth*.

CYNLLAITH (*Cynddelw*). It seems the river Dyfi was originally called Llaith. Carreg Ystum Llaith (not Llaeth) is a bending of it, and the commot of Cynllaith, from whence Machynllaith town has its name. The old legend of Tydecho calls it *Llaeth*, and says the saint turned it into milk.

A henyw ceinllyw Cynllaith
O fonedd Gwynedd ai gwaith.—*Rhys Goch Eryri*.

Och nad byw ceinllyw Cynllaith
Achaws fu liaws o'i laith.

Cynddelw, i Ywain ap Madawc.

See *Canon*.

CYNLLECH (fl.): hence Abercynllech.

CYNLLO or CYNLLAW SANT. Llangynllo, Cardiganshire.

CYNOG SANT ap Brychan ap Cormur ap Eurbre Wyddel. Cynog signifies chief or principal. Llangynog church and parish in the deanery of Pool. Llangynog church and parish, Carmarthenshire. See *Ach Cynog*, *Anllech*, and *Brychan*.

CYNOG LAS. This Prince is mentioned by Gildas in his *Excid. Brit.*, and the name is pretended to be explained there, and foolishly rendered into Latin, *Lanio Fulve*, i. e., a Yellow Butcher, which is a plain mark of the want of skill in the writer, or of the forgery of the story, or of the later monks trimming it to their own purpose; for *Cynog Las* signifies Cynog the Blue, or rather Cynog the Pale, as Brut Darian Las is Brutus Blue-shield.

There is a church in Montgomeryshire dedicated to Cynog, called Llangynog; and the grave of *Cynog Las* is shewn at this day in the cathedral church of Bangor.

CYNON. Cappel Cynon. Cynon mab Clydno Eiddyn. (*Tr.* 53, 86.) Cynon ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cyn-ddylan.*)

CYNON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

CYNRHIG (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Cingetorix* (?).

CYNSTABL, a constable; from *cyn*, a head or chief, and *ystabl*, a stable. See Spelman's *Glossary* for his derivation of this word.

CYNWVRCH (n. pr. v.), Latinized *Cuntegorix*. (*Ed. Llwyd*.)

CYNVOR or CYNFAWR, *i. e.*, great head; idem quod *Gwrgen* and *Gwrgent*. *E. Llwyd*, by transposing,—all a whim.

CYNVYN HIRDREF, who married Angharad, the widow of Llywelyn ap Seisyllt, Prince of Wales. (*Caradoc*, p. 73.)

CYNYNIAIT or CYNFYNIAID, the people or tribe of Cynfyn; pl. of *Cynfyn* in *-aid*: hence the Latin termination of the names of people and places in Gaul and Britain *-ates*: Atrebrates, Abrincatæ, Adunciates, Agesinates, Basabocates, Bercoreates, Cadetes, Caletes, Cocosates, etc. Some plurals end in *-on*, as Meruiniawn, Iorwerthion, Madogion, Edeyrnion; but these are patronymics or clans' names; and hence came those names in Gaul, etc.,—names of places or people, from men, as Ambrones, Alenconium, Bizeriones, Burgundiones, Caledonii, Centrones, Dumnonii, etc.

CYNWAC RHYCHWAIN, o Fodrychwain.

CYNWAL ap Ffrwdwr.

CYNWLEF ap Corvlwng ap Beblig.

CYNWRAIDD or CYNFRAIDD (n. pr. v.), a brother of Cynddylan ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen in Marwad Cynddylan*.)

CYNWYD CYNWYDION, a man's name; and Cynwydion was the name of the clan or land.

CYNWYD, a place in Merionethshire where fairs are kept.

CYNYCH (n. pr. v.). Llangynych, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

CYNYR (n. pr. v.). Cynyr Ceinfarfawc, father of Cai. (*Tr.* 26.)

CYNYR FARFDRWCH.

CYNYW (n. pr. v.). Llangynyw.

CYRANOG (n. pr. v.). Llangyranog in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept there.

CYRCHYNAN, a place in Tegengl. (*Caradoc*, p. 261.)

CYSGEN. Bod ap Cysgen. Vid. *Pasgen*, qu. an id.?

CYTTIAU'R GWYDDELOD, the Huts of the Irish, a name given to certain circular small entrenchments on Rhos Ligwy in Anglesey, and not in the woods (as Mr. E. Llwyd in his *Notes on Camden*)

They are on a plain, open common, where there are no stones ; and are only round ditches with a door into them, as if they had been tents. They are not called *Kittieu'r Gwyddelod*, as he calls them, but *Cyttieu*. A survey of them wanted.

CYTHEINIOG or CATHEINIOG (*L. G. Cothi*), one of the four commots of Cantref Mawr in Cardiganshire [Carmarthenshire], wrote by Sir John Price, in *Description*, Cethineoc. Qu., whether it has any affinity with Cathen, Llangathen, and with Caithness in Scotland. It is also one of the commots of Caermarthenshire.

CYWRENNIN (n. pr. v.).

Marw Morgeneu marw, Cywrennin
Marw Morien mur trin.

Cyfoesi Myrddin a Gwenddydd.

See *Tir Morien*.

CYWRYD (n. pr. v.). Llywelyn Fardd ab y Cywryd, a poet, flor. A.D. 1280 (*E. Llwyd*) ; but rather sooner.

CYWRYD ap Crydon, father of Gwen, un o'r tair gwenriain. (*Tr.* 73.)

CH.

CHENIN, a valley in Anglesey (in the Cambridge copy of Nennius), where there was a wandering stone which always returned home by promise. *Ciheinn*, the same valley in the Cottonian copy of Nennius. *Ohehennius*, the same valley in the Oxford copy of Nennius. *Chieninn*, the same valley in Sir Sim. D'Ewes' copy of Nennius.

There is a deep valley and a river called Cefni (anciently Cevenni) in Anglesey, which is the place meant in Nennius, where this travelling stone was said to be. Some trick of the monks, no doubt. There is a church near that river called Llan-gefni.

CHEPSTOW, the Saxon name of Casgwent by Castell Gwent. [Casgwent is the same as Castell Gwent.—*I. M.*]

CHIRK, a parish and church and castle, part of Powys Vadog, Denbighshire ; in Welsh *Y Waun*, but called anciently Castell Crogen.

CHWAEN (n. l.). Several places in Anglesey of this name.

Chwaen, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire (?). Hughes of Chwaen.

Chwaen Bach,
Y Chwaen Ddu,
Y Chwaen Goch,
Y Chwaen Hen, } ym Mon.

Y Chwaen Wen is called *Charwen* erroneously.

CHWIBLEIAN, a Sibyl, quoted by Myrddin Wyllt; q. d. *Sibleian*, wrote also *Chwimbleian*.

CHWILER (fl.): hence Aberchwiler.

CHWITFFORDD, enw plwyf.

CHWITMOR. Dafydd Chwitmor ap Davydd person Cilken.

CHWITH, left-handed. Davydd Chwith ap Gruffydd ap Caradog.

D.

DA, good. Cillin ap Maelog Dda.

DADU (fl.). Cwmdadu.

Tabwrdd dadwrdd Cwmdadu.—*T. Prys.*

DAETHWY, a man's name: hence Dindaethwy, some fort from whence the commot of Dindaethwy in Anglesey took its name: hence also Porth Ddaethwy, the ferry over the Menai to Bangor. See *Cynhaethwy* and *Cynan Tindaethwy*.

DAFYDD or DAVYDD, a man's name, common among the ancient Britains. This has a very natural derivation from the British tongue, from *da*, good, and *bydd*, will be; i. e., he will be good; but as it is a name that seems to have been used but since Christianity came here, it may be the same with *David*, a Hebrew name signifying *beloved*, though by the Britains pronounced as if wrote in English *Davith*, with a soft *th*, as in the English word *with*.

DAFYDD DDU o Hiraddug, a poet who wrote about the year 1340. He wrote a British grammar, which is extant. Henry Salesbury says he was a noted mathematician, and Robert Vaughan calls him Doctor of Divinity, and he had the honour of being called a conjuror and a magician by the ignorant of his age, who have handed down to us such surprising stories about him. This hath been the fate of another great man, his namesake, Dr. John Dee, in Queen Elizabeth's time.

DAI ap Llywri ap Cynan Cilkalff. Dai Melyn.

DALARGAN (n. pr. v.). A king of the Picts of this name killed in Gwaith Megadoc, a battle with the Britains, A.D. 750. (*Caradoc*.)

DALE, part of Powys Vadog. (*Powel*.)

DALLTAF (n. pr. v.). Dalltaf eil Cunyn Cof. (*Tr.* 88.)

DAN, the 28th King of Britain.

DAN Y CASTELL, a house near Aberystwyth, where there are the remains of a castle, which I take to be that of Richard de la Mare, mentioned in *Powel's Caradoc*, p. 189.

DANES, the English name of the people of Denmark. It is remarkable that the British writers never call those people by this name, but always either *Llychlynwyr* or *Nortmyn*. We have no such word as *Daniaid*, and it seems *Nortmyn* was a general name among the Britons for all the northern nations; and the names of Danes and Normans were promiscuously used, as appears by Regino, Dudo, W. Malmsbury, Abbo, and Gemtensis. (Selden, *Mare Clausum*, p. 249.) Tyssilio calls their country *Denmarc*.

DANIEL (Sant), the first Bishop of Bangor in North Wales, the cathedral of which is dedicated to his name; and he instituted a college or monastery, says Bale, at Bangor in the year 516, where King Maelgwn afterwards built the city; and the place, from its lofty choir, was called Ban-cor or Bangor. Here Daniel was ordained Bishop by Dubricius. Daniel was at the Synod of Brevi, and deputed by them to bring St. David thither. He died A.D. 545, and was buried in the isle of Bardsey. (See Usher's *Antiq.*, p. 274; *Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 23.)

Myrddin, the Pictish poet, mentions him in his *Hoiane*, in these words:

Pan sorro Deinioel vab Dunod Deinwyn,

which shows he was the son of Dunod, probably the great Dunod Fyr ap Pabo Post Prydain. Deinioel had a son called Deiniel, who founded the church of Llanddeiniel Fab in Anglesey. Leland says he erected a college in Arvon, in Gwynedd, near the passage to Môn, called *Portus* (Porthaethwy), which place is called, for its excellency, *Banchor Vawr* (Bangor Fawr yngwynedd).

DANMONII. So the Romans called the Britons inhabiting Cornwall and Devon. The name was coined from the British name of Devon, which is *Dyfn Naint*, i. e., deep valleys.

DAON, a river. *Aberdaon* (Dr. Powel) for *Aberthaw*, Glamorganshire. It runs through Ystradowe, or some such name: qu., and by Landogh or Llandogh?

[*Lewis yn y coed*!—all merely conjectural. *Dawon* runs through Cowbridge, Llandochowy, Llanfleiddan, Llanfair, Trefflemin, Llangarfan, Llandathan, etc., and falls into the Bristol Channel at Aberddawon.—*I. M.*]

DÂR, a river, Glamorganshire. *Aberdâr* parish.

DAROG. Llanddarog in Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

DARON (fl.): hence *Aberdaron*, a village and church in Lleyn (à *dâr* and *onn*, oak and ash).

DARONWY (n. pr. v., *Tr.* 81: qu. *Dar Ronwy* or *Daron Wy*?), one of the three chief molesters of Anglesey that was born in it. *Un o dair prif gormes Mon*, etc.

DAROWAIN, a church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, dedicated to St. Tudur. (*Br. Willis*.) But I never heard of a saint of that name; and this seems to be but the blundering guess of those who would have it a contraction of *Tudur Owain*; but there never was such a name among the Britains. It would have been Tudur ab Owain. *Darowain* is Owain's Oak, as *Cil Owain* is Owain's Retreat; *Tir Owain* in Ireland, Owen's Land, etc.

DATHEL. *Caer Dathel*, qu.?

DAVID, treasurer of Llandaf, a very ingenious, learned man, a great antiquary, a great natural philosopher, and a great poet. He wrote several things in prose and verse, and was cotemporary with Jo. Ross the historian, who mentions him. (*Leland, Script. Brit.*, c. 573.)

DAVID'S (St.), a bishop's see in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, founded by Dewi, or St. David, about the year 523, and was the metropolitan church of all Wales from that time to the year 1103, when, after a long trial at Rome, it became subject to Canterbury.

DAVYDD AP GWILYM, the Ovid of the Welsh nation, a most sweet poet, and a great master of the British tongue. He is said to have been born at Bro Gynin, according to Taliesin's prediction, about 800 years before:

[Am Dafydd gelfydd goellfin praff awdur
Prophwydawdd Taliesin]
Y genid ym Mro' Gynin
Brydydd a'i gywydd fal gwin.

But wherever he was born, he says himself his country was Tir Pryderi in Bro Gadell. His uncle and tutor was Llywelyn ap Gwilym ap Gwrwared, one of the lords of Cardigan, whose seats were at Cryngae and Ddôl Goch.

This poet wrote a vast deal. I have of his works near 300 poems. He is oftener quoted by Dr. Davies in his Dictionary and Grammar than any other poet. He flourished about A.D. 1400.

DAU, Aberdau, mentioned in "Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai," signifying the fall of two waters into; and thence came the name of Deuddwr, and a surname of a family, Gruffudd Deuddwr, etc., and a lordship and cwmwd Deuddwr in Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn. According to Gwalchmai, the two waters that gave it the name are Ogwann and Cegin; and a third falls into them, called Clywedog. Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd calls it Cymmer Deuddwr. (*Gorhoffedd Hywel ap Owain.*)

[See Gwalchmai's poem, "Gorhoffedd", whether his Aberdau has any reference to Ogwen and Cegin. However, Aberdau should not be confounded with *Deuddwr*, which has its *cymmerau* at the junction of the Vyrnwy and Havren, below Llan Drinio. — *W. D.*]

DAUBERTHEG (fl.). Aberdaub Ertheg.

DAUGLEDDEU, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed. (*Price's Description.*)

DAUGLEDDYF (fl.). *Aberdaugleddyf*, Milford Haven, *Portus Alaunicus*. (*I. Morganwg.*)

DAUN, corruptly for *Dawn*, which see.

DAURI, DAUVRI, see *Dawn*.

DAWN, a river in the West Riding of Yorkshire, which falls into the Humber; in English, the *Don*. *Caer Dawn* in the *Triades*, *Caer Dawn* in Nennius and Usher, is, no doubt, Doncaster in Yorkshire.

DDEHEUROS (Y), a place in Cardiganshire. (*D. ab Ieuan Du.*)

DDREINIOG (Y), in Anglesey (à *drain*, thorns). [*Dreiniog*, nomen loci in Glamorganshire.—*I. M.*]

DDEYDWY (Y), the name of a river in Anglesey. Melin y Ddrydwy.

DDWYGYFYLCHI (Y), or Ddugyfylchi, or Ddy Wgyfylchi : see *Cyfylchi*.

DDYSGWYLFA FAWR (Y) and DDYSGWYLFA FACH, two mountains in Cardiganshire, which by their names seem to have been the watch-mountains or beacons in ancient times. See *Wylfa*. [*Squirrel Hills* near Bishop's Castle.—*W. D.*]

DE, a foreigner : hence *deol*, to exile.

DECCA : vide *Tecca*.

DEE. Camden (in Merionethshire), describing this river, says it runs unmixed through Llyn Tegid. It is the English name for the river *Dyfrdwy*. (See also *Peryddon* and *Aerfen*.) He says some derive it from *dwy*, because it has two fountains. So have all rivers two or more fountains. Others contend, says he, that it took its name from *Duw*, God, as if a sacred river ; others, from *du*, black. There is another river Dee, which runs by Aberdeen in Scotland.

DEHEUBARTH, South Wales, including at present Cardiganshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Glamorganshire, Caermarthenshire, and Pembrokeshire, and also Monmouthshire, though called an English county. Dafydd Benfras calls Dafydd ap Gwilym *Eos Dyfed*, and *Hebog Deheubarth*.

DEHEWYNT ap Ithel ap Dolffyn ap Llywelyn O.

DEICWS ap Gronw ap Gruffydd Grach o'r Blaen. Nicolas ap Deicws o Ystrad Alun.

DEIFIR, Durham country (*E. Llwyd*), Deira. *Deifr*, Durham men (*Tr.* 16). It seems it extended to the river Tweed, for *Caer Deifr* is Barwick. See *Brynaich* and *Brynnych*, and *Gall*.

DEIFYR, a hermit at Bodffari, who directed Gwenfrewi to Sadwrn, a hermit at Henllan. (*Life of Winifred*.)

DEILL, verch Syr Gruffydd Llwyd, marchog.

DEINIEL (Sant). Llanddeiniel Fab, a chapel in Anglesey. This Deiniel or Daniel, they say, was son of Deinioel Sant, first erector of the see of Bangor, and first Bishop. See *Daniel*.

DEINIOEL SANT, Daniel Sant.

Doniog im' fod myn Deinioel

Yn fardd hil Llywelyn Foel.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du*.

See *Daniel*.

DENTOLEN Santes. Llanddeiniolen.

DEINIS Lyth ap Cadwr.

DEIO, dim. of *Dafydd*.

Tri henw sy ar y dyn
Deio, Dafydd, Deicyn.

DEIO ap Dafydd ap Madog Ddu.

DEIO ap Iorwerth o Ddinmeirchion.

DENEIO, a church near Pwllheli in Lleyrn (qu. à *din*?).

DENMARK, mentioned in Tyssilio. The word is compounded, says Camden, of a Danish word and the German *march*, which signifies a bound or limit. (Camden in *Names of Brit.*)

DEON (qu.), foreigners, strangers.

Dyniadon Deon dylyam ei ddwyn
Dolur cwyn ai cyffry.

Einion Wan, i Llyw. ap Iorwerth.

Nid ar a'n perchis a'n peirch y weithon
O'r *Deon* dihefeirch
Yn y cyrcham careharfeirch.

Cynddelw, i Ririd Flaidd.

See *Dwynog*.

DEORATH WLEDIG, father of Rhufawn Befr.

DERFEDD, one of the three commots of Cantref Ffiniog, Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Description*.) Whether *Perfedd*?

DERI, a place in Anglesey. Tre Dderi (à *dâr*, oak. So doth also *Derry* in Ireland, which Bede interprets *Roboretum*).

DERLLYS, one of the present hundreds of Caermarthenshire; now wrote also *Derllysg*. [A place of the same name in Monmouthshire.—*I. M.*]

DERVEL (n. pr. v.). Llanddervel, a parish and church in Edeyrnion deanery, diocese of St. Asaph, Powys, Merionethshire.

DERVEL GADARN (n. pr. v.). There was a huge image of his in Llanddervel, carried to London to be burnt.

Fal Derfel ynghamlan.—*Tudur Alod*.

See Fox's *Martyrs*, and also Lord Herbert's *Life of Henry VIII.*

DERWAS, q. d. Gwas dewr (?). Gruffydd Derwas ap Howel Selyf ap Meurig Llwyd. Owen Derwas, Dafydd Derwas, etc. It is but modern, and now used as a Christian name.

DERWEN, a parish and church, Denbighshire.

[*Ffynnon Dderwen*, a well greatly resorted to.—*W. D.*]

DERWENNYDD, rivers in England, now called Derwent. One is between the East and North Riding of Yorkshire, and falls into the Ouse. Antoninus names a city *Derventio*, on this river, seven miles from York. The first of Gwrthefyr's battles with the Saxons was fought on a river of this name. It is called in Nennius, published by Dr. Gale, *Derevent* and *Dergwent*; in my vellum MS. of Galfrid's translation of Tyssilio, *Derwende*; in the French editions of Galfrid, 1508 and 1517, it is "super fluvium *Deriment*": all which are corruptions of the ancient British name, according to the old orthography, *Dervenyt*, and in the modern orthography, *Derwennydd*, probably from *derwen*, an oak.

The Derwent or Darent, in Surrey, which falls into the Thames, is the river where Gwrthefyr fought the Saxons probably. Another Derwent river rises in the Peak, and runs through the heart of Derbyshire, and falls into the Trent.

A place called *Derwen* in Wales; qu., whether a river of that name besides *Daron* in Lley. [*Vide* my account of Darwent from Burlington.—*W. D.*]

DERWYDD, a Druid (anciently Dervid), Derwyddon and Drudion (*Cynddelw*), Druids, *Druidæ*. These were princes and priests of Gaul and Britain, and so had their subjects' bodies and souls in their power; and the king was the high priest. It seems to be owing to this Druidical government that the British monarchy lasted so long, viz., from the first plantation of the island to the time of Christ's birth, or thereabouts; it being not only hereditary, but absolute and arbitrary.

The help of the Church and religion hath been always found necessary to govern mankind in all nations: oracles, auguries, prophets, seers, etc., were the great hinges of the state; but here and in Gaul the crown and the Church were united in one person. This is the reason that religion is scarcely mentioned in our ancient British history, it being an article that no writer durst meddle with.

The religion of the Druids prevailed in some parts of Ireland till the year 433, when St. Patrick converted the Irish. (*Ogygia*, p. 203.)

Dâr is an old oak tree; *derwen*, a young oak; *derwyddon*, oak-men. The singular must be *derwydd*, hence Tre Dderwydd in Anglesey; Llan y Dderwyddon, a village near St. David's; and the Indian *Dervis*, a priest, may be of the same origin. Cerrig y Drudion, a church and parish in the rural deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

Dysgogan Derwyddon dewrwlad.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

Drudion a veirddion a fawl

Neb dragon namyn draig ai dirper.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

DERWYDDVEIRDD, *i. e.*, Druidical Bards. These were the poets of the Britains and Gauls in the time of paganism here. They kept an account of the descent of families, and made songs on the actions of great men, and consequently were the national historians. These songs they sang to the harp, and from them our ancient history hath been collected; and not only ours, but [that of] all nations (except, perhaps, the Jews) was collected from the same kind of materials. See *Derwydd*.

DERWYN, and Bryn Derwyn, where a fierce battle was fought by Llewelyn ap Gruffudd and his brothers Owen and Davydd for the Principality of Wales, A.D. 1254, when Llewelyn got the day. It is called in the *Æræ Cambro-Britannicæ*, y Frwydr yn Nerwyn; and in *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*, Bryn Derwyn. Caradoc (*Hist. of Wales*) doth not name the place.

DEVANOG. Cappel Devanog in Ramsey Isle, near St. David's, in Pembrokeshire.

Stinan a Devanog dan anwyl gymydog.

(E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden in Pembr.*)

Qu., whether it is not *Tyvanog*?

DEUSANT. Llanddeusant, a parish and church in Anglesey; a chapel dedicated to two saints. Llanddeusant in Caermarthen-shire.

DEUDRAETH, y Traeth Mawr a'r Traeth Bychan, Ardudwy.

Gwrdd y gwnaeth uch Deudraeth Dryfan.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

DEULYN. Afon Deulyn, the name of the river composed of the waters of Llyn Crafnant and Llyn Geirionydd.

DEUDDWR or DUDDWR, *Divodurum* (*E. Llwyd*), a commot in Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn. Qu., two waters? Hence Gruffudd Deuddwr ap Owain.

DEWEN HEN, father of Mabon: in the Index, *Dowengan*. (*Tr.* 55.)

DEWI SANT (*i. e.*, St. David), the patron saint of Wales, as St. George for England, St. Patrick for Ireland, and St. Andrew for Scotland. He was son of Xanthus (*Cambro-Brit. Sanct.*), who had taken refuge in Armorica, and had married an Armorican Briton, and a relation of King Arthur, who was son of Ceredic ap Cunedda Wledig, Prince of Ceretia (Ceredigion), now called Cardiganshire, in South Wales. Dewi's mother's name was Nonn; and there are churches dedicated to her name: Llannonn, and a river near St. David's called Non, and a place called Abernon. She was called in Latin (the favourite language of those days) *Nonna* or *Nonnita*; others call her *Melaria*, by mistake, I suppose, for Eleri, daughter of Brychan, the mother of Xanthus. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

He was born in South Wales in the 5th century, and was brought up at *Hen Menew*, or Old Menevia, in Pembrokeshire. [Cardiganshire, near Aberaeron.—*W. D.*] (*Brit. Sanct.*) See Dr. Davies' mistake in his Dictionary, *Mynyw Hen*. He was educated at the famous school at the Isle of Wight, under Paulinus, a disciple of St. Germanus; and there performed miracles by giving Paulinus his sight, with the sign of the cross, which he had lost with much weeping and old age. (*Brit. Sanct.*) An angel admonished Paulinus to send Dewi among the Britains, where he founded twelve religious houses or monasteries, among which were Glastonbury, Bath, Leominster, Rhaglan in Gwent, Llangyvelach in Gower, and the chief in the Vale of Ross, near Menevia, or *Vallis Rosina* (the Rosy Vale); in the Acts of the Irish Saints called *Rosnat* or *Rosnant*. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 1.) Theomarchus and John of Tinmouth mention his Rules.

He was sent for by Dubricius (Dyfrig), Archbishop of Caerleon ar Wysg, to the synod held at Llanddewi Brevi to suppress the Pelagian heresy that had revived after Garmon and Lupus had suppressed it about *anno* 430; and in his way there he raised a person from the dead; and whilst he preached in the fields, the earth, by a miracle, raised under his feet, and became

a hill, on the top of which the church was afterwards built. (*Brit. Sanct.*) At the conclusion of the synod Dubricius desired to resign and retire to the monastery of Enlli, and that David might succeed him; which David approved of on condition that he might remove the metropolitan see to Menevia, the noise and hurry of Caerlleon, a populous city, being disagreeable to him. Dubricius, with most of the clergy that [were] convened on that occasion, went to the Isle of Bardsey, and entered themselves in the monastery there for the rest of their lives. (Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*, out of Mr. R. Vaughan's MSS.) But what could induce the other clergy to do this, though Dubricius might take a pension for his archbishoprick, unless they [were] opposed in that synod, or that the Armorican party were the most powerful? Uthur Bendragon having brought over many relations who must be provided for, and Dewi among the rest. [L. Morris is at a loss here.—*W. D.*]

It was in *anno* 522 that Dewi was made Archbishop of Caerlleon ar Wysg, in King Arthur's time, when he kept his court there. (*Tr.* 7.) But take notice that the *Triades* call him *Penescub*, *i. e.*, head of bishops, and not archbishop (*archesgob*). Dewi held another synod afterwards, to confirm the former, and called it the Synod of Victory. (*Gir. Cambrensis.*)

Leland calls his parents *Xanthus* and *Noninta*. He says he went to the Isle of Wight, and studied there under Paulinus; thence to Ceredigion; thence to Pebidiauc, which is in the Vale of Ros, where Patrick once lived a solitary life. There a little well, called *Pistyll Ddewi*, afforded him his drink; and for his abstinence and hard living he was called *Dewi Ddyfrwr*, *i. e.*, *David Aquaticus*. His fame spread abroad all over Wales, and Teilo (called also Eliud), and Madoc of Towyn Meirionydd (called also Aidan), and Ismael of Rhos, came to visit him. There he was troubled by one Boias, a prince, who had two castles in Rhos.

Dyfrig and Deinioel, bishops, and others, having met at Llanddewi Brevi (*i. e.*, "Locus Davidis mugientis", Leland, from *brevu*, to talk loud,—a very poor derivation), David, with much ado, was persuaded to join them out of his great modesty; and in Leland's memory there were canons, vulgarly called prebendaries, at Llanddewi.

In the *Triades* (43) he is called one of the three happy guests of the Isle of Britain, because he was a foreigner. St. Padarn and St. Teilaw were the other two happy guests. He died at Menevia, 147 years of age, and was succeeded by Chinotus, Bishop of Llanbadarn Vawr. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 34.) St. Kentigern, in a vision, saw his soul going to heaven, conducted by angels, and there crowned by our Lord. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 1.)

DEWMA (n. l.). *Lewis Glyn Cothi*.

DIAL RODRI, a battle fought by the Britains on the river Conway, A.D. 880, against the Danes and English, where the Welsh had the victory, in revenge of Rodri's death. (Gwaith Cymryd Conwy.)

DIAMS verch Roger Vychan o Frodorddyn.

DIANA (n. f.), the name of a Celtic princess, afterwards deified. In the British the word signifies without blemish (*di-anav*).

DIER ap Arwystl Gloff.

DIFWG (n. pr. v.). Difwg, mab Alban, was a commodore of a fleet of pirates. (*Tr.* 72.)

DIFFEDEL, mab Dysgyfedawc, one of the three chief heads of Deira and Bernicia about the time of the Saxon conquest. He killed Gwrgi Garwlwyd. (*Tr.* 16.) See *Gall*.

DIGAIN ap Cwstenyn Gorneu (*al.* Gernyw).

DIGANWY or DYGANWY (*Dictum. Notitia*), Gannoc (*M. Paris*), a town on the east side of the river Conwy, burnt with lightning. Here Maelgwn Gwynedd kept his royal palace. There are still the ruins of an old fort called Castell y Faerdref. Thus far Henry III, King of England, came against Llewelyn ap Gruffydd with the power of all England; but could proceed no further, retiring with great loss. See *Teganwy*.

DIGOLL. Mynydd Digoll, the Long Mountain in Shropshire, mentioned by Llywarch Hen in *Marwnad Cadwallawn*.

Gwaith Digoll, a battle fought there between Cadwallawn, King of the Britains, and Edwin, King of the Saxons, till the river Severn was red with blood. (*Tr.* 75.) Neither this battle nor that of Bryn Ceneu'n Rhos, between Cadwallon and Edwin, is mentioned in Tyssilio, nor in Galfrid's translation; nor the battle of Meigen. See *Triades*, 49.

Lluest Gadwallon glodrydd

Yngwarthaf Digoll Fynydd,
Saithmis a saithgad beunydd.—*Llywarch Hen*.

See *Belyn*.

DIGWYDD (Y), *reversio*.

A'r digwydd o draean i fam.

DIHEWYD, a parish in Cardiganshire.

DILYN: hence Aberdilyn.

DILLUS FARFAWC (n. pr. v.). *Ystori Kil. ap Kilydd*.

DIMBECH or DIMBYCH, Angl. *Denbigh*. Dinas Bychod, city of bucks.

DIMEIRCHION, enw lle; q. d. Dinmeirchion.

DIMETÆ, a name given by the Romans to the inhabitants of what is now called part of Caermarthenshire, Pembrokeshire, and part of Cardiganshire; by the Britains called *Dyfed* or *Dyvet*, q. d. *Dehaufed*, or the South Country; part of what is now called South Wales. Camden makes them a different people from the Silures [and that very rightly.—*I. M.*].

DIMILWY or DINMILWY, the name of some fort in Cantref Gwaelod drowned by the sea.

Ardal dwfu hoewal Dinmilwy

Eissyddyn gwylain rhiaïn yn rhwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Llew. ap Iorwerth.

See *Dinfyddwy*.

DIN (fl.): hence Aberdeen in Scotland, Lat. *Aberdonia*, a bishop's seat and University; anciently *Devana* (*Ainsworth*). Aberdeen lies between the rivers Dee and Don; two cities, New and Old Aberdeen.

DIN is a most ancient Celtic word used in the composition of the names of places, signifying a fortress or stronghold, and is not the same as *dinas*, as Dr. Davies advances. Out of *it* was formed *Dinas*, when a city or a society of people was added to the fort so as to make it a garrison or fortified town. Dindryfal; Dinefwr; Dinbych; Dinsol; Dinorweg; Dinteirw; Dineithion; Dinsilyw; Dindaethwy; Dinalclud; Dinerth; Dinmor; Dingeraint; Dinmael; Dinbrain; Dinmeirchion.

In Scotland: Dunbar; Dunbarton; Dundee; Dungan; Dumfries; Dunfermlin; Dunkeld; Dunstafnag; Dunvegan; Duntulm; Dunrobin; Dunnet Head; Dingwel; Dunsbay Head Dunblain; Dunsterc; Dunglass; Dunrossness.

In the Irish, *dun* and *duna* signifies a fort, and hence came the Latin terminations of the names of some places in *dunum*: Cam-elodunum, Uxelodunum, etc., etc. [Melodunum, Moeldun.—*W.D.*]

DINALCLUD: see *Alclud*.

DINAM, qul? Llanddinam, Montgomeryshire, dedicated to St. Lloniaw.

DINANT, a place in Brittany lately called *Dinham*, from whence the surnames of some families in England. (*Camden*.) *Dunant*, in the Welsh, is black valley. See *Dinam*.

DINAS is an old Celtic word signifying what the Latins called *civitas* and *urbs*; Ir. *duan*. "City" is the English word that comes nighest it. It is prefixed to the names of several towns, as well as *din*, from which it is formed; *din* signifying only a fortified place, but *dinas* an inhabited town fortified, which answers to the notion of a city, according to Cowell, who says it should be *civitas*, *oppidum*, and *urbs*: *civitas*, because of the magistracy; *oppidum*, for the great number of inhabitants; *urbs*, because of the walls. Sir Edward Coke calls Cambridge a city, though it never had a bishop. Westminster, by 27 Elizabeth, c. 5, is called a city. Crompton, in his *Jurisdic.*, leaveth out Ely in his catalogue of cities, though it hath a bishop and cathedral; and Landaff, St. David's, Bangor, and St. Asaph, are no cities, though they have cathedrals and bishops.

DINAS, an old fort near Aberystwyth; and several others. *Dinas*, near Carnarvon.

DINAS BASSIN, an abbey near Holywell in Flintshire; Basingwerk. Tomas, Arglwydd Abad Dinas Bassin.

DINAS BELL, London.

DINAS BRAN: see *Bran*.

DINAS BWCH, enw lle. Arglwydd Dinas Bwch.

DINAS DINLLE, Caernarvonshire. [*Caer Dinlle*, now Kinnersley.—*W. D.*]

DINAS EMRYS, in Caernarvonshire; enw Dinas Ffaran ar ol dadguddio'r dreigiau. (*Tr.* 45.) Another of the same name in Lloegria; Latinized *Ambrosii Vicus*, Ambresbury. (*Camden*.)

A Dinas Emrys amrygant

Amrygyr Newenhyr naw cant

A Chaer yn Arvon.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

DINAS FFARAON or FFARAN, lle dadcuddiodd Gwrtheyrn y dreigiau. (*Tr.* 45.) This was some fort on Snowdon hills, perhaps the same with Dinas Emrys, which see, and *Ffaraon* and *Coed Ffaraon*. (*Rhys Goch Eryri*.)

DINAS GAWR.

DINAS MELIN Y WYG, a British *oppidum*, such as is described by Cæsar (*Comm.*, i, v). It lies in the mountains of Denbighshire.

DINAS Y MOWDDWY, a town in Meirionydd.

DDINAS NEWYDD (Y). Gwaith y Ddinas Newydd, a battle fought at Brecknock with Elfled, Duchess of Mercia, A.D. 919. (Powel, *Carad.*, p. 47.)

DINAS POWYS, a manor in Morganwg. See *Ynys Powys*.

DINAU (Llwdlo), or DINAN, or DUNANT, qu. ?

DINAWAL, a lordship in Cardiganshire.

Pob rhyw wr pybyr eiriau
O Ddinawal a dâl dan.

Deio ap Ieuan Du.

DINAWAL, neu DINAWL, neu DINAFWL: qu., whether the same as Dinefawl, tad Bran, tad Llowarch (15 *Lhwyth*).

DINBRAIN.

— hydr riain
O'r wenllys gar Dinbrain
Aml yw gwawd gynnevawd gain, etc.

Hywel ap Eignion, i Fefanwy Fechan o Gastell Dinas Bran.

DINBRAN, the name of a lordship near Llangollen, where Castell Dinas Bran is. See *Castell Dinas Bran*.

DINBRITHON, Dunbritton in Scotland.

DINBYRN (n. pr.).

Eirf drabludd angudd angerth Dinbyrn.

Eim. ap Gwalchmai, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

Nid ail Dinbyrn.—*D. ap Gwilym*, i Rys Meigen.

DINBYCH and DINBECH, q. d. Dinas Bychod, a town and castle in North Wales; in English, Denbigh: hence Denbighshire. Church dedicated to St. Marchell. See *Dinas Bwch*.

DINBYCH Y PYSGOD, Tenby, and the hundred of Denbigh in Essex.

DINCADVAEL, an old fort on the top of a high hill in Llan Nefydd parish in Denbighshire, capable of holding a large army, strengthened with three fosses on the side next the east, the other side very steep; not mentioned in Camden. There is also a gentleman's seat called Dincadfael, in the hundred of Isaled. (*J. D.*)

DINDAETHWY, one of the six commots of Anglesey, from a fort of that name.

DINDRYFAL, the ruins of a fort in Anglesey; lit., a triangled town or fort.

DINEFWR, a part of South Wales, once a principality. Talaith Dinefwr. Castell Dinefwr, near Llandeilo Fawr. Here a terrible battle was fought, A.D. 1254, between Llewelyn ap Gruffudd and Henry III's army, who had besieged this castle with a strong power landed at Caermarthen. The King's men were put to flight, and [he] lost 2,000 soldiers. (*Camd. in Llewelyn.*)

Llawn llef Talaith Dinefwr

Llefain mal llif Noe am wr.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

DIN EITHON, a castle on the river Eithon in Maelienydd, from which some part of that country takes its name. Bro Din Eithon.

Prif arglwydd brolwydd Bro Dineithon.

Cynddelw, i Cad. ap Madawg.

DINERTH (n. pr. v.). Howel ap Dinerth. (*Powel, Carad., p. 178.*) Hence Castell Dinerth.

DINERTH in South Wales, at St. David's, where a battle was fought, A.D. 911, between the Welsh and Uther and Rahald, the Danes, who came there with a great navy, where Mayloc ap Peredur Gam was slain. (*Carad. in Anar., p. 451.*)

Dinerth Castle and Caerwedros Castle rased by Owen Gwynedd, etc., A.D. 1136, and all the Normans and Flemings drove out of Cardiganshire. (*Carad. in Gruff. ap Cynan.*) He had this year an army of 6,000 foot and 2,000 horse well armed, and near the river Teivi fought all the power of the Normans, Flemings, and English; killed 3,000 in the field, and several were drowned in the flight, and several carried away captives. (*Caradoc.*)

DINFYDDWY. Some fort, in Caledonia, perhaps.

Gwyn ei byd hi'r fedwen
Yngwarthaf Dinfyddwy
A wybydd pan fo y gâd yn Ardudwy.—*Myrddin Wyllt*.

DINGAD Sant.

Nid Dingad ddoniad ddinodi gwlad Goel
Deinioel a Seirioel rhag eu sorri.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

DINGAD ap Nedd Hael.

DINGAD ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

DINLLAEN.

Oes le rhydd was osler hen
Ond yn Llŷn neu Dinllaen.—*Iolo Goch*, i'r Gwyddelyn.

DINLLAES: vid. *Tinllaes*.

DINLLE. Dinas Dinlle.

DINMAEL, in Powys Vadog. (*Powel*.) See *Llangwm Dinmael*, Denbighshire.

DINMAWR or DINMOR, vulgò Dingmor.

DINOGAN (n. pr. v.). Dinogan mab Cynan Garwyn.

DINORWEG, Caernarvonshire. Syr Gruffydd Llwyd o Wynedd, Arglwydd Dinorweg.

DINOTHUS (*Dinotus* by Leland, who says in *Scr. Brit.*, c. 44, he was first a monk of Bangor is y Coed, and then abbot), a learned man. He and other abbots and seven British bishops met Augustine at the Claudian Synod, when sent by Pope Gregory, but could not agree with him. He is also mentioned by Bede, l. i, c. 1. In the ancient orthography this name was wrote *Dinot* or *Dinart*; in the modern, *Dunod* or *Dunawd*. Dunawd Fyr was son of Pabo Post Prydain. See also *Oaer Ddunod* and *Deiniel*. [Dunawd Ffur, i. e., Dunawd the Wise.—*W. D.*]

DINSOL, some town anciently in the north of England.

DINTAGOL or TINTAGOL, a village in Cornwall. It is turned into a man by Buchanan.

DINTARN. Mynachlog Dintarn ym Mynwy gynt.

DINTEIRW, a castle in

Trais ar ysgwyd rhag ysgor Dinteirw
A gwyr meirw rhag mur cor.

Cynddelw, i Ywain Cyfeiliog.

DIOCHLESION (n. pr. v.), Dioclesian the Emperor. See *Chwedllau Doethion Rhufain* [printed in the *Brythoni*].

DIRÆ, the Furies Tisiphone, Megæra, and Alecto; from the Celtic *dir*, necessity. Y Duwiau Dir.

Successum Dea dira negat.—*Virgil*.

DISERTH (Y), a parish church in Tegeingl, whose patron saint is Cwyfan (*E. Llwyd*); Disart (*Camden*). There has been, says E. Llwyd, in *Descript. Diserth*, a castle at Trecastell, which some say was called Castell Ffailon, *alias* Dincolyn, *alias* Castell Geri; for in the same township there is a field called Bryn Dincolyn. There are some pieces of wall still remaining. (*E. Llwyd*.)

DISERTH parish, Radnorshire. There is a Dysert in Scotland.

DISILWY, or DINSILYW, or DINSILWY, Mon.

DISMAS: see *Esmas*.

DISTAIN. Einion Distain ap Ierwerth; *i. e.*, steward.

DIFANCOLL (Y), Total Loss, a battle fought in North Britain, where it seems not one man escaped. It is mentioned in *Tr.* 34: "Teulu Gafran mab Aeddan, pan fu y Difancoll, a aethant i'r môr tros eu harglwydd." Bede says it was fought between Ethelfrid, King of Northumbria, and Edan, King of the Scots that inhabit North Britain, who had an immense army, and that they were almost all slain. The *Saxon Chronicle* places it in A.D. 606, but Bede in 603. See Bede, l i, c. 34.

DIVI GAWR. Caer Divi Gawr yw Caer Ddyffn, says Thomas Williams (*Catalogue of Cities*).

DIVODOG or DYFODOG: see *Tyfodog*.

DIWLAS (fl.), Montgomeryshire.

DIWRIG, father of Iarddur.

DOBUNI, a name which the Romans gave to the people of Gloucestershire and Oxfordshire, or thereabouts.

DOCVAN ap Brychan, *al.* Doevan.

DOCHTWY o Lydaw.

DODIEN, King of Cornwall. See *Dyfnwal*.

DOFR, Dover.

Y ddwlw a'i wayw'n ei ddwylaw

A fu ar draeth yn Nofr draw.—*L. Morganwg*.

Gwerthefyr, King of Britain, whose statue was set up at Dover harbour to frighten the Saxon invaders. (*Marwnad Syr R. ap Siwn.*)

DOGOED. Llanddoged, a parish and church in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

DOGMAEL ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Ach Cynog a Chattwg*.)

DOGVAEL Sant (in English, *Dogmael*), a British abbot. An ancient church dedicated to him in the land of Kemes in Pembrokeshire, given after the Conquest to a priory of monks, by the name of St. Dogmael's. (*Dugdale's Monasticon*.) Llanddygwel. (*Brit. Sanct.*, June 13.)

DOGVEILYN, one of the commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd, Denbighshire; so named from Dogvael ap Cunedda Wledig.

DÔL or DOLE, the name of a city and bishop's see in Little Britain and of a city in *Franche Comte*. The meaning of the word in British is a vale or dale, much the same with *ystrad, dyffryn*. A great many places in Wales so situated have their names formed from *dôl*, as Dol Gadfan; Dol y Calettwr; Dolau Gwyn; Dol y Cothi; Dolfan, Caermarthenshire; y Dolau; Dol Benmaen; Dol y Corslwyn; Dol Arddun (see *Arddun*); Dolgelleu; Dolgiog (see *Ciog*); Dolobran; Dol Bodûa; y Ddol Goch; Dol y Garrog; Dolwyddelen.

In Scotland those places that have this situation are called Dale or Strat; and Stratclwyd in Scotland, where the Stratclwyd Britains were formerly, is now called Clydesdale; and so our Ystrad Clwyd in Wales is called Dyffryn Clwyd. They have also in Scotland, Teviots Dale, Liddis Dale, Annan Dale, Tweed Dale, Lauderdale, Eskdale, Dalewhinie, Nithsdale, Knapdale, Dalkeith, etc.

DOLANOG, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Williams.

DOLBEN (n. pr. v.).

DOLBENMAEN, a chapel in Caermarthenshire [Caernarvonshire].

DOLEUBACHOG, a gentleman's seat. Wynne.

DOLEUGWYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirion.

DOLGADFAN (nomen loci).

DOLGELLEU, a town in Meirionyddshire, near the river Maw. Mr. Camden places it on the river Avon, but there is no such river. Mr. Edward Llwyd says the name is derived from *kelleu*, which he says is *celli*, a grove of hazles; but qu. whether the river that runs through the town is not called *Gelleu*, as most *Dôles* have their name from the rivers that run through them? The great sessions are kept here and at Bala alternately. It is called *Dolgellef* by Syr Owain ap Gwilym to Lewis Owen.

DOLGIÖG, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire.

DOL Y GLESYN, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Wynne's.

DOL Y FONDDU, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). Pugh.

DOL HAIDD, a gentleman's seat, Pembrokeshire, qu. ? [Carmarthenshire].

DOL Y MELYNLLYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

DOL Y MOCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

DOLOBRAN, a gentleman's seat in Powys.

DOLOR (n. pr. v.). Dolor Deifr a Bryneich, father of Pryder, one of the three strong crooks or strong cripples. (*Tr.* 21.)

DOLPHYN ap Ierwerth ap Llewelyn Aurdorchog. Hence Prys Dolphyn and Treddolphyn in Anglesey. [*Coed Olphyn* (n. 1.), Davies' *Heraldry*, p. 33.—*W. D.*]

DOL Y SERE, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

DOLWEN: see *Llwyndolwen*.

DOLWYDDELEN Castle, near Llyn Dolwyddelen in Caernarvonshire; q. d. Dol-wydd-Elen, *i. e.*, the Valley of Elen's Wood.

DOLLING ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, a learned priest, A.D. 1137. (*Caradoc*.)

DON (n. pr. v.). Don, lord of Arfon, was father of Gwydion or Gwdion, an eminent Cambrian philosopher and astronomer. Tir mab Don, *i. e.*, Arfon, the land of Gwdion ap Don.

Pan aeth Caswallon hir i dir mab Don.—*Taliesin*.

Hence *Caer Daun* in Nennius; in the British, perhaps Caerdon; whence the *Danum* in Anton. *Itinerary*, which, perhaps, is Doncaster. See Ior. ap Beli i Esgob Bangor, and also *Arch. Brit.*, p. 259, and *Gwdion*.

DÔN. Iankyn Dôn. Dôn Gwenonwy.

DONA Santes. Llanddona, a church in Anglesey.

DONCASTER: see *Dawn*.

DONN, a river, runs by Aberdeen in Scotland.

DONET ap Tudwal ap Ednyfed.

DORABEL, a castle near Abertemys,—the mouth of the Thames (*Tyssilio*); probably at Deal or Dover. J. Cæsar having landed at Abertemys, Caswallawn secured the Castle of Dorabel. In Galfrid's Latin it is *Dorabellum oppidum*, and not a castle. See *Purth Meinlas*.

DORIS, a sea-nymph. (Ovid. *Met.* i, 11.) This was a Celtic

princess. *Duwies y Dwr*, the Goddess of Water, or Water Goddess,—*Dwres* or *Dyfres*.

DORTI (n. pr. f.), Dorothea.

DOVEILING, enw lle. Gwehelyth Doveiling (qu. Dogfeiling?). Vid. *Dogvael*.

DOUR or DWR (fl.): hence Aberdour of Fife in Scotland. Lat. *Aberdora* or *Dura*.

DOURGUY, wrote anciently for Dourdwy. (*E. Llwyd*.)

DOWROR or DYFRWR. Llanddyfrwr, a parish and church, Caermarthenshire.

DOWS, verch Ricard ap Hoel. Angl. and Lat. *Dulcibella*.

DRAETHON. Caer Draethon. (*Usher's Catalogue*.)

DRAGON. I take it to be an old Celtic term in the military art; perhaps a standard. Some say it signified only a lord or commander. Uther, the father of Arthur, was surnamed *Pen-dragon*; that is, head or chief dragon. Perhaps a dragon was with the Britains what the eagle was with the Romans, their standard. Gwen Ben Dragon is also mentioned in the *Triades*, 50. Qu. whether the word *dragon* is derived from thence?

Gwyddbwl Dragon gosbarth Brython.—*Taliesin*, i Eidol.

DRAN (n. pr. v.). *Triad* 24.

DREF WEN (Y), a town mentioned by Llywarch Hen in *Marwnad Cynddylan*, where Mr. E. Llwyd supposes he was killed. It lay near a wood, between the river Tren and Trodwydd, and Tren and Traval. Y Drefwen (*L. G. Cothi*), Whittington.

Y Drefwen ymron y coed.—*Llywarch Hen*.

DREMROST. Daniel Dremrost, a king of Armorica. (Sunburnt.—*Dr. Davies*.)

DREFLYS (Y), one of the three commots of Cantref Bualt. (*Price's Description*.)

DROICHAU. Caer Droichau. (*Nennius*.) Qu. whether Caer Draethon of Usher?

DRONWY or DARONWY, a place in Mon. See *Paluc* and *Edwin*.

DRUDWAS or DRUTWAS (n. pr. v.). This I found in an old MS.: "Drutwas ap Tryphin a gafas gan ei wraig dri ederyn llwch gwin, y rhai a wnaent beth bynnag", etc.; i. e., Drutwas, son of Tryphin, had of his wife three *Lluch gwin* birds which

would do whatever their master commanded them. There was a duel to be fought between Arthur and Drutwas, but no body was to be suffered to come into the field but themselves. Drutwas sent the birds into the place of appointment with orders to kill the first man that came. A sister of Drutwas, who was Arthur's concubine, came to know this, and out of regard to them both stopped Arthur from going. At last Drutwas came into the field imagining that the birds had killed Arthur in his armour, and the birds snatched him up, and killed him instead of Arthur; and when they were high up in the air, they knew who he was, and came down with the most pitiful complaints for killing Drutwas their master; and upon this that famous piece of music called "*Adar Llwh Gwin*" was composed, and then Llywarch Hen had the subject to sing as follows:

Drutwas ap Tryphin mewn (gwnae) trin anianawl
 Ar drallawd ac orddin
 Adwy a wnaeth gysefin
 Adar a'i lladdodd llwch gwin.—*Llywarch Hen.*

The meaning of this fiction of the poets is this: Some Arthur (not the King) and Drutwas (who is mentioned in the *Triades* as a noted orator in King Arthur's court) had a duel to fight. Drutwas sent three ruffians to the place appointed, to kill the first that came. *Adar llwch gwin* are vultures, and vultures is a proper term enough for ruffians. The tune, or piece of music, afterwards composed on this subject was of a grave and melancholy kind; and perhaps Llywarch Hen's *Englyn*, misunderstood, gave the first rise to this story.

Drutwas mab Tryphin was one of the three golden-tongued knights in King Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 82.) His oratory dropt as pleasing as gold from his tongue.

DRUM: see *Trum*.

DRUM BENAWC ap Tryphin o Frecheiniog ap Drem ap Cu ap Gweneu.

DRWS, an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of places, signifying in our days a door or entrance into a house, anciently signified any opening or passage between mountains, etc., or a pass. Drws Ardudwy, Meirion; Drws y Coed; Drws y Nant. [*Bwlch Oerddrws*.—*W. D.*]

DRYCH (n. pr. v.). Drych eil Cibddar, un o'r tri phrif Lledrith-awc. (*Tr.* 33.)

DRYGE. Tudur (a laddodd y Dryge) ap Gronw. I suppose y Dreigiau.

DRYLL Y POBYDD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

DRYSLWYN (n. l.), in Llangathan, Caermarthenshire. Fair kept here.

DRYSTAN ap Tallwch (*Tr.* 24), un o'r tri galofydd. See *Trystan*. Un o'r tri gwrddfeichiad. (*Tr.* 30.)

DRYVAES, Lat. *Drusomagus*. (*E. Llwyd.*) Qu., whether Dyrysvaes, as Dyryslwyn, etc.

DRYWARTH.

Gorddyar adar ar y Drywarth.—*Llywarch Hen*.

DRYWON (n. pr. v.). Drywon mab Nudd yn Rhodwydd Arderydd. (*Tr.* 36.) A battle fought A.D. 557. This Drywon had a *gorgordd adwy* then; i. e., a guard of a pass, as I understand it. (*Tr.* 36.) See *Gwenddolau*.

DU, black. Llewelyn Ddu.

DUC, a duke. A degree of nobility among the ancient Britains; originally a general or leader of an army, as the British word signifies *to lead*; and in that sense Nennius says of King Arthur that he was *dux* of all the petty kings of the Britains against the Saxons. But some unwilling persons will not see that this is the sense of that passage: "Arthur pugnabat contra illos in illis diebus videlicet Saxones cum regibus Britonum sed ipse *Dux* erat bellorum et in omnibus bellis victor extitit." (Nennius, c. lxii.) Can anything be plainer than that Arthur was the chief of the British kings, and generalissimo or leader of all the British forces? With which account agree Tyssilio and the *Triades*.

DUDLYSTON. Llwyth Dudlyston yn y Traean. [Dudleston, near Ellesmere, Shropshire.—*W. D.*]

DULAS (fl.). There are abundance of rivers of this name in Wales; and the river Douglas in Scotland (i. e., Duglas), and also Douglas in the Isle of Man, are of the same original. It signifies black and blue water, or bluish black. See *Llanddulas* and *Aberdulas*.

DULYN and DUFLYN, i. e., Dublin in Ireland; à *du* and *Ulyn*,

i. e., black lake or black pool; and so in Irish. So Dafydd Eppynt is wrong to write *Dulun*.

Mae enw Wiliam yn *Nulun*

Ar finau gwyr fwy nag un.—*D. Eppynt*.

See *Ednyfed Vychan*.

DUNAWD ap Cunedda Wledig.

DUNAWT, DUNAWD, or DYNOD (n. pr.). Dunawd Fyr, son of Pabo Post Prydain, mentioned by Tyssilio to have been one of the noblemen that attended Arthur in his great feasts, etc. The *Triades* call him “un o dri phost cad Ynys Prydain”; meaning, I suppose, in the time of Arthur (*Tr.* 11), for his father was also called “Post Prydain”; so that “Tarw Cad”, “Post Cad”, “Cad-farchog”, and “Taleithog Cad”, seem to be some particular station in the army. Llywarch Hen, in Urien Reged’s elegy, mentions him :

Dynod fab Pabo ni thech.

St. Dinoth Church, at Worthenbury, Flintshire. See *Pabo*.

DUNOD DEINWYN, father of Deiniol Sant. (*Hoianau Myrddin*.)

DUNODIG. Cantref Dunodig, anciently one of the four cantrefes of Caernarvonshire, containing the commots of Ardudwy and Efonydd: so called from Dunod ap Cunedda Wledig. (Price’s *Descr.*)

DUNSETTAN, a name given by the Saxons to the mountain Welsh of Monmouthshire or Gwent Land, called also Wentset. (*Camden*.)

DUNWALLON, lord of Dyfed, A.D. 948. (*Caradoc*, p. 60.)

DUOTRIGES, Loegrian Britains inhabiting Dorsetshire; so called by the Romans. The British name was *Dwdrigwyr*, men inhabiting the water-side. They were of the Belgæ that inhabited the water-side about the Rhine, and were called also *Mor-inwyr* (Lat. *Morini*). See *Morini* and *Morinwyr*.

DWGAN (n. pr. f.). Y Ddwgan Ddu o Harlech. (*Araith Iolo Goch*.)

DWNWALLON, lord of Dyfed, A.D. 948.

DWR. Caer Ddwrgynt, sef yw Caergybi, yn Saesneg *Holy-head*. (Th. Williams, *Catal*.) Qu., whether not *Caer y Twr*, from Mynydd y Twr.

DWRGWENT, Darby; from the river Derwent. See *Derwen-nydd*.

DWY, qu. ? Llanddwy (n. l.).

Meibion myr llenwyr Llanddwy,
Meddiant teg mae iddynt hwy.—*Bedo Philip Bach.*

DWYFACH and DWYFAWR, two rivers near Pwllheli; *i. e.*, the greater and lesser *Duwy*: hence, perhaps, Dyfrdwy, the Dee, or the water of Du, or Black-water. Probably it was at first called *Dwfr Du*, as Dublin, *Dulyn*, black pool.

DWYFAEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Llwyd.

DWYGYFYLCHEU, a parish. (*E. Llwyd.*) Dygyfylchi, Dygyfylchi, or Dywggyfylchi. The church is dedicated to St. Gwining. (*Br. Willis.*)

Carafi gaer falchwaith o'r Gyfylchi.

Qu., whether Conwy Castle? See *Ogyfylchi*.

DWYWANEDD verch Amlawd Wledig.

DWYNWE, merch Gwallawc ap Llienawc.

DWYNWEN, Santes y Cariad; daughter of Brychan Brycheiniog. Her church, at Llanddwyn in Anglesey, was repaired to in all love affairs, as Venus' Temple was among the Romans. (*D. Jones.*) Dafydd ap Gwilym's poem or petition to her is curious as a specimen of it.

DWYRYD, a river, Meirion.

DWYRYW (fl.), in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cynddylan Powys.

DWYVAEL ap Pryderi neu Pryder ap Dolor Deivr. Vid. *Pryderi*.

DWYWE, Santes Llanddwywe, Meirion.

DWYWELYTH ap Tegawc.

DWYWG (n. pr. v.). See *Difwg*.

Dygn gofion deon am dwg

Difa dewrblant da *Dwywg*.

Cynddelw, ym Marwnad Meibion Dwywg ap Iorwerth.

DYDDGAN Sant. Capel Dyddgan or Dyddgen, in the parish of Llangyndeyrn in Caermarthenshire.

DYDDGI (vel DYDDGU) verch Cynfrig ap Llywarch. See D. ap Gwilym.

DYDDGU, wife of Cadwaladr ap Gruffydd ap Cynan. (*J. D.*)

DYF. Caerdyf: qu. whether a river called Tyf falls into the Taf at Caerdyf? [No river there called Tyf.—*I. M.*]

Morgannwg mawr yw gennyf
I gwyr a'i dwr hyd Gaer Dyf.

Rhys Goch Glyndŷfrdwy.

But the great river is called Tâf. Y Ty Gwyn ar Dâf.

DYFED, the country called in Latin *Demetia* or *Dynetia* (rectum Dyvetia), Penbrokeshire, *i. e.*, Penbro Dyfed; part of South Wales containing 8 cantrefs and 23 commots; derived, I suppose, from *dehan*, south, *q. d.* Dehaufed, as all South Wales is called from the same word Deheubarth. In the MS. Book of the Church of Landaf it is said that "Septem domus episcopales sunt in *Dyued*: (1), Menevia, que est sedes principalis in Cambria; (2), Ecclesia Ismael; (3), Ecclesia Degeman; (4), Ecclesia Yssel; (5), Ecclesia Teilau; (6), Ecclesia Teulydave; (7), Ecclesia Keneu. Abbates Teilau et Teulydave et Ismael et Degeman tenentur clerici esse et ordinari. Ebediu cujuslibet istorum Domino *Dyued* erunt sc. 12 lib. vel qui illis successerint reddant. Menevia ab omnia debito libera manet et soluta. Ecclesia Keneu et Ecclesia Yssil ab illo debito liberæ erunt quia terris carent."

This *Ebediu* was paid to the Prince; and the abbots of Keneu and Yssil were probably lay abbots or seculars. What these "domus episcopales" were is hard to find out. They were not bishops' sees, as Mr. Spelman imagines them to be; but probably they might have been originally bishops' seats in the infancy of Christianity, when the Loegrian bishops were drove into Wales. Secular abbots could not be bishops.

Rhag unig bariffwyn gwehun Dyfed.—*Hoianau Myrddin.*

DYFED (Gwarthaf), the north part of Dyfed. (*Powel*, p. 274.)

DYFNAINT ap Iddon ap Iddic.

DYFNAINT or DYFNEINT, the ancient name of Devon and Cornwall (à *dyfn* and *nant*), *i. e.*, deep valleys; by Roman writers, *Damnonia*. A colony of Britains went from thence in early times to Ireland, which they called Fir Domnan, *i. e.*, in British, Gwŷr Dyfnant, or men of Dyfnant. (*Flaherty, Ogygia*, p. 14.)

O Ddyfnaint o Naint o Nanbendwy.

See *Damnonii*.

DYFNAN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

DYFNAN, Sant Llanddyfnan, a parish church in Anglesey.

Na bo ... Fab Brân ap Dyfnan heb dir.—*D. Eppynt.*

DYFNOG Sant. (*Br. Willis.*)

DYFNWAL MOEL MUT ap Dodien, King of Cornwall (Lat. *Dunwallus Molmutius*), the 21st King of Britain, was father of Beli a Bran (Belinus and Brennus), and the first King that wore a gold crown. He reduced the pentarchy into a monarchy, and probably was the Prydain ap Aedd Mawr mentioned in the *Triades* to have conquered the island, and to have called it after his name, Prydain; for our tables of genealogies place that Prydain about this distance of time, and is made to come from Cornwall; and Tyssilio, in his *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, makes this Dyfnwal the first that wore a golden crown, and gave the islanders wholesome laws. Mr. Leland, in *Script. Brit.*, c. 7, praises him greatly for his great learning and making laws for his country, which were called after his name, the *Moelmutian Laws*; that they were translated by Gildas into Latin on the decline of the Roman empire, and afterwards taken into the Saxon and Norman laws; that he made four public ways through the Isle of Britain, a deed worthy of so great a prince. The Saxon writers have endeavoured to deprive this monarch of the honour of beginning these roads, and would fain have it that they were made by the Romans; but none of them ever could fix what Roman it was that made them. See Ranulph Higden, monk of Chester. But Dyfnwal only began these roads, and gave them privileges. His son Beli prescribed the bounds of them, and perfected them. (*Tyssilio.*)

And the Laws of Dyfnwal have retained his name to the time the British power over the whole island was overturned by the Saxons. The Saxons being illiterate when they first came, had no written laws. The first written laws they had were those of King Ethelbert of Kent, who reigned from 561 to 617; and these were short and rude. (*Spelman.*) The next were of Ina, King of the West Saxons, between A.D. 712 and 729; the next were of Offa, King of Mercia, about the year 758; then came those of King Alfred, King of the West Saxons, about the year 900, who collected all the Saxon laws, and translated the Laws of Dyfnwal into Saxon, as Tyssilio says. There is a great

probability in this, as [his] tutor, Asserius, was a Briton, who, no doubt, assisted him in it; they being before translated by Gildas into Latin. (*Tyssilio*.) Therefore the argument of the improbability of his translating of his enemies' laws is answered. About this time Howel Dda revised the Cambro-British Laws.

DYFR (n. f.). Dyfr Wallt Eurait, one of the ladies of Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 78.)

DYFRDONWY (fl.), the same with Dyfrdwy. (*Dr. Davies*, but qu.)

Nid cywiw a llwfr dwfr Dyfrdonwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

See *Trydonwy* and *Onwy*.

DYFRDWY, the river Dee, q. d. Dwfr Du, or black water. This river had other names in ancient times, as Peryddon, Aerfen. Dyfrdwy, qu. Dowrdwy, from *dwrdd*, loud water (*E. Llwyd*); but it is not louder than others. It is mentioned by Einion ap Gwalchmai (1200):

Eil gwelais i drais dros ganol Dyfrdwy

Yn y trai tramwy, etc.

DYFRIG (by Latin writers called *Dubricius*), Archbishop at Caerllion ar Wysg. King Arthur was crowned by him; and in his old age he turned hermit, as some say, and was succeeded by Dewi (St. David), who was uncle to King Arthur; but the truth is, he finished his days in the Monastery of Enlli; and had, no doubt, a pension, to make room for the King's relation.

Bennet of Gloucester, Capgrave, and John Tinmouth, have wrote his acts; and *Brit. Sanct.* picks out of them that he was a native of South Wales, and opened a famous school near the banks of the river Wy, at his college of Henllan, and among the scholars or disciples were Sampson, a bishop, and Teilo, who succeeded him Bishop of Llandaf. He was the first Bishop of the see of Llandaf, consecrated thereto by St. German on his second coming into Britain to oppose the Pelagian heresy, for which he is supposed to have been afterwards translated to the archbishoprick of Caerllion. Our British historians say he set the crown on King Arthur's head, and was with him at the battle of Mons Badon. At the synod of Brevi he resigned his archbishoprick to St. David, and retired into the solitude of Enlli (the Isle of Bardsey), called the Isle of 20,000 saints, where he died in

the sixth century, and was buried there, but his relics were since translated to Llandaf. (*Brit. Sanct.*) See *Dewi*. Llanddyfrig.

DYFFYNNOG, vic. Breckn.

DYFFYNNYN DIARCHAR (*Cyfoesi Myrddin a Gwenddydd*), or DYFFYN DIARCHER (n. pr. v.), a Prince who I find in an old MS. reigned in North Wales after Cynan Dindaethwy. He is there called *Dyfn Diarchar Penhyn*; perhaps *penhyneif*, or chief elder. He was nephew to Alaethaw ap Cadvan, and Môn was his inheritance; at the same time that fourscore chiefs (*penaethau*) disputed their right to North Wales; at last it fell to him. (Dr. Thomas Williams' MS.)

DYFFRYN, an ancient Celtic word signifying a vale (*à dy* and *bryn*), is prefixed to the names of many places in Wales: as Dyffryn Clwyd; y Dyffryn Gwyn; Dyffryn Ardudwy; Dyffryn Ilar; Dyffryn Paith; Dyffryn Meissir; Dyffryn Ceiriog; Dyffryn Goluch; Dyffryn Hownant, Cardiganshire.

DYFFRYN CLWYD, one of the five cantrefs of Berfeddwlad, containing the commots of Coleigion, Llannerch, and Dogfeilyn.

DYFFRYN GOLUCH, in Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

DYFFRYN IOLYDD. (*Hypwel ab Owain Gwynedd*.)

DYFFRYN MEISIR, a place in Powys, wrote in *Llyfr Coch Hergest*, Dyffrynt Meisir. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan.)

DYFFRYN TEFEDIAT. The Teme (Shropshire, Radnorshire, and Herefordshire); a country near the marches of Wales about Knighton, thence to Ludlow. It is one of the three commots of Cantref y Clawdd. Through it runs Teveidiat river. (Price's *Descript.*)

DYGEN or TYGENT, a river near Craig Freiddin in Powys.

Gorlas rydian dyfr Dygen Freiddin.—*Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai*.

DYGEN DYFNANT.

Eil gad trom y tremynasant

Udd adian uch Dygen Dyfnant

Ail agwrdd

Bron yr Erw y galwant.

Prydydd Moch, i Lew. ap Iorwerth.

[Qu. *Dyfnant* in Meifod?—*W. D.*]

DYGYNNELW, son of Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr, A.D. 1160.

DYGYNELW (n. pr. v.), Owen ap Urien's poet; one of the Tri gweyrudd beirdd, *i. e.*, red speared poets. (*Tr.* 17.)

DYLAN AIL TON (n. pr. v.). Marwnad Dylan ail Ton.

DYLOGAU, a place in Cwm Ystwyth, Cardiganshire.

DYLYGION. Eithaf Dylygion, one of the two commots of Gwent Llwg in Monmouthshire. Qu., Dy lwg or Dwy lwg? Perhaps rivers of that name.

DYMMOC, Dymock. Thomas Dimock.

DYNDAETHWY, rectè Dindaethwy. Vid. *Tyndaethwy*.

DYNEVOWR: see *Dinefwr*.

DYNGAD, a church in Herefordshire. (*Powel*.)

DYNGERANT (n. l.). (*Powel*, *Caradoc*, p. 169.) It should have been wrote *Dingeraint*; *i. e.*, the Castle of Geraint, it being built at a place called Cilgeraint in Dyfed, on the bank of the river Teifi. See *Cilgeraint*.

DYNOD. Caer Ddynod, or Caer y Ddynod, in the parish of Llanvihangel, close by the river Alwen. (*E. Llwyd*.) See also *Caer Forwyn*, which is just by this, on the other side of the river, probably Caer Forudd. Caer Ddynod should probably be wrote Caer Ddunawd. Dunawd Fyr was son of Pabo Post Prydain, a powerful Prince in King Arthur's time, whose caer this might be. It answers the description of Caractacus' camp in Tacitus, when he engaged Ostorius Scapula somewhere in this country of the Ordovices. See *Dunawd*.

DYNWENNAIN, or *Dinwennain*, ym Mhowys, llys meibion Cyn-drwyn. (*E. Llwyd*.) See *Cynddylan*.

DYNWIL HIR, the camp of Reynold Earl of Bristol, near Caermarthen, A.D. 1159 or 60.

DYRNOG or DYFNOG GAWR, a Cambrian Prince in the time of the Romans in Britain. *Pair Dyfnog Gawr* was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. In this pot or boiler, if the meat of a coward was put, it would never boil; but the meat of a man of courage would boil immediately. (*MS.*)

Clwch Dyrnog in Anglesey; perhaps Tyrnog.

DYRNWYN, the name of Rhydderch Hael's sword, one of the thirteen rare things or curiosities of the Isle of Britain. Un o'r tri thlws ar ddeg. Upon taking it out of the scabbard it would flame like fire. Qu., whether they knew the use of phosphorus then?

DYRYSGLWYN or TRYSGLWYN, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey.
— Lewis, Esq.

DYSGL A GREN Rhydderch, one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. See *Eluned*.

DYSGUGETTAWR (n. pr. v.), Dysgugettawr, perchen y Wen Ynys. *Taliesin* apud R. Vaughan.

DYSGWYLFA (n. l.), [a calcareous mountain between Nant y Glo and Clydach.—*W. D.*]

DYSGYFEDAWG (n. pr. v.), a poet, father of Gall (*Tr.* 16) and of Diffedel and of Ysgafnell (*Tr.* 37). In Mr. Llwyd's book *Dissy-vyndod*.

DYSYNNI, a river. Aberdysynni in Meirion.

Cadr ei dy oedwis ger Dissynni

Cadredd a llariedd a llary roddi.—*Llywelyn Vardd.*

DYVIR. Caer Ddyvir, *al.* Deifr, Berwick. (*Th. Williams.*)

E.

EASTYN, a church and parish in Flintshire dedicated to St. Cynfar. Qu. whether St. Iestyn?

EBBER CURNIG, a monastery on the sea-side, near the borders of Scotland (*Bede*, l. iv, c. 16); probably Abercyrnig or Abercorn.

EBHRAWC: see *Efroc*.

EBRAIN ach Eurog Gadarn.

EBLUD. *Sc.*

EBRANCUS, falsely for *Ebraucus*.

EBRAUCUS: see *Efroc*.

EBROAUC (*Nennius*, Cott. Lib., Ox.): see *Efroc*.

ECTOR ap Eurog Gadarn.

ECHEIFIANT (nomen loci).

ECHEL FORDDWYTWLL, father of Goronwy. (*Tr.* 15.)

ECHNI, falsely for *Enlli* island, in Capgrave's *Life of St. Cadoc*.

ECHYRNWG. *Scr.*

EDEIRNION, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Barwn in Powys Vadog; as if you would say, the lands of Edeyrn ap Cunedda.

EDELFLD FFLSAWC (*Nennius*, c. 65), Eadlfred, son of Ealdric or Eadlfered. He was killed by Ysgafnell ab Dysgyfedawg. (*Tr.* 37.)

Nennius calls the Pictish king whom Eadlfred fought *Bridei*, perhaps Aeddán Fradog. See Bede.

EDENAWC (n. pr. v.). *Gruffydd ap Gorgeneu*.

EDEYRN (n. pr. v.). Edeyrn ap Cunedda Wledig : hence Edeyrnion, a country, a commot of Cantre'r Barwn in Powys.

EDEYRN, a parish in Caernarvonshire.

EDEYRN DAFOD AUR, a grammarian [orator, and poet of the 13th century.—*W. D.*]

EDEYRNIAWN, the people of Edeyrn, or his clan, or tribe, or land.

EDEYRNION, a deanery of St. Asaph ; seven parishes.

EDGAR, a King of England. Mr. Camden (in *Britannia* in Cheshire) tells us of a triumph this King had at Chester over the British Princes. These are his words, speaking of the city of Chester : "And soon after saw King Edgar gloriously triumphing over the British Princes ; for being seated in a triumphal barge, at the foredeck, Kennadius, King of Scotland ; Malcolm, King of Cumberland ; Macon, King of Man and of the Islands ; with *all the Princes of Wales*, brought to do him homage, like barge-men rowed him up the river Dee, to the great joy of the spectators"; and in the margin, "circ. an. 960". This story seems to me to be very lame, and to want confirmation. First, Caradoc, in his *History of Wales*, hath not a word of his triumph ; nor Dr. Powell in his *Notes*, who only mentions this tribute of the wolves agreed upon about this time. Whoever worded this story did not know the names of the Princes of Wales that reigned then, nor how many there were of them, and only says "all the Princes of Wales". Caradoc, in the space between the years 958 and 961, tells us, "In those days Iaco and Ieuaf (two brothers) by force and strength ruled all Wales as they thought good." Then *all* the Princes of Wales were but *two*, which with the three other Princes before mentioned made five. They should have had *six* Princes to make it a six-oar barge. But how came Princes to understand handling the oar so well as to row against the stream *up* the river Dee ? Kings and Princes are very little used to rowing ; and I believe if the experiment was tried upon even five country esquires to row a barge up the river Dee, they would be more apt to go down the river than up. Again, how happened it to

the great joy of the spectators? All the spectators were not Saxons. If there were British princes there, they had a great many attendants that were all spectators; but it was not to "their great joy". Therefore the story should be gilt to make it more easily swallowed.

EDLIN, the heir to the crown. *Edlin braint neu eni*, an heir by privilege, or born. Spelman's *Glossary* by mistake writes this *Breint eric*, from an old Latin MS. of the Laws of Howel Dda; where he also writes *Vrchrichtiad* for *gwrthrychiad*, an heir. See Spelman's *Glossary* in *Adelingus*.

EDMUND, Earl of Richmond. See *Owen Tudur*.

EDNI. Llan Edni.

Owain ydyw o Llan Edni.—*Ienan Deulhoyrn*.

EDNOB, the lordship of Edenhope, near Bishop's Castle in Shropshire.

Yn amwyn Ednob ednaint ar gnes

Yn lladd esgarant pan esgores.

Cynddelw, in Marwnad Cadwallawn ap Madawg.

The Castle of Edenhope, besieged by the Romans and defended by Cadwallawn.

EDNYFED, an old British name of men.

EDNYFED VYCHAN, Baron of Bryn Ffenigl, was a man of great power in Wales about the year 1200. He was of the privy council to Llewelyn ap Iorwerth; and his wife was Gwenllian, daughter to Rhys ap Gruffudd, Prince of South Wales. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 249.) He had a son called Gruffudd, who was obliged to flee his country on a suspicion of an amour with the Princess; and we have extant his father's advice to him in excellent poetry:

Bydd ddilesig, Gruffudd, bydd dilech

Ag na ddilyn eiddilwch

O ddolur bydd eiddilach

O Ddilyn oni ddelych.—*Edn. Vychan a'i cânt*.

[See G. O. Harry's Pedigrees, whether Llewelyn ap Iorwerth had a daughter.—*W. D.*]

EDNYFEDEAWC or EDNYFEDEOG (n. pr. v.).

EDNYWAIN BENDEW ap Eginir ap Gollwyn, lord of Englefield,

one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, bore *argent*, a chevron *sable* between three boars' heads of the second.

EDNYWAIN ap Bradwen, of Llys Bradwen near Dolgelleu, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, lived about A.D. 1194. Bore *gules*, three serpents enowed *argent*.

EDRYD WALLTHIR, a name given by the Britains to Eadred Duke of Mercia, who fought the Britains at Gwaith Cymryd Conwy, A.D. 880.

EDRYD ap Nethan [*Tref Edryd* near Mathraval.—*W. D.*].

EDRYWI (n. pr. v.). Traeth Edrywi. Carreg Edrywi is in Newport, Pembrokeshire.

EDVEDD ap Sedd Gyfedd o Frecheiniog.

EDW (fl.): hence Aberedw.

EDWAL ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, abbot of Penmon. (*Caradoc* in Gruff. ap Cynan.)

EDWAL FOEL, made Prince of Wales, A.D. 916, son of Anarawd. (*Caradoc*.)

EDWIN ap Gronwy (called King of Englefield), one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, ap Owen ap Hywel Dda ap Cadell ap Rhodri Mawr, lived at Llys Llaneurgain, an. 1040. Bore *argent*, a cross flory engrailed *sable* between four Cornish choughs.

EDWIN, son of Howel Dda. (*Caradoc*, p. 58.)

EDWIN or EDWYN (n. pr. v.), a British name. A King of the Saxons of this name, born and brought up in Cadvan's court in Anglesey, with Cadwallon, his father Edelfed having turned off his mother, who took refuge, and was brought to bed in Cadvan's court. Edwin and Cadwal were sent by Cadvan to King of Armorica, to be brought up in feats of arms. (*Brut Tyssilio*.) The *Triades* call Edwin "un o dair gormes Mon a fagwyd ynddi" (*Tr.* 81), *i. e.*, one of the three molesters of Anglesey that were born in it. It is a British name.

North drud Casswallon wrth drin

Neu Edwin a wnae adwy.

See *Edwin ap Gronwy*.

EDWY river falls into the Machawy river at Aberedwy, Brecknockshire (q. d. Ehedwy, from *ehed*, to fly). (*E. Llwyd*.) See *Aedwy*.

EDWYN, King of the Picts, died A.D. 736. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 15.)

EDYRN, vel Edeyrn, qu. ?

EFELFFRE, one of the three commots of cantref Daugleddeu in Pembrokeshire. Qu., whether *Y Velffri* is from hence; or *Y Vél Vre*, the honey-mount? [Qu., *Ufelfre*, the fiery mountain?—*W. D.*]

EFELL, Angl., a twin. Cynfrig Efell.

EFYRNWY or EFERNWY (fl.) or Y Furnwy, or Furnwy, falls into the Severn.

EFILIAU (n. pr. f.). Efiliau, wife of Wydyr Drwm, noted for a chaste wife. (*Tr.* 55.)

EFIONYDD, a part of Caernarvonshire, or *Eiddionydd*; also *Efionudd*, but not right.

Och fyned uwch Efionudd

Ceirw da 'nghôr Cowrda 'nghudd.—*Hywel Reinallt.*

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Aled.*

EFNUDD neu EUNUDD ap Alan ap Alser.

EFNYDD (n. pr. v.). Efnydd ap Clydawc died A.D. 936. (*Carad.*, p. 51.)

EFNYDD ap Morrier, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales. In another book thus: Efnydd ap Gwerngwy in Dyffryn Clwyd, and lord thereof, lived in the time of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, of whom he had this coat for his services in the wars with the Saxons: *azure*, a lion rampant *or*. One Efnydd, a prince, I suppose, was slain in Arwystli, A.D. 900. (Powel, *Carad.*, p. 43.)

EFRAWC: see *Efrog*.

EFREL, Gwŷr Efrei, Jews, Hebrews.

EFROC, Efrog, Ebhrawc, Evrawc, and Evravic (n. pr. v.); Lat., *Ebraucus*.

EFROC GADARN, the fifth King of Britain. He had twenty sons and thirty daughters. Built Caer Efrog, now York, and made some conquests in Gaul. Reigned thirty-nine years. (Usher's *Cat.*, Efrog; *Triades*, Catalogue of Cities, Caer Efrawc.)

EGBERT, King of the West Saxons, who in the ninth century (A.D. 827) brought the Saxon heptarchy under one crown, and called them by the name of English, and their country England. About 100 years afterwards the Danes conquered the English, and kept the crown for some time. About 100 years after that

the Normans conquered England, and demolished most of the English nobility, so that what remains of great families in Britain are either ancient Britains or Normans.

EGINIR ap Gollwyn.

EGINOC, one of the four cantrefs of Caermarthenshire.

EGLWYS WEN (YR), *i. e.*, Whitechurch, *Candida Casa*, built by Nynias, the Britain, in the country of the Bernicians, or Southern Picts. (Bede, l. iii, c. 14.)

EGRI (n. pr. v.). Egri o Dalybolion ym Môn, A.D. 550 (*Arch. Brit.*, 257) : hence Bodegri, Anglesey.

EGRYN (n. pr. v.). Egryn ap Gwrydr Drwm. Llanegryn, Meirion. See *Llwyn Egryn*.

EGWAD Sant. Llanegwad, Carmarthenshire. *Wiliam Egwad*, the poet, had his cognomen from hence ; lived A.D. 1480.

EGWEST or EGWESTL. Camden calls it a small monastery of Llan Egwest. Llanegwest, in Latin *Valle Crucis*, an abbey near Llangollen, Denbighshire, built A.D. 1200. John Llwyd, arglwydd abad.

EHEDOG. Moel Ehedog, a high mountain in Caernarvonshire.

EIDAL, EYDAL, Italy, Italia.

EIDOL or EIDIOL ap Evrog Gadarn.

EIDOL ap Arthfael, the 63rd King of Britain ; Latinized *Aidolus*.

EIDRUL, Hæturia [Hetruria or Etruria ?].

EIDYN (n. pr. v.). Eidyn, mab Einygan, a laddodd Aneurin. (*Tr.* 38.)

EIDDILIC CORR, one of the three noted philosophers (*Tr.* 31) ; in another place, *Gwyddyl Gorr*. Perhaps Eiddilic should have been Gwyddelig, *i. e.*, Irish.

EIDDIONYDD (*E. Llwyd*), a country or commot commonly called *Eifonydd*, in Caernarvonshire.

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Alad*.

See *Eifonydd*.

EIDDON ap Idnerth ; in another place, Iddo ap Idnerth ap Edryd.

EIDDUN. Cad Eiddun. Cledr cedeyrn cad Eiddun. (*Cynddelw*.)

EIDDYN, Dinas Eiddyn, Edenborough. See *Penrhyn Rhionedd*.

EIFFT, for *Aipht*, Egypt.

EIFION (n. pr. v. ?). See *Neifion*.

Nofiad a wnaeth hen Eifion

O Droia fawr draw i Fon.—*Dafydd ap Gwilym*.

EIFIONYDD (wrote also Eiddionydd and Efonydd, and pronounced *Yfonydd*), one of the two commots of Dunodic in Caernarvonshire; the other, in old times, being Ardudwy.

Ni chawn odid ddawn hyd Eiddionydd.—*Tudur Aled*.

See *Eifion*.

EIFL (Yr), wrote also Yr Eifyl or Yr Eiffyl, a high mountain on the sea-coast of Caernarvonshire. On the top of one of its three heads is a surprising fort of vast stones. I read in an old MS. that the Princes of Scotland, upon the defeat and death of their countryman, Elidir Mwynfawr, killed by Rhun ap Maelgwn, landed their forces, and burnt the country from the Eifl to Hergyn [Erging, Urchenfield.—*W. D.*].

EIGRAD Sant. Llaneigrad, a church in Anglesey.

EIGYR and EIGR, verch Amlawdd Wledig ap Cynwal.

EIGYR, the mother of Arthur, King of Britain.

EILON ap Dogvael Dogveiling.

EILLION. Caer Eillion in Powys. (*Gweylgorddau Powys*.)

EILLT. Cynddelw a gant y 3 Englyn hyn i Fab Eillt o Llan-sadwrn a'i enw Pyll. (*MS.*)

EINIAWN, or Eneon, Einion, Eingion, and Engan, or, as Camden writes it, *Enion*, is a British proper name of men, which he says the British Glossary translateth *Justus*; but there is no such glossary. It is true that *uniawn* in the British tongue signifies straight or just, though not *enion*. But the name *Einiawn*, as it is pronounced *Eingion*, seems to have the signification of the word *eingion*, that is, a smith's anvil,—a name not improper, in an age of war, to a man able to bear strokes. Einion fab Bed Brenhin Cernyw. (*Tr.* 75.)

EINIAWN ap Arthal ap Morudd was the name of the 40th King of Britain, which was about 200 years before the birth of Christ.

EINION ap Maelgwn Gwynedd.

EINION ap Gwalchmai.

EINION ap Morgaŋ ap Arthel, King of Britain, the 13th after Brutus.

EINION SAIS ap Rhys ap Howel. *Scr.*

EINION YRTH, lord of Caereinion, one of the eight sons of Cunedda Wledig who were drove out of the country by the Scots, A.D. 440. Llaneingion Frenin yn Lley. Annianus?

EINON ap Owen ap Howel Dda.

EINUDD or EFNYYDD ap Gwerngwy. See *Efnydd*. Hunudd verch Einudd.

EINWS ap Ieuan Llwyd.

EIRA MAWR a barhaodd o ddydd Enwaediad hyd Wyl Badrig, yn amser Gruff. ap Llewelyn. (*MS.*)

EIRCH or ERCH, a river in Caernarvonshire. Abereirch, vulgò Berach. St. Cawrda?

[Bwriais naid hyd Abererch,

Llan yw hon ar afon Erch.—*Gro. Owain. W. D.*]

EIRIF (n. pr. v.), father of Llawr, and is probably a Norman name. (*Tr.* 72.)

EIRIOEW. *Scr.*

EIRYRI or EIRYRIW, Snowdown Mountains in North Wales. Humphrey Llwyd writes it *Eiryri*, and explains it *Niviferos*; but why did not Camden own where he had this derivation? See *Eryreu*. (See *Brit. Descr. Com.*, p. 82). Llywarch Brydydd y Moch seems to derive the name of the mountain from *eryron* (eagles):

Dadeni haelion

O hil Eryron o Eryri.—*P. M.*

EITTUN, enw lle. Gwenllys Eittun. (*Gr. Dafydd ab Tudur.*) [Eytyn o Eytyn; Eyton of Eyton, near Rhiwabon. Sion ab Elis Eytyn, the Bosworth soldier. He lived at Rhiwabon, afterwards Watstay, and now called Wynnstay.—*W. D.*]

EITHA COTHWYR, it seems, was the British name of the inhabitants of the Hebrides, which signifies extreme old inhabitants, who might be part of the first planters of Britain. They are called in Eumenius' panegyric to Constantius *Atta Cotti*. See *Brit. Descr.*, p. 59.

EITHON (Din Eithon?), a river. See *Ithon* and *Leithon*. [Caer wythochrog ar lan Eithawn.—*W. D.*]

EITHRAS o Lydaw. *Sc.*

ELAETH FRENHIN ap Meuric.

ELAETH, a poet of the fifth or sixth century. Mr. Edward Llwyd says he is author of Englynion y Beddau (he wrote near the time of Llywarch Hen) ; but in p. 258, Englynion y Beddau are given to Taliesin by William Maurice.

ELAYS, a river, qu. ? Penrhyn ar Elays, one of three commots of Arberth in Dyfed. (Price's *Descript.*)

ELBETH. Wiliam arglwydd Elbeth o Normandi.

ELBODUS (Elfod). Leland says that he quashed the Arian and Pelagian heresies, settled the time of Easter, and was Bishop of Gwynedd (Venetorum) ; that he was acquainted with those two learned men, Nennius and Samuel. This was probably the Elvodugus whom Nennius mentions as his patron.

ELEIAS LEDWYR o Lydaw.

ELEMON. Caer Elemon (*Nennius*). See *Selemon*.

ELEN, a river that runs into the Gwy. Pont ar Elen ; Cwm Elen. [*Elain* (a doe), swift or rapid. Pont ar Elain ; Cwm Elain, near Rhaiadr Gwy.—*W. D.*]

ELEN (n. pr.), Helena.

ELEN verch Eudaf, Helen, the daughter of Octavius, who was married to Macsen Wledig, Emperor of Rome. She was surnamed *Elen Lueddog*, or the Warlike, on account of the vast army sent over to Armorica in her time, under the command of Cynan Meriadoc. The British copy of Tyssilio mentions her by name ; but the Latin of Galfrid doth not, the two Helens, I suppose, having confounded him. This last Helen is called in the *Triades* Helen *Lueddog*, and not *Lwyddog*, as some ignorant writers would have it. See *Elen*, daughter of Coel.

ELEN, the daughter of Coel, King of Britain, who was married to Constantius Chlorus, and was the mother of Constantinus Magnus, the Emperor. This Elen was called Elen *Lwyddog*, or the Prosperous, because it is said she found the cross of Christ. She was also called Elen *Fannog*, i. e., the Famous or Noted. She is by some confounded with Elen Lueddog. She was born about the year 250, at York, or London, or Colchester ; which latter was called after Coel, her father, a British king. Constantius took her to wife, and Constantine the Great, her son, was born A.D. 274. Theodoret says (*Hist. Eccl.*, l. i, c. 14) that she brought her son up in Christian piety ; but Eusebius (l. i, c. 47)

seems to say she was not herself a Christian till her son was converted by the sight of a cross in the heavens when he marched against the tyrant Maxentius. She went to visit the Holy Land by divine instinct, and found the cross of Christ. (*Brit. Sanct.*) Constantine called her to his court, and declared her Augusta or Empress. Rufinus (l. x, c. 7) says she was a most fervent Christian. St. Gregory the Great says (l. ix, *Epist.*, c. 9) she was incomparable for religion and goodness. She was buried at Rome about A.D. 328.

ELENIS (n. l.).

ELERCH, a river in Geneu'r Glyn, Cardiganshire, falls into Eleri.

ELERI (St.), daughter of Brychan, wife of Caredig Ceredigion, and mother of Sant, father of Dewi. (*Ach Cynog.*)

ELERI (fl.), vulgò Leri. Glan Leri. Aber Leri, Cardiganshire.

ELERIUS (St.), brought up at Llanelwy, and founded a monastery at Gwytherin in Dyffryn Clwyd, of which he was abbot. He wrote the Life of St. Winifred, whose first name was *Brewa* (*Brit. Sanct.*), rectè Gwenfrewi; and Leland calls her Guenvreda (*Script. Brit.*, c. 49). Brought up by Beuno.

Qu. whether *Ilar* (Llanilar) be this Elerius, or perhaps Geler? Dr. Fleetwood denies that Elerius wrote her Life.

ELESTRON ap Don (n. pr. v.).

ELETH Santes. Cappel Eleth in the parish of Amlwch, Anglesy.

ELFAEL, a castle in Maelienydd, belonging to Cadwallon ap Madog ap Idnerth, whose sons were drove out of that country by Ralph Mortimer, A.D. 1194, when he built the castle of Cymaron.

Yn amwyn Elfael pan wnaeth Elfed

Elfydden greulawn elfydd greuled.

Cynddelw, in Marwnad Cad. ap Madog.

See *Elfed*.

ELFAEL. Ieuan ap Rhys ap Ivor o Elvael.

ELFAN POWYS, brother of Cynddylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Cynddylan.)

ELFED (n. l.), qu. a river? (*Llywarch Hen* in Cadwallon's Elegy.) Cynwyl Elfed, Carmarthenshire. See *Elfael*.

ELFYW (n. pr. v.). Cwmmwd mab Elfyw, one of the four comots of Cantref Mawr, in Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descript.*)

ELGAN Wefl Hwch ap Cynan Archenad. In another place,
Elgan Wefl Ffloch ap Arthnael.

ELGNO (n. pr. v.).

Pwylles i pan las Elgno.

Llywarch Hen, Marwnad Urien Reged.

ELGUD ap Cadfarch o Lŷn.

ELGWY (fl.), wrote anciently for *Elwy*. (*E. Llwyd*.)

ELI, enw lle ym Mhowys.

Eryr Eli, echeidw myr.

Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Cynddylan.

Eryr Pengarn.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Eryr Eli ban i llef.

Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Cynddylan.

ELI, a river (Camden in *Glamorgan*); in Morden's Map, *Elay*;
Elay, mentioned in the *Hist. Land.* (*Camden*.)

ELI. Ynys Eli, the Isle of Ely in Cambridgeshire; so called,
as Bede says, from the plenty of eels there. But query whether
a British name, Elwy or Aelwy? See *Eli* in Marwnad Cyn-
ddylan by *Llywarch Hen*.

ELIAN (St.). In our old genealogies he is called Elian Ceim-
iad ap Alldud Redegawg ap Carcludwys. Qu. whether his father
is the same with St. Elltyd, who was the famous Iltutus that
erected a college in Morganwg, and preserved the religion and
learning of the Britons from ruin upon the Saxons first coming
and conquering Lloegria; and was the instructor of St. David,
St. Paul de Leon, St. Sampson, St. Teilo, Gildas.

The Legend of St. Elian says that he and his family and effects
came by sea from Rome, and landed in Anglesey at Porth yr
Ychen, and hard by there built his church. This is said to be
in the time of Caswallon Law Hir, the father of Maelgwn
Gwynedd.

Elián a berai wyllo

O lid am ei fuwch a'i lo

Fe wnaeth yn ddall Gaswallon

Arglwydd mawr ar ogledd Mon.

See Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*.

By oral tradition, Elian had a young doe which he brought up
tame, and the lord of that country gave him as much land to his
church as the doe would compass in a day. The tradition doth not

say how the doe was drove to compass the ground ; but it happened in her marking out her lord's ground that the greyhound of some rich man of the neighbourhood disturbed or killed the doe, upon which St. Elian in great wrath pronounced it a judgment on the inhabitants of that parish, that none of them should keep a greyhound to the end of the world ; and his sentence is come to pass, for none of the parishioners are able to keep a greyhound,—they are so very poor, the ground is so very rocky.

The marks of the feet of St. Elian's oxen are shewn in the rocks where he landed, and the history of the doe is still preserved in painted glass on one of the windows of the church.

How this Elian came to be called Hilary I cannot tell. There is a small promontory near the church called by seamen *Hilary's Point*, but by the natives it is called *Trwyn y Balog* or *Balawg*, which is an ancient name (I don't doubt) older than Elian. But they have also among their coasters a bastard English name given it when the island was in the possession of the English, which is *Pwynt yr Leinws*, *i. e.*, *Ælianus' Point* ; and this shews that Hilary hath no claim at all to this place. There is a place in the same parish called *Rhos Manach*, *i. e.*, the Monk's Ross, which shews that there was a cell of monks at Llan Elian ; a bog also, called *Cors Elian*, retains its name to this day.

There is in the church (which is a grand piece of building) an apartment which to this day is called *mymyr*, which is an antiquated word for a *library* : from hence comes *myfyrdod*, study ; *myfyrio*, to study.

I have a copy of a grant of lands and privileges said to have been made by Caswallon Law Hir to St. Hilarius. It is said to have been confirmed by Edward IV, A.D. 1465.

Elian seems to have been his first Welsh name, and Hilary or Hilarius his ecclesiastical name given by the Pope on preferring him to some high post in the Church ; and the addition, or surname, *Ceimiad*, for his being a traveller (*à cammu*) ; so Beuno Geimiad.

Cymorth gan Elian Ceimiad.

There are several churches dedicated to him : Llanelian yn Rhos, a parish and church, Denbighshire ; Llanelian, Anglesey, formerly a monastery or college ; Mynydd Elian, hard by ; and Porth Elian.

ELIDAN (St.). Llanelidan, Denbighshire.

ELIDIR, the 32nd King of Britain, called *Elidir Wâr*, the mild.

ELIDIR LYDANWYN ap Meirchion, father of Llywarch Hen. (*Tr.* 14.)

ELIDIR MWYNFAWR, a North Briton that claimed the government of Wales from Rhun ap Maelgwn, and entered upon his land in Caernarvonshire, and was killed at Abernedydd. Hence *Carnedd Elidir*, a mountain near Llanberis, took its name. (*MS.* and *Tr.*)

ELIDIR SAIS, a native of Anglesey, a sound poet of the 13th century.

Da Elidir gwir gwarant, &c.

Gwr o ddoethion Mon, mynwes eigiawn.

ELIFER GOSGORDDFAWR (*Tr. Meirch*, 1), i. e., Elifer with the great guard [clan—*W. D.*]; wrote also *Eliffer* and *Oliver* (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1), but by Dr. Davies (*Gram.*, p. 161), *Elider Gosgorfawr*. He married Eurddul, sister of Urien Reged, and daughter of Cynfarch Hen. (*Tr.* 52.) Gwrgi, Peredur, and Ceindrech Pen-asgell, were three children of his at one birth. (*Tr.* 52.) But somebody told Camden it was Heliodor, the great *housekeeper*, and he turns it to *Coscorvaur*,—which hath no meaning at all. Thus it is when authors pretend to explain a language unknown to them, or take those explanations from an ignorant native who may know as much of the grounds and foundations of his language as his horse does. See *Oliver*.

ELIFFRI (n. pr. v.).

Cânt cant ei moliant mal Eliffri.

Eign. ap Gwalchmai, to Nest.

ELIS, a modern name, and also a surname, wrote Ellis.

ELISE (n. pr. v.), a common name among the Britains; but qu. whether from *Ellis* (which Camden says is corrupted from *Elias*, Heb., *Lord God*) or from *Elijah*; or perhaps of British original, as Elmur, Elidir, Elgno, &c. It is pronounced El-i-se, in three syllables.

ELISSEU, qu. an idem quod *Elisha* vel *Eliseus* (Heb.)?

ELIWLOD (n. pr. v.). Eliwlod, mab Madog ap Uthur, a nephew of King Arthur, and for his oratory called the Golden-tongued Knight. (*Tr.* 82.) There is a poem extant, a dialogue between

him and Arthur, where the poet feigns this Eliwlod to be in the shape of an eagle, appearing to the King after his death. "Ymddiddan rhwng Arthur a'r Eryr."

ELIWYS ap Owain Cyfeiliog.

ELLEMENIG (n. pr. v.): (*Tr. y Meirch*, 7.) See *Llemenig*.

ELLI. Llanelli, Caermarthenshire, a village. Fairs kept here.

ELLIW or EVELLIW (n. pr. f.), daughter of Cadivor ap Collwyn. (*Caradoc*, p. 182.)

ELLIW, verch Owain ap Dafydd.

ELLMYN, Lat. *Alemanni*, Germans. Dr. Davies derives it from *all*, Lat. *alius*. The Ellmyn were those Germans that inhabited from the Rhine to the Danube and Main. See *Allmyn*.

ELLYTD Sant, *i. e.*, St. Iltutus, Abbot. Qu., whether Alltud Redegwg? Llanelltyd Church is near Dolgelleu. He had a monastery in Glamorganshire. His acts are in Capgrave. See Usher's *Antiq.*, p. 252. He was son of Bicanus, a knight, by his wife Riemguilida, daughter to a King of Armorica; served in the wars under his kinsman, King Arthur; then going to the court of the King of Glamorgan, married a lady of quality; and by the persuasion of St. Cadoc, Abbot of Llangarvan, parted with his wife, and accepted of the tonsure of St. Dubricius, and resided on the sea-coast at Llan Iltud, now called *Lantwit*, where he founded a monastery and opened a school. His scholars were Samson, Maglorius, St. Paul de Leon, Gildas, and St. David. Left his school to a disciple, Isam; retired to a cave, thence to Armorica, and died at Dole. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 6.)

ELLYLL EDNYUEDAWC DRYTHYLL (*Tr.* 70), un o'r tri Gwydd Ellyll. Qu. what this Ellyll was? Gwydd Ellyll may be one of the spirits of the wood, in the nature of the Dryades, or perhaps a wood-rover.

ELMUR, mab Cadeir, one of the three Tarw Unben. (*Tr.* 13.)

ELNOC Sant o Gaergybi. Qu. whether Elvot?

ELPHIN ap Gwyddno Goronir, lord of Cantre Gwaelod, was the patron of the poet Taliesin.

Ac yn armes Taliesin

Drud yn Llys Faelgwn fu'r drin

Pan ollngawdd medrawdd mwy

Elphin o eurin aerwy.—*Ll. M. y Pantri*.

See *Elphin* in *Ll. H.*

ELPHIN ap Urien ap Cynfarch.

ELISABETH and ELSEBETH (and so they pronounce in the north of England), id. quod Angl. Elizabeth.

ELUNED (Sant) verch Brychan yngorsebawl, neu Crug gors-eddawl.

ELUNED, cariad Ywein ap Urien. *Modrwy Eluned* was one of the 13 tlws Ynys Prydain. The stone in it had the virtues of Gyges' ring. It would conceal the man that would conceal it; meaning secrecy in love affairs.

ELUTHER, the name of a Pope said to be at Rome when Lles ap Coel, King of Britain, sent to him for preachers to propagate the Christian faith. This was before the year 156, as the British copy of Tyssilio has it. Latin writers call him Elutherius or Elutherus. See Usher's *Primordia*, p. 34.

ELVED, name of a place. *Cynwyl Elved*, a place in Caermarthenshire. See the quotation of Cynddelw in *Elfael*. Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Cadwallon, mentions a place of this name. Nennius says (c. 65) that Edguin reigned seventeen years, occupied *Elmet*, and turned out Certec, King of that country. See Tyssilio, in Braint's speech to Cadwallon. Gale, in his notes on Nennius, says that Elmet is in Yorkshire, near Leeds, and that Bede mentions it. Bede, in l. xv, c. 14, at the end, mentions a monastery in *Elmete Wood*, which Dr. Smith says was a large forest including Berwic and a great part of Yorkshire; and the English annotator says it took its name from *elms* abounding there, which wants proof. For the Britains, drove by Edwin from the country called *Elfed*, north of the Humber, carried that name with them, and gave it to places in Wales; and according to Nennius it was called *Elmet* before Edwin conquered it and turned out King Certec, who must have been a Briton. See Tyssilio, who calls him Ceredic in Braint's speech to Cadwallon. The transcribers of Nennius have made Ceredic and Elved into one word through ignorance, *Cerdicselmet*.

ELVEL or ELVAEL, a cantref between Wy and Severn, belonging formerly to Powys, in which are the commots of Uwch Mynydd, Is Mynydd, and Llechddynog. They were the lands of Ralph Mortimer in Powys r. Elfael. See *Trallwng Elfael*.

ELFOD, ELBHOD, and ELBOD (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Elbotus*, *Elbodus*,

or *Elvodugus* as Nennius has it, and Dr. Davies (Pref. *Gram.*) *Elbodius*, was Archbishop of Wales, and died A.D. 809. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 21.) He changed the time of Easter about the year 755. (Powel, *Car.*, p. 17.) But Caradoc makes him Archbishop of *North Wales* (p. 211), which I suppose is a mistake, for that he was born at Caergybi in Anglesey. (*Achau'r Saint.*) App. MS. Tyssilio calls him Elvod Esgob Gwynedd (Bishop of North Wales, which probably means chief Bishop), and that he died A.D. 811. In the margin of Gildas Nennius (c. 65), Reuchidus and Elbodus, Bishops, are mentioned. Nennius, the historian, says that he was the disciple of St. Elbotus (or Elbodugus as he names him in another place); and in the sixty-third chapter he calls one Beulanus, a presbyter, his master,—perhaps Saml. Beulan his interpolator.

ELVYW.

ELWY, river: hence *Llanelwy*, St. Asaph.

ELWYDDEN or ELWYDDAN, ELWYDDYN or ELWYDEN (fl.). *Tom Elwyddan* mentioned in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cyndylan, and in Englynion y Beddau.

ELYSMER, Elsmere in Shropshire.

Llys Elysmer bei ffer bu ffwy'r gno

Llwyr llosged ei thudwed ai tho.

Prydydd y Moch, i L. ap Iorwerth.

ELYSTAN (n. pr. v.).

ELYSTAN GLODRYDD, Iarll Henffordd, one of the Five Royal Tribes of Wales (un o Bum Brenhinllwyth Cymru).

EM, a woman's name.

EMERCHRET (n. pr. f.). Emerchret, gwraig Fabon ap Dewen Hen, noted for a chaste wife. (*Tr.* 55.)

EMLYN, nomen loci in Pembrokeshire; one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed. Y Castell Newydd yn Emlyn, got by Rhys, 1215. Glyn Cwch yn Emlyn (*Tr.* 30), the country of Pendaran Dyfed.

Ifor deg yw ei frawd ynn

I roi'n aml aur yn Emlyn.—*G. ap Ieuan Hen.*

EMRAL, a gentleman's seat in [Flintshire].

EMREIS. Cantref Emreis, mentioned by Cynddelw, where Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd fought a battle.

EMRUS and EMREIS (*Tr.* 90 and 91), in the present orthography *Emrys* (n. pr. v.) ; Latinized *Ambrosius*.

EMRYS WLEDIG, the 98th King of Britain, son of Constantine, an Armorican Britain, called Cwstenin Fendigaid (*Tr.* 90), brother to Aldwr, King of Armorica. This Constantine had three sons : Constans or Cwstenin Vychan (*Tr.* 90), Emrys, and Uthur Bendragon. They burnt Gwrtheyrn's castle in Wales about A.D. 480. See *Dinas Emrys*.

EMYR is a very common name of men in Armorica ; and Emyr Llydaw was the name of the Prince that reigned there in Uthur Bendragon's time, and whose son Hywel was cotemporary with King Arthur, as appears by the *Triades*, No. 83.

ENEAS, a Trojan Prince, son of Venus and Anchises, married Lavinia, daughter of King Latinus. In the British, *Eneon* or *Einion* (and not *Evan*, as Ainsworth, for Evan is but a very modern name).

ENEIRCHAWC (n. l.). Gwyr Eneirchawc (*Hoi. Myrddin*), some of the northern pirates.

Pan dyffon dros vor gwyr Eneirchawc.

ENERYS (n. fæm.) (*H. ap Owain Gwynedd*.)

ENETHAN ap Cadrod Calchfynydd. (*Rhys Goch Eryri*.)

ENETHAN ap Siap : qu. ap Carwed ap Marchudd ?

ENEUDDON (n. pr. f.). (*Dr. Davies*.)

ENDDWYN Sant. Llanenddwyn.

ENFAEL (n. pr. v.). (*Tr.* 24.)

ENFAIL, ferch Brychan.

ENID (n. pr. f.).

ENID, verch Yniwl Iarll Dyfnaint, cariad Geraint ap Erbin, un o'r tair rhiain ardderchog. (*Tr.* 78.)

ENID, verch Iamys Arglwydd Awdle.

ENLLI (Insulam Entili sive Berdseyam), the Isle of Bardsey on the headland of Caernarvonshire, called Lleyn. Mr. Leland, for want of better acquaintance with our ancient British writers, hath committed a slip in endeavouring to explain this name ; but these slips are less common in him than any other English writer. He writes the name of this island (where Dubricius retired from the archbishoprick of Caerllion ar Wysg) *Enis*

Enthle, which he takes to be a corruption of *Enislhin*, because it lies against a country called *Llin* in Venetia (Gwynedd), which others write *Venedotia*. All this is wrong. The island is not called by the natives *Enis Enthle*, but has been always called *Ynys Enlli*; and the *ll* has a sound which no English letters can express; therefore it is impossible for an Englishman to guess at the derivation of the word. I know that Latin writers have turned it into *Insulam Entili*, which was to show that they could do something, but really nothing to the purpose, and they might as well have wrote it with any other letters of the alphabet: *Enbili*, *Encili*, *Endili*, *Enffili*, etc., etc. Myrddin Wyllt, the Caledonian Pictish poet about twelve hundred years ago, wrote it *Ynlli*; for in his *Hoiane*, wrote after the battle of Arderydd, between Rhydderch Hael of Aelclwyd (Dunbritton), Prince of the Cumbrian Britons, and Aeddan Vradog, one of the Princes of the Southern Picts, he has these words:

Er gwaith Arderydd mi nim dorbi
Cyn syrthiai awyr i lawr Llyr Ynlli.

And the poets from that time to this, and the natives at this day all over Wales, pronounce it *Enlli*.

The famous satirical Cywydd, wrote anciently on an abbot of that monastery, part of which is in everybody's mouth to this day, though, perhaps, not to be found in writing, is also a proof of this:

Abad Enlli
* * * *
* * * *

Abad ffwt ffat lygatgoch
Abad ni fyn roi bwyd i'w foch.

This passage alone proves the pronunciation of both *Enlli* and *Lleyn* as to the sound *ll*, and also tells us a piece of secret history, that either the abbot had a wife, called here *abades* (abbess), or that there was a nunnery on the island but he was a lay abbot. See *Cylian Duon*.

Dr. Davies, author of the British-Latin Dictionary, about one hundred and twenty years ago published a handsome reward for anybody that could bring him a perfect copy of this poem; but it was not to be found. It was at first so well known that it

was neglected to be wrote, and perhaps it was not safe to commit it to paper in the time when abbots had a power here.

Lewis Glyn Cothi in one place writes it *Enllif*, which induces me to think that it had its name from being situated in the middle of strong tides, as they certainly are there as strong as any about Britain; q. d. Yn y llif, *i. e.*, in the stream. But *Lleyn*, the name of the headland or promontory, is plainly of another original.

Llawer hyd yn nhir Llëyn

Llwyn hesg yn llawen o hyn.—Perri's *Rhetoric*.

In the legend of St. Cynhaval there is mention of a fabulous giant called *Enlli Gawr*, who gave name to this island; but that fiction took its rise from Benlli Gawr, the tyrant mentioned in Nennius, who was no giant though called *Cawr*, but a Prince of Ial.

This Enlli is probably one of the four islands which Ptolomy in his account of Ireland mentions to be on the east of Ireland, which, if he had been well acquainted with the place, he would have left to his account of Albion. The four islands are:—1, Monæda, Brit. Manaw, *i. e.*, the Isle of Man; 2, Mona, Brit. Mon, *i. e.*, Anglesey; 3, Edron, Brit. Ynys Adar probably; 4, Limnon, Brit. Ynys Enlli. He says these are both *heremos* (*ἔρημοι*—*W. D.*), *i. e.*, deserted or uninhabited. Limnon might have been originally in the book before Edron; then there would have been no doubt but that Limnon was Enlli, and Edron probably Ramsey on St. David's Head; but as it is, Ramsey isle has a better claim to the name Limnon, as the adjoining country is also called *Menew* (Lat. Menevia), and Edron may be interpreted *Ynys Adar*, or Bird's Island, from whence it might take the Saxon name Birdsey (corruptly, Bardsey). But as there is no great dependence on Ptolomy's geography of those countries, we cannot build much upon it; and therefore on such uncertain grounds we cannot say that *Enlli* was in Ptolomy's time called *Ynys Adar*, though it is probable it might. As this Claud. Ptolomy wrote about the year of Christ 230, and that we find a Christian monastery there about two hundred years afterwards, we must look for some other sense to his *heremos* than what is generally given of it.

Edron deserta est.

Limni deserta est.

The island of Enlli is two miles long, and is at this day held by four families who are farmers there, and raise corn and breed cattle there, and hath a very safe harbour in it for small vessels, and the people in it are about forty in number. It is very improbable such a fruitful island, so near the mainland, should be a desert, uninhabited; therefore his *ἔρημος* must certainly mean that it was a place for recluse men or hermits.

St. Dubricius, the Archbishop of Wales, when he resigned the metropolitan see to St. David, would not have gone into a desert island with a great number of his clergy, as is plain he did by Taliesin's (Aneurin's) account, who says that most of the synod of Brevi accompanied him to that island. This was about the year 5..., as Usher places it.

In Caerllion ar Wysg there was a museum of rarities in King Arthur's time, which Myrddin ap Morfran, the Caledonian, upon the destruction of that place, carried with him to the house of glass in the Isle of Enlli or Bardsey. (*MS.*)

Myrddin aeth mawr ddawn ei wedd

Mewn gwydr er mwyn ei gydwedd.—*Ieuan Dyfi.*

Y 13 tlws aethant gida Myrddin ir Ty Gwydr. (*Carne MS.*) This house of glass, it seems, was the museum where they kept their curiosities to be seen by everybody, but not handled; and it is probable Myrddin, who is said to live in it, was the keeper of their museum at that time. For these 13 rarities, or 13 tlws, or admirable things, brought by Myrddin there, see—1, Llen Arthur; 2, Dyrnwen; 3, Corn Bran Galed; 4, Cadair Morgan; 5, Mwys Gwyddno; 6, Hogalen Tudno; 7, Pais Padarn; 8, Pair Dyrnog; 9, Dysgl; 10, Towlbwrdd; 11, Mantell; 12, Modrwy; 13, Cyllell Llawfrodedd.

There was a college of Lay Monks in Bardsey in those days, which some have ignorantly called *Colideans*, for *Cyliaru Duon*, black cows. Here Myrddin studied, and here he ended his days, and was buried. See *Cadvan*.

ENNAINT BADDON, hot waters of Bath; literally Bath ointment.

ENNARAWD. Caer Ennarawd. (*Tr.*) Qu. whether this is Caer

Anrhod, said to have been swallowed by the sea near Caernarvon Bay ?

ENVEY ap Llychwael.

ENWIG and ANWIG (n. l.).

ENYNY, enw gwr. Tewdric ap Enyny.

EON, qu. ? Bodeon, enw lle, qu. ?

EPPA, a monk that poisoned King Ambrosius Aurelius, first called Eopa.

EPPI, Elizabeth, now Betty.

ERBIN ap Cwstenyn Cernyw.

ERBIN, father of Geraint the admiral. (*Tr.* 20.)

ERBISTOCK, church and parish in Denbighshire, deanery of Bromfield.

ERCAL, a man [nomen loci—*W. D.*] mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan.

Tywarchen Ercal ar erdywal wyr

O etifedd Morial

A gwedy Rhys maerysonal.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Qu. whether this be Aircol Lawir [a person—*W. D.*] mentioned in the genealogies in "*Llyfr Llywarch Offeiriad*" (MS., Jesus Coll., Oxon.). He was the father of one Erbin, and was a descendant, in the tenth degree, of Macsen Wledig.

ERCWLFF, Hercules; perhaps from *erchyll*, horrid; or this Erchyll was Hercules, the son of Jupiter.

ERCH, Orcades, or the Islands of Orkney: hence, probably the Ersh language in the Highlands.

ERCH or EIRCH (fl.): hence Abererch, vulgo *Y Berach*, near Pwllheli in Lleyn: hence also Nannerch, quasi Nant Erch.

ERCH A HELEDD, in one copy of the *Triades*, for Arllechwedd in mine.

As duc Duw yn ei dangnevedd

A dduc trais tros Erch a Heledd.

Cynddelw, i Owain Gwynedd.

ERDDIG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [The seat of Philip Yorke, Esq., near Wrexham, Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

ERDDLYS (n. l.). Llwyth Erddlys.

ERDDYLED, mam Llewelyn ap Hwlkyn.

EREINWC. This was the country about Hereford, to which

the Loegrian Britains were drove by the Saxons over the Severn ; and these people had princes of their own, as appears by the manner of electing Maelgwn Gwynedd, chief king. (See *Traeth Maelgwn*.) In one MS. it is called *Rhieinwg*. The inhabitants were called *Ereinwyr* (*H. Llwyd*), and the country *Ereinwoch* (*H. Llwyd*). See *Erging*. Camden derives it from Ariconium, and also Arcenfeld [Urchenfield—*W. D.*], and Hariford, as he writes it. Ariconium he supposes to be at Kenchester, just by Hereford. (*Camden* in Herefordshire.)

ERFIN (fl.)—hence Cwm Ervin, Blaen Cwm Ervin, Cardigan-shire—falls into Clarach.

ERGENGL, the same with Erging, a part of Herefordshire, called Urchenfeld or Irchenfield ; called anciently Ereinwc. (*H. Llwyd*.)

ERGING (n. l.), qu. Ergyn ? now Irchenfield ; in Doomsday, Archenfeld, in Herefordshire. (*Camden*.) Erging ac Ewyas was one of the commots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent, but is now in Herefordshire. (Price's *Descr.*) Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, Iarll oedd hwnnw ar Went, Erging, ac Euas. (*Tyssilio*.) Cwstenyn, Iarll Erging ac Euas. See *Euas*, *Ewyas*.

ERGYR, a river, Cardiganshire (Cwm Ergyr), falls into Castell river.

ERIVED, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Troverth Foulkes of Erived.

ERLLEON (n. pr. v.). *Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Urien Reged.

Llawer ci geilig a hebog awyrenig

A lithiwyd ar y llawr

Cyn bu *Erllleon* Lyweddrawr.—*Llywarch Hen*.

ERLYN, a place in Gaul. Qu. whether Arlon in the Austrian Netherlands ?

Llew ffyrdder

Wyd o *Erlyn* hyd Orliawns.—*Hywel Swardwal*.

EROF GREULON (n. pr. v.), qu. Herod ?

EROT, the ancient way of writing the name of Herod.

Seren heblaw llys Erot

A roddes gyfarwyddyt.

ERSH, the language of the Highlands of Scotland, as it is called by the English, from *Erch*, the old Celtic name of the Orcades. See *Erch*.

ERYN, in *Tr.* 40, for Geraint, a King of Britain about 300 years before Christ.

ERYREU, EYRI, EIRYRIW, or EIRYRI, or YRYRI. Creigiau Eryreu. Camden (in *Caernarvonshire*) calls them in English Snowdon, and says the British name signifies snowy mountains, as the Niphates in Armenia were called, from snow. If this had been the derivation, should not they have been called Creigiau 'r Eiry? But see *Eryri*. Nennius calls them *Heriri* (*E. Llwyd*), having a view probably to the Hebrew word *Harerei*. See *Wyddfa*.

ERW or EROW, vulg. WRW. Eglwys Erw in Cemmaes, Pembrokeshire.

ESABEL, Angl. Isabel.

ESC, a river in Devonshire; another Esc in Scotland, and the vale about it called Esk Dale. *Oaer Esc*, in the *Triades*, is Exeter. (*E. Llwyd*.) See *Wysg*.

ESGAIR, river (Aberesgair or Aberisker), falls into the Wysg.

ESGAIR is an ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of mountains in Britain and Ireland, and signifies a ridge of mountains like a shin-bone; whence *esgair* in Wales is also a leg. Esgair Oerfel, yn y Werddon; Esgair Galed; Esgair Gwyngu; Esgair Weddar, a gentleman's seat, Meirion,—Pryse; Esgair Hir; Esgair Milwyn; Esgair Goch, in Llanvair y Bryn, Carmarthen-shire; Esgair Angell, a gentleman's seat,—Pugh. (*J. D.*) [Esgair Ivan, in Llanbryn-mair.—*W. D.*]

ESGOTTLOND, used in the British copy of Tyssilio for *Scotland*. See *Ysgwydiaid* and *Ysgodogion*.

ESGUD AUR or ESGUDAWR ap Owain Aurdorchog.

ESMAS and DISMAS, according to the British tradition, were the names of the two thieves that were crucified with Christ.

Rhoed ar groes o wydd Moesen

Rhwng Dismas ag Esmas hen.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

ESSIDLO, nomen loci.

ESTEROLEF, one of the three commots of Arberth, in Pembrokeshire. (Price's *Descript.*)

ESTYLL. Pentre Estyll, Glamorganshire.

ESYLLT, daughter of Cynan Dindaethwy ap Idwal Iwrch ap

Cadwaladr frenin, wife of Merfyn Frych, and mother to Rodri Mawr. (*Price's Descript.*)

ESYLLT FYNGWEN, gwraig March Amheirchion, merch Culfyn-awyt Prydain; aniweirwraig (*Tr.* 56), a gordderch Trystan ap Tallwch, yn amser Arthur. Clustiau march i Farch Amheirchion a ganai pibau am dano. (*D. J.*) See *March*.

ETHLYN.

Pan bebyllo Lloegr yn tir Ethlyn

A gwneuthur Diganwy dinas dygyn.—*Hoiane Myrddin.*

ETHNI Wyddeles, gwraig Gwynawg ap Clydawc.

EUARTH, a gentleman's seat.

EUAS ap Morgan Hir ap Iestin ap Gwrgi.

EUAS (n. l.) in Hereford and Gloucestershire; Latinized by some, *Geuissia*; and this caused Jo. Major (*Hist. Scot.*, lib. ii, c. 3) to say that Vortigern was Comes de *West Sex*. The British History by Tyssilio says plainly that Gwrtheyrn (Vortigern) was a South Wales man. "Iarll oedd hwnnw ar Went, ac Erging, ac Euas"; i. e., he was Earl of Gwent (Monmouth), and Erging (Urchenfield), and Euas; which last is now vulgarly called Ewyas, Ewyas Lacy, etc. See *Ewyas*.

EUBUL, secretary to Gronw Ddugu.

EUDAF (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Octavius*, father of Elen Lueddog, wife of Maximus.

EUDAF, the 49th King of Britain.

EUDAF, the 88th King of Britain.

EUDAF (CAER), Caer yn Arfon. (*Th. Williams' Catalogue.*)

EUDHA ap Cariadawc ap Bran Galed; wrote also *Eudhaf*.

EUDHYN.

EULO or EFLO, in Flintshire. Qu. whether Coleshill? At Coed Eulo, Dafydd and Cynan, sons of Owain Gwynedd, put part of King Henry II's army to flight, slew a great number, and pursued the rest to the King's camp on Saltney Marsh, near West Chester (i. e., Morfa Caer); from thence Owain retreated to a place called to this day Cil Owain, i. e., Owain's Retreat. [Ogof Owen, or Cil Owen, where Owen Glyndwr was fed during his exile.—*W. D.*]

EUGAN. Bod Eugan, qu.?

EUNANT (n. l.), in Llanwddyn. Sc. Wynne o Eunant.

EUNANWY. *Scr.*

EUNEDD ap Bledred, 890.

EUNEDD ap Clydawg died 936.

EUNYDD GWERNGWY, of Dyffryn Clwyd, 1135.

EURBRAWST, un o dair gwraig Brychan Brycheiniog.

EURBRE WYDDEL: see *Cormur*.

EURDDYL, daughter of Cynfarch Hen (*Tr.* 52), and sister to Urien Reged. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

EURFRON HOEDLIW (n. pr. f.). *Powel*, p. 183. Qu. the same with *Euron*: see *Tegau*.

EURFYL Santes. Lloneurfyl in the deanery of Pool.

EURFYL, verch Cynferch Oer, gwraig Oliver Gosgorddfawr.

EURGAIN, daughter to Maelgwn Gwynedd, married to Elidir Mwynfawr, priodawr o'r Gogledd, *i. e.*, a proprietor or prince in the North, who claimed the crown from Rhun ap Maelgwn, who was but a base son; and Elidir came with a fleet from North Britain, and landed in Anglesey about the year 580, but was repulsed; and Rhun carried the war to Scotland, which lasted several years. (*Tr.* and *MSS. al.*) In one MS. she is said to have married Ethelfred, brenin Northhumberland.

Eurgain verch Maelgwn Gwynedd a roes y ganwyll wrth yr adar gwylltion i ddangos y ffordd i'w chariad. (*D. J., MS.*)

Lloneurgain, in English Northop, a church and town in Flintshire.

Eurgain a gaed yn Argoed

O'r un cyff goreu 'n y coed.—*Huw Cas Llwyd.*

EURGAWN. *Scr.*

EURLLIW (nom. fem.).

EUROG GADARN, King of Britain; Eboracus, 3969. *G.*

EURON (n. f.). This is Euron Galon Galed (hard-hearted Euron), mentioned by Myrddin. See *Aeron*.

EUROPA, Europe.

EUSTUS CRUER. (*H. C.*, p. 151.)

EUTAWD (n. pr. v.), father of Gwyl, a concubine of King Arthur.

EUTUN. Davydd Eutun. Canys brawd un fam un dad i Forgan ap Llewelyn oedd Davydd Eutun.

[*Eyton*, seat of a family of that name in Flintshire.—*W. D.*]

EVAN, a modern nom. propr. of men, from *Ieuaf*, which see.

EVELL, a cognomen; as Einion Evell. [A twin.—*W. D.*]

EVELLIW or ELHIW, nom. fem. (*Powel*, p. 183.)

EVENECHTYD, a parish in Denbighshire.

EVERWIC, *Eboracus*, York. (*Dr. Davies.*)

EVRAUC, EVRAWC: see *Efroc.*

EVREAM o Faen Gwynedd; id. quod Abraham. (*Dr. Davies.*)

Madog ap Evream.

EVYRDYL. (*Llywarch Hen.*) Eurdyl, merch Orth. Eurddyl.

Handid Evyrdyl aflawen.—*Llywarch Hen*, Mar. Urien.

EVIONYDD or EIVIONYDD (n. l.).

EWEIN, for Ywain or Owain.

EWERDDON, Ireland, *Hibernia*, *Inverna*, *Ivernia*, *Ierna*.

EWERDDONIG, Irish. See *Iwerddon* and *Ywerddon*, q. d. y Werdd Ynys, the Green Island.

EWERYDD. Porth Ewerydd yn y Gogledd, where Rhun ap Maelgwn fought the relations of Elidir Mwynfawr; said by some to be Lancaster; others, Carlisle; but see *Morwerydd*.

EWERYDD, verch Cynfyn ap Gwerystan ap Gwaithvoed, a briodes Edwin ap Goronwy frenin Tegengl, a sister of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

EWRYD (n. pr., qu. ?). Bodewryd church in Anglesey.

EWYAS (n. l.) in Herefordshire and Gloucestershire. *Halterennes* in Ewyas Land (*Powel*, pp. 142, 148); lands of Hugh Lacie; rectè Euas.

Is Gwent ag Euas a Gwy.—*Gwilym Tew*.

EYDYN (*Tr.* 36). Mynyddawc Eydyn, probably Eyddyn, i. e., Edenborough or Eiddyn.

F.

FACH (Y), an ancient Celtic word used in the names of places, signifying a hook or nook; as y Fach Ddeiliog; y Ty 'n y Fach; Bachegraig, i. e., Bach y Graig.

FAENOL (Y), a gentleman's seat near Caernarvon.

FAENOR (Y), the Manor. Maenor Byrr; Maenor Deifi.

FANN (Y). Cefn y Fann, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire. Bwlch y Fann; Pen y Fann; y Fenni.

FAUSTUS, a pious, godly son of Vortigern out of his own

daughter, who, as Nennius saith, built a monastery on the river Rhymni, where he and other devout men daily prayed for his father's amendment, etc., and that God would not punish him for his father's faults, and free the country from the Saxon war. (*Camden in Glamorgan.*) See Gale's *Nennius*.

FEDWEN DEG (Y), a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. (*J. D.*)

FELENRHYD (Y), a river near Traeth Mawr, Meirion.

FEL YNYS (Y), one of the old names of Britain; i. e., the Honey Island. (*Triades.*)

Ef a lanwai'r Vel Ynys

O arian rhodd wyrion Rhys.—*Hywel Dafydd.*

Rhys o'r Fel Ynys flaenawr.

FENIS, Venice. Caerfenis. (*I. H. Cae Llwyd.*)

FENS. Caerfens, qu. ? (*I. H. Cae Llwyd.*)

FENWS: see *Venus*.

FERWIC (Y), a church and parish in Cardiganshire. Qu. whether Y Faer Wig? See also *Berwig*, *Aberwig*, and *Caerferwig*.

FESTA, Lat. *Vesta*, the goddess of fire (Cicero, *De Leg.*, ii, 12), wife of Coelus and mother of Saturn, a Celtic princess. Qu., whether from *oes*, life, and *tân*, fire? q. d. Oestan.

FODL FOEL (Y), Anglesey.

FOELAS (Y), q. d. y Foel Las, a place in Denbighshire, where there are small pillars with strange letters, supposed Druidical. (*Camden.*)

A Dinbych wrthddrych orthoriant ar fil

Ar Foelas a Gronant.

Prydydd y Moch, i Llyw. ap Iorwerth.

FOEL YNYS (Y), Ceretica.

FORD or FFORD: hence Aberford, a town of Yorkshire, the Roman Calcaria. (*Ainsworth.*)

FORWYN (Y). Caer Forwyn, which lies on the top of a high hill in Llanvihangel, near the river Alwen (*E. Llwyd*); probably Caer Forwydd or Forudd.

Y mae eryr fal Morudd.—*I. B. Hir.*

See *Morudd*.

FRENNI FAWR (Y), a mountain in Pembrokeshire.

FRONIG (Y), St. Veronica.

FRUTAN (Y), a river at Beaumaris.

FUDDAI and **FUDDEI**. Caer Fuddei, in the *Triades*, one of the twenty-eight cities; another copy, Caer *Fudei*; in Thos. Williams' *Catalogue*, Caer *Fuddau*; Englished *Chichester*; the capital of Sussex. Caer Fuddai signifies the merchant's town or city of lucre, from *budd*. See *Buddai*.

FURNWY (Y), or **FYRNWY**, a river in Montgomeryshire. Cantref y Furnwy, one of the five Cantrefs of Powys Wenwynwyn, containing the commots of Mochnant uwch Rhaiadr, Mechain is Coed, and Llannerch Hudol. Burn Water, in Scotland; Hoburn or Holburn, a brook near London. See *Efyrnwy*.

FF.

FFABIALI, un o feibion Brychan Brycheiniog o'r Ysbaenes. Y rhai hyn aethant yn ben rheithiau (*i. e.*, chief judges) yn Ysbaen. Vid. *Neffei*.

FFAGAN a **DWYFAN**, two preachers said to have been sent by a Pope called Eluther to convert the Britains in the time and at the request of King Lles ap Coel, about the year 160; by Latin writers called *Faganus* and *Duuianus* or *Deruuianus*. In the British copy of the History of Tyssilio they are called Ffagan a Dwywan; but not a word in the British MS. of the Flamines and Archflamines, which they turned into bishops and arch-bishops, as Galfrid hath interpolated in his translation, who hath been since followed by all our historians.

[*Llansantffagan*, a parish and large village on Llai river in Glamorgan; a good church dedicated to St. Ffagan; and at a little distance from it, Capel Ffagan in ruins. See *Dyfan*.—*I. M.*]

FFARAON, probably kings, from Pharaoh.

Mor gadarn i ffwyr a ffaraon Ffrainc

Ac ar ffawdd o wystlon.

Cyddelw, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.

[Or from Pharamond, first King of France.—*W. D.*]

FFARAON and **FFARAN** (n. l.).

Ynghoed Ffaraon ynghudd.—*Rhys Goch Eryri*.

The *Triades* has it *Dinas Ffaran*, where the *dreigiau* were hid by Lludd ap Beli. (*Tr.* 45.) Gwrtheyrn a ddatguddiodd y dreigiau o Ddinas Ffaran, yr hon a elwid wedi hynny Dinas Emrys. (*Tr.* 45.)

FFARBRAS (n. pr. v.). Ffarbras Gawr.

Ffon yt trom a phen tramawr,
Fferf a braisg ail *Ffarbras Gawr*.

Rhys Nanmor, i Sir R. Herbert.

FFARI or FFARRI. Bodffarri. This is [supposed] by Mr. Camden [to be] the *Varis* of Antoninus, a small city of the Romans, or perhaps a fort only. There are ruins on a hill hard by, called Moel y Gaer. Mr. Camden guesses *Varia* to signify in British a pass, but we know of no such a word in the language.

FFAWYDD. Caer Ffawydd (*Tr.*), Hereford East. (*Th. Williams*.) See *Trefawyth*.

FFENIDWYDD. Caer Ffenidwydd, Hwlffordd (*Th. Williams*).

FFERLEX, the lands between Severn and Wye. [Elystan, arglwydd of Fferlex; *i. e.*, Athelstan, lord of Fferlex; that is, all the lands between Severn and Wye.—*W. D.*]

FFESTINIOG, church and parish in Meirion.

FRICHTI, which should be wrote Phichti (n. pr.). They are also called Ffichtiaid, the Picts and Poictons, but rightly Phichtiaid. Y *Gwyddyl Phichti*, *i. e.*, the Irish Picts, are mentioned in the *Triades* (No. 41) to be one of the molesters of Britain that came into the island and never returned. These are the Scots that came over from Ireland to Argyleshire about the year 440 after Christ, and there mixt with the Picts, driving the princes of the land to South Britain for refuge. By the name given them in the *Triades*, of Irish Picts, it is probable they were painted men as well as the Pictish northern Britains. See also Vertot for Swedenland, etc.

FFILI, a man's name. Caerffili, a village and castle in Glamorganshire; the noblest piece of ruins in Britain, beyond all history. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*.) Caer Ffili Gawr gynt oedd un o'r prif gaerau, canys nid allai 'r hollfyd ei hynnill tra bae fwyd ynddi. (T. Williams, *Catalogue of Cities*.) Camden says he doth not deny but it might have been a Roman garrison, but doth not know under what name. But what need is there to think it a Roman garrison? Might it not be a British? Was it impossible for the Britains, after the Romans left them, to build a castle after the manner of the Romans? The very name,

Caer Philí Gawr, shews it was built by a Briton. No Roman coins, etc., found here. (*E. Llwyd's Notes.*) See *Caer Vwl.*

FFILIN. Bryn Ffilin, in Llanfigel, Anglesey.

FFINAN Sant. Llanffinan Chapel in Anglesey. He succeeded St. Aidan as apostle of the Northumbrians; died A.D. 661. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Feb. 10.)

FFINANT, a gentleman's seat [at Llansantffraid, Montgomeryshire; q. d. Nant y Ffin, the boundary brook.—*W. D.*]

FFINIOG. Cantref Ffiniog, one of the four cantrefs of Caermarthenshire.

FFIVION ap Ieuan.

FFLAMDDWYN, the name of the Saxon general that fought with Urien Reged at the battle of Argoed Llwyfein, and was defeated. Qu. whether this be the same that was married to Bun, daughter to Culfynawyd Prydain, sister to Penarwen, wife of Owen ap Urien. (*Triades*, 56.) He probably was, for in Marwnad Urien it is said,

Pan laddawd Owain Fflamddwyn
Nid oedd fwy nog ef cysgeid.—*Taliesin.*

FFLANDRYSIAID, people of Flanders.

FFLEIDUR FFLAM, map Godo, one of the tri unben llys Arthur.

FFLEMINGS. Castell Fflemings, not far from Tregaron, in Cardiganshire. The Fflemings, a nation from the Low Countries about Flanders, were settled about Milford Haven by Henry 1st to curb the Welsh. Camden says they came to England because their lands were drowned in the Low Countries; but William of Malmsbury says that they came over because of their relation to Henry 1's mother by the father's side, and to get rid of them he thrust into Ross as into a common shore, and to curb his enemies the Welsh. See *Fflemysiaid*.

FFLEMIS (*T. Price*), Flemings.

FFLEMYSIAID, Flemings.

Pan wnaeth balch odrudd bylchu Fflemysiaid
Ffleimiaid graid gryd lofrudd.

Cynddelw, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.

FFLEWYN Sant. Llanfflewyn Chapel, Anglesey.

FFLINT (Y). Caer y Fflint, Flint town.

Print Caer y Fflint corph y wlad.—*Tudur Aled.*

Vixcont y Fflint, a Dyffryn Clwyd, a Maelor Saisnig, a'r Hobeu, a Thref Ruddlan, a'r Castell, ac a berthyn wrthai. (*Stat. Rhuddlan.*)

FFLINT, Flintshire, one of the counties of North Wales. The town of Flint was called by the Britains *Caer Gallestr*. (T. Williams, *Catalogue*.) Mr. Camden has not attempted to give any etymology of it. *Callestr* signifies a flint stone.

FFLUR, river in Cardiganshire : hence Ystrad Fflur, which is Latinized *Strata Florida*, which see. Here was the principal monastery of South Wales, where their noblemen and princes were buried, and here they recorded the acts and successions of their princes. (*Caradoc*.)

It appears the Britons had an ancient custom of giving the names of some famous persons to rivers, in order to perpetuate them, as the ancient Celtæ gave them to stars and planets, as Saturn, Venus, etc.

Fflur was the name of Caswallon's queen, after whom he went as far as Rome. (*Triades*.) See *Caswallon*. Severn (*i. e.*, *Hafren*) had its name from the beautiful daughter of Lloegrin. The famous Bran (*i. e.*, *Brennus*) gave a river in Denbighshire a name; others in Caermarthenshire. Meurig, a river in Ceretica, took its name from Meurig, son of Rodri Mawr, drowned there : so Braint in Anglesey ; so Afon Einion.

FFLUR, daughter of Fugnach Gorr, cariad Caswallon ap Beli. (*Tr.* 53.) She either was a Roman, or carried to Rome captive. I suppose the last.

FORDUN, Forden church and parish, near the Severn, west of the Long Mountain.

Drudlwyr i draffwyr i ar draffun

Feirch oi drafferth rhag *Ffordun*.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

FORDYN, tight or thick furred ; or perhaps Forden in Shropshire. Gruffydd Ffordyn ap Dafydd Vychan. See *Ffordun*.

FROS, a word used in the ancient names of places, as Ffos y Bleiddiau ; Treffos ; Ffos Las in Trelech, Carmarthenshire ; y Ffos Ddu.

FROS GOLMON, a deep and long entrenchment of that name, thrown up, it seems, by some Irish general of the name of Col-

man. It lies between Bodavon Mountain and Tre Wynn in Anglesey, and is near the ruins of a town called now *Y Carneddi*, where some treasures have been formerly dug up; and on Bodavon Mountain adjoining, a solid piece of gold was found about fifty years ago, as big as a man's foot.

FFOSOD (n. l.). *Llywarch Hen* in

FFRAID or FFRED Santes. This was an Irish lady and a famous nun, to whom several churches in Wales are dedicated. She died A.D. 523. Her name is Latinized *Brigida*. (See Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 422.) Llansanffraid and Llansanffrêd. She was born in the village of Fochart, in the diocese of Armagh, in Ireland. Her English name is Brigid or St. Bride, and called the Virgin of Kildare. Her father was Diptacus (Dubtach), a nobleman (*Iorwerth Fynglwyd*), and her mother Brocessa or Brotseach. Her life is wrote by Cogitosus, etc. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Feb., p. 91.) Her British legend is wrote by Iorwerth Fynglwyd. See *Sanffred*.

FFRAINC, the kingdom of France, whose ancient Latin name was *Gallia*, and by the Britains *Galwlad*, in the present orthography *Gallwlad*, i. e., the country of the *Galls* or Gauls, and more anciently *Ceiliait* and *Ceilliaid*, i. e., Celtæ. So the Irish call a Frenchman *Gallta*. It had the name of *Ffrainc* given it about the time the Saxons came to Britain, when Clovis, King of the Franks (a German nation), conquered Gaul, or most part of it, i. e., about the year 500.

It is remarkable that the British copy of Tyssilio calls it *Ffreinc* before its conquest by the Francks, which is a mark of its being since *that conquest* compiled or translated from the Latin; and thus some author inaptly calls Britain *England* in the time of the Romans. [Do not insert this to invalidate all British history.—*W. D.*]

Pezron's account of a people called *Franks*, living about the Seine, who were Gauls, before ever the present French came from Germany, gives a reason why our British writers call Gaul by the name of *Ffrainc* before the time of Clovis. See *Ffranc*.

FFRAINC DDWYREINIOL, Franconia.

FFRANC or FFRANGC, a Frenchman (pl. -od), and sometimes a Saxon; any enemy from the coast of Gaul or the North called

by the Britons *Ffranc*. *Ffranc*, in the Gaulish, is *free*: hence the name of Franks or French.

Ai gwell Ffranc na frawdus Gymro
Prydydd y Moch, i Lyw. ap Iorwerth.
 Ffranc ar ffo ffordd no ofyn.—*Myrddin*.

FFRANC, a servant.

Mi am ffranc dav am callawr.

FFRANCISCINIUS, a saint mentioned in the Extent of Anglesey, in Hen Eglwys, com. of Malldraeth. The inhabitants say the church of Hen Eglwys bears the name of Saint Llwydion, *i. e.*, the Grey Saints; and in the Extent it is said that the lands of that township are held of the Saints Franciscinius and Bacellinus. Who these are I cannot tell, unless the first be Francis, the founder of the Franciscan order about A.D. 1208; and the other St. Baglan, from whom Llanfaglan in Caernarvonshire took its name. Whosoever they were, the inhabitants of this township had surprising privileges under them. See *Hén Eglwys*.

FFRANCO or FFRANCON. Nant Ffranco, a brook in a valley of that name in Eryri, falling, perhaps, into Ogwen or Ogfaen [which runs by Bangor.—*W. D.*]

FFRANGEG, *lingua Gallica*.

FFRAW (fl.): hence Aberffraw, a church and town in Anglesey on that river, once the seat of the Princes of Northmen [North Wales]; Lat. *Gadiva*. (*Ainsworth*.)

Ac am ddwyllan Ffraw ffrowyll.—*Llywarch Hen*.

FFRAWNS (*Rhys Nanmor* and *Hywel Swardwal*).

FFRED LEIAN (St.), daughter of Cadwtheg Wyddel. (*MS.*) See *Sanfred* and *Ffraid*.

FFREVER, a sister of Cyndylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

FFRIDYSWYDD. (*MS.*) A gwyl Ffridyswydd y bu farw A.D. 1400.

FFRWDWR ap Gwrfawr ap Cadien.

FFRYDLAN river falls into Dyfi.

FFUCHDAN, vulgò *Bichtan*, nomen loci in Flintshire; Angl. *Beighton*.

FFWG neu Ffŵc; Angl. Ffoulkes or Fulk.

FFWYDDOG, in Cwm Iou, Herefordshire. [*Ffawyddog*, beechy,

from *ffa-wydd*, bean-bearing wood. See *Survey of South Wales* by W. D.—*W. D.*]

FFYLLON. Cwm Nant Ffyllon, in Powys Land. (*J. D.*)

FFYNNON and FFYNHON, a spring properly, though used for a well. The first springs or lakes from which rivers have their beginning, are sometimes called *ffynnon*; as Ffynnon Vrech, Ffynnon Las, and Ffynnon Velen, which are lakes; Ffynnon Berthan, Anglesey; Ffynnon Fedwyr (*Llywarch Hen*); Treffynnon (*i. e.*, the Well Town); Porth y Ffynnon, Fountain Gate; y Ffynnon Wen; Pant y Ffynnon.

FFYNNON FEDWYR, in Llywarch Hen, *Marwad Cadwallawn*. [*St. Peter's Well*, Cardiganshire. *Ffynnon y Llyffaint* in Snowdon.—*W. D.*]

FFYNNON LAS, a lake under the highest peak of Snowdon, which Mr. Edw. Llwyd Englishes the Green Fountain, and observes that the water of some lakes on the Alps inclines to that colour. (*Notes on Camden.*)

FFYNNON LUGWY, or Llyn Llugwy, is about a mile from Nant Ffranco. See *Ffranco*.

FFYNNONOGION, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Price.

G.

GABRIEL, one of the seven archangels; according to the British tradition, the chief keeper; Mihangel, defender of the faith; Raffel, carrier of prayers; Uriel hath the charge of fire; Sariel hath the charge of waters; Rheiniel looks after animals; Penachiel hath the care of the fruits of the earth. (*H. Dafydd ap Ieuan.*) Perhaps a Druidical notion. [It is more likely a Popish notion, as the Druids had no notion of angelical names before the use of Scripture.—*W. D.*]

GADLES, in Aberdar parish, Glamorgan. [*Y Gadlas*.—*I. M. Y Gadlys*, a seat in Glamorgan, parish of Llangynwyd.—*I. M.*]

GADLYS or GADLES (Y), or, as some will, Y Gauadlys, a place in Anglesey, said to be the seat of Maelgwn (ap Owain Gwynedd, I suppose). See *Cadlys*.

GADWY, mab Geraint. (*Tr.* 89.)

GAFENNI, *Avenna* (fl.).

GAFRAN or GAVRAN, mab Aeddan. (*Tr.* 34.) This name is

Latinized *Gabranus*. Teulu Gafran mab Aeddan, pan fu'r *ddif-ancoll*, a aethant i'r môr tros eu harglwydd. This *difancoll* seems to have been that great battle where the Picts were so utterly defeated that it is said they lost their very name. (*Tr.* 34.) Bede mentions a battle fought A.D. 603, between Ethelfrid and *Edan*, whom he calls King of Scots. In the *Saxon Chronicle* he is called *Ægþan*, i. e., *Ægthan*; in the Latin of Bede, *Aedanus*. This was Aeddan Vradwg mentioned in *Tr.* 46, who had the civil war with Rhydderch Hael; and was no Scot, but a British Pict. His son Gafran fought under him in this battle.

GAFRAN or GAVRAN, King of Scots; Mac Domangard (*Ogygia*, p. 472) succeeded his brother Congall, A.D. 558.

GAINOR (n. pr. f.).

GAIR (n. pr. v.). Geyr mab Geiryoet (*Tr.* 50.), un o'r tri goruchel garcharor.

GALABES. Llyn Galabes; Ffynnon Galabes.

Aber i'm grudd heb rym gwres

Yw gwlaw o wybr Galabes.—*Lewys Morganwg.*

See *Galades*.

GALADES. Ffynnon Galades, yngwlad Ewias (or Evias), a fountain or well frequented by Myrddin, where he was found by Emrys's messengers when he wanted his assistance to build a tomb for the slaughtered Britains in Salisbury Plain. (*Tyssilio*) *Galabes* in the Latin of Galfrid.

GALATH (n. pr. v.) *Y Greal* apud *Tr.* 61.

GALEDLOM (Y), a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); q.d. hard and bare.

GALFRIDUS ARTHURIUS or MONEMUTHENSIS, Bishop of St. Asaph, translator of Tyssilio's History of the Britons, called *Brut y Brenhinoedd*. Camden (in *Monmouthshire*) says that he was born in Monmouth, and corrupted the British history, and was well skilled in antiquities, but not of antique credit, having inserted ridiculous fables in that work, and was censured by the Church of Rome. This is pretty modestly said by Mr. Camden, and not of the same stamp with the character he gives Galfrid and the British History in other parts of his *Britannia*, to make room for his own plan. It is observable that one of the heavy charges exhibited or put by Mr. Camden in the mouths of his learned men against Tyssilio's British History translated by Galfrid, viz.,

that it (together with his Merlin) *stood condemned, among other prohibited books, by the Church of Rome*, hath actually happened to himself as a just judgment for that invidious remark ; for we read in his Life, in Gibson's edition (1695), that his zeal against Popery lost him a fellowship in Oxford, brought most of his works under the censure of the Church of Rome, and exposed him to the lash of Parsons, Possevisius [Possevinus ?] and others. Why, then, is the British History to be worse looked upon because Galfrid's translation stood condemned by the Church of Rome ?

Leland says Galfrid was a learned man in prose and verse, as learning then went ; and that there was hardly any learning then but among the monks, and that he believed he was a faithful translator, and that he translated also into Latin the prophecies of Myrddin Emrys ; that he divided the History into eight books ; that in some copies there are but four ; but that the British History contained nine books. Mr. Leland was misinformed ; for the original British History hath no divisions of chapters or books at all, which is a proof of its antiquity.

Leland says he also saw Merlinus Caledonius' Life in verse, wrote by Galfrid, etc., etc. ; and besides the British History, he translated out of the British into Latin a book of the *Exile of the British Clergy*.

The native Welsh know nothing of either the names of *Jeffrey* or *Galfrid*, and never heard that a person of such a name ever meddled with their history, so little has been the repute of his Latin translation among them who have the original British History under the title of *Brut y Brenhinoedd*, wrote by Tyssilio ap Brychfael Ysgithrog. On the contrary, among the English, French, and other nations, the history is known by no other name but Galfridus Monemuthensis, or Jeffrey or Geoffrey of Monmouth, or Geoffrey ap Arthur, or the Monk of Monmouth ; or sometimes, when it is quoted by a moderate man without abuse, it is called the British History, or the Britan History. Infinite pains has been taken to depreciate it, and its defenders but few, which shews the strength of the building at first.

See Wynne's Preface to his edition of Caradoc's Chronicle ; see also Thompson's Preface to his English translation of Galfrid's

Latin translation of the British History; and Sir John Pryse's Defence of the British History; and Dr. Powel Bishop of St. Asaph, 1151; died, 1165. (*MS.*)

GALGACUS, a King of the North Britons, mentioned by Tacitus. His British name was *Gwallawc* or *Gwallog*. See Camden's blunder in Caledonia. There is a place called Gwallog near Aberystwyth in Ceredigion; and a bank in the sea there called *Sarn Wallog*, i. e., Gwallog's Causeway. See *Gwallog*.

GALON, *Galli*.

GALS, an island in the Grecian sea, where Urp Luyddog and his British auxiliaries settled after destroying Macedon and Greece and the Temple of Apollo at Delphos. This was Brennus' and Belgius' expedition. (*Tr.* 40.) See *Avena*.

GALL or GWALL (n. pr. v.). Gall, mab Dysgyfedawc, one of the three unben Deifr a Brynych, i. e., chief heads of Deira and Bernicia. (*Tr.* 16.) He killed Gwenddolau's two birds, which were yoked together by a gold chain, and devoured two bodies of the Cymru for their dinners, and two for their suppers. Un o'r tair mad gyflafan. (*Tr.* 37.) What the meaning of this story is is hard to determine, unless this Gwenddolau gave the bodies of the Cambrians killed in battle to feed vultures or eagles.

GALLGO (St.): hence Llanallgo, Anglesey. See *Gildas ap Carw*.

GALLGWN, the Gauls. (*Tyssilio*.) Nant Gallgwn, Gaul-brook.

GALLGWN. Henry ap Gallgwn Ddu o Feilienydd.

GALLT Y CELYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GALLT GADWALLON, where a battle was fought by Ywein Cyfeiliog.

Gwaed ar wallt rhag Allt Gadwallawn
Yn Llannerch yn Lleudir Merviniawn.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

GALLT Y TRYFAN.

Gwrdd y gwnaeth uch Deudraeth Dryfan.

Ll. Br. Moch.

GALLU, father of St. Elian or Elian Ceimiad; in the Pedigrees called Alltud Redegawg.

A'i gyllell y gwnaeth Gallu

Torri i ben nid hir y bu.—*G. ap Gweshlyn.*

See *Elltyd* and *Alltud*.

GALLWYDDYL, in Taliesin *Gallwyddel*, the most ancient Gauls, first planters of Britain, called by the Irish *Gall Gaidelia*, the people of the Hebrides. The Irish call the Hebrides (*Ogygia*, p. 360) *Inse Gall*, i. e., Ynysoedd Gall, the Islands of the Gauls; Cambro-British, *Heledd*. *Erch a Heledd*, the Orcades and Hebrides. I wish to find in what the language of those islanders differs from the Irish.

GAM or CAM, one-eyed; the surname of a valiant Cambro-British captain, Syr Davydd Gam, who served in France under Henry V, and was there killed A.D. 1414. His expression to the King, who sent him to reconnoitre the French, is well known: "Enough to kill, enough to be taken, and enough to run away."

GANLLWYD (Y), peth o dir Phylip Dorddu. Mae lle o'r enw ger llaw Dolgellau. [Brenhinbren y Ganllwyd. Triugeinllath y Ganllwyd.—*W. D.*]

GANNOC, a blundering name given by some Saxon writers to Diganwy, when rebuilt by Henry III. (*Matth. Paris*, p. 924.) See *Teganwy*.

GAR, qu. Llangar [Llan Garw Gwyn.—*W. D.*], a church and parish in the deanery of Edeirnion, Merionethshire.

GARANAWG Gloywddigar ap Cwnnws.

GARANIR. Gwyddno Garanir, lord of Cantref Gwaelod.

Cwynfan Gwyddno Garanir

Y troes Duw y dwfr tros dir.

G. Glyn, i Rys Abad Ystrad Fflur.

GARDD, properly a garden. Yr Ardd Ganol, one of the two commots of Gwent Llwg, Monmouthshire.

GARDD Y MEDD, a gentleman's seat in Abergelau.

GARDDUN ARDDUNIG, mother of Tyssilio ap Brochvael. (*Cyn-ddehw.*)

GARDDWR, a headland in the north of Anglesey (à *gardd* and *dwr*, or *garth* and *dwr*, or rather *garwddwr*, i. e., rough water). A gentleman's seat in Denbighshire, qu. ? *Evan Gethin* of Garddwyr and Glascoed [or Ieuan Gethin of Gartheryr and Glasgoed.—*W. D.*]

GARED (Y), peth o arglwyddiaeth Syr Roger Vychan.

GARGOED, a place near Ystrad Fflur (q. d. *gardd goed*).

GARMON, St. Germanus. This was German the Gaul that came to Britain with the title of Legate from Pope Celestine I in the year 429, and was pitched upon by a synod of Gallican bishops to suppress the Pelagian heresy. He was made by the Emperor Honorius Visitor of Auxerre, made Bishop against his will, and succeeded Amator. In his British journey he quelled a storm at sea, stopped fires, etc., put to flight the Picts and Saxons without fighting, and having confuted the Pelagians, returned home; but was called to Britain a second time, cured the son of Elaphius, preached, and returned home. (*Brit. Sanct.*) There was another Garmon, Bishop of Man. Bede says he was a Prince of Auxerre in Burgundy, and his comrade, Lupus of Troyes in Champaign. It is a wonder Lupus had not a church dedicated to him as well as Garmon. [Llanfleiddan or Llanbleiddian, which see, was dedicated to him. He is called Bleiddan Sant in old Welsh MSS.—*I.M.*] See Bede's superstitious account of these men. *Germanus Altisidorensis*, A.D. 470. (*MS.*)

St. Garmon ap Redcus o Ffrainge a ddaeth yma yn oes Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu. (*MS.*) Garmon died A.D. 435. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden, Flintshire.*) How comes he to be in Britain in the time of Gwrtheyrn, about the year 460?

Llanarmon, a chapel in Lleyn; Llanarmon yn Ial, a church and parish in the deanery of Ial, Denbighshire; Llanarmon, a parish in Dyffryn Ceiriog, Denbighshire; Cappel Garmon, in the parish of Llanrwst. [Ffynnon Garmon in Mechain is Coed.—*W. D.*] See *Nennius*.

GARN (Y), one of the three commots of Rhos (Roose) in Pembrokeshire.

GARNEDDWEN (Y), a gentleman's seat [in Llanwddyn parish.—*J. D., W. D.*]

GARTH, a word used in the composition of names, signifying a promontory generally, a mountain, or sometimes an island-hill on a river.

Garth Eryr, a gentleman's seat; Garth Beibio; Garth Garmon, a gentleman's seat; Garth Gwidol, in Emlyn; Garthmael, a gentleman's seat (Jones); Garth Grugyn Castle (*Oaradoc*, p. 308); Garth Lwyd, a gentleman's seat; Garth Branan, a headland near

Bangor Vawr. Llanfair Garth Branau was the ancient name of Bangor. Garth Gogo manor, Caermarthenshire; Garth, a gentleman's seat, Brecknockshire; Garth, a place near Bangor Vawr; Gogarth, a headland near Conwy; Llwydiarth, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey and Montgomeryshire; Garth Angharad, near Dolgellu. Gorarth (à *gor* and *garth*). Llanvihangel ar Arth, Caermarthenshire.

GARTH BEIBO, lands given by Cynan (Wledig) to Tydecho, the abbot of Mowddwy, in atonement for an attempt to ravish Tegfedd his sister; he and his followers having been struck with blindness in the attempt, or lost themselves in a fog.

Garth Beibio is a church and parish in the deanery of Welsh Poole, on the river Twrch, in Caereinion Ymhowys, now Montgomeryshire. See *Tydecho*.

GARTHAN, qu. ? See *Amwyn*.

GARTH BRANAN, a headland near Bangor. Llanfair Garth Branau, the name of Bangor Church, which Br. Willis fancifully makes to be Edgarth Frenin.

GARTH CELYN, the place where Prince Llewelyn ap Gruffyth dated his letter to the Archbishop of Canterbury in defence of his proceedings against the English who oppressed his people (*H. Llwyd*, 1281.) See *Abergarth Celyn*.

GARTH ERYR, a gentleman's seat.

GARTH GARMON, a gentleman's seat.

GARTH GERI, where Tudur Aled the poet lived. See *Tudur Aled*.

GARTH GOGO MANOR, Caermarthenshire.

GARTH GRUGYN, a castle rebuilt by Maelgwn Vychan, A.D. 1242. (*Caradoc*, p. 308.)

GARTH GWIDOL, in Emlyn, qu. ? Arglwydd Garth Gwidol See *Gwidol* river.

GARTH GYNAN, a gentleman's seat in Dyffryn Clwyd.

GARTH LWYD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GARTHMAEL, a gentleman's seat. Jones. (*J. D.*)

GARTH MAELAWC, a place in North Wales, where there was a battle fought between the Britains and Saxons, A.D. 721. (*Caradoc*.) Qu. whether Garth Maelan near Dolgellu, or perhaps Garth Meiliog, a gentleman's seat ? (*J. D.*) Wynne of Cwm-mein and Garth Meiliog.

GARTH MATHRIN, nunc Brecheiniog.

GARTH Y NEUADD, a gentleman's seat in Rhuthyn land.

GARTH ORBREN (n. l.).

GARTH YNGHEGIDFA, a gentleman's seat. Wynne.

GARTHYNIAWG (n. l.).

GARW. Idris Arw ap Gwyddno Garanir.

GARWEN, daughter of Henyn, a concubine of King Arthur.
(*Tr.* 60.)

GARWY (n. pr. v.), cariad Creirwy.

Nid wyf ddi hynwyf hoen Creirwy

Hoywdeg am hudodd mal Garwy.—*H. ap Einion.*

GARWYN. Cynan Garwyn.

GAVELFORD. Here a cruel battle was fought between the Britons and the West Saxons of Devonshire, A.D. 828, and after a great slaughter of many thousands the victory uncertain. (*Powel, Car.*, p. 25.) And the next year Egbert brought all the Saxon kings under his dominion, and changed the name of Britain into England.

GAVELKIND or GVALETTUM, a kind of ancient tenure in Britain where the father's lands were divided equally among the children; a custom proper enough in a young colony, but destructive in an ancient settlement. English antiquaries have puzzled themselves to derive the word from the Saxon tongue, when they might with great ease have found it in the British. *Gavael* is a hold; and *gynt*, of old time; so *gavaelgynt* is ancient tenure. Or if, upon the first plantation of the island, *Keint* (*i. e.*, Kent) was the first country inhabited, as the name infers, then *gavelgeint* meant the Kentish tenure, which is still of the same signification, and means *plantation tenure*.

GAULON, enw lle (*Ceretica*), signifying a deep shore. Dafydd Goch o Gaulon.

GAWNT, Gaunt, the metropolis of Flanders.

Gynt a'i law esgud Gawnt a losgodd.—*Sion Tudur.*

GAWEN (n. pr. v.).

GAWY (n. pr. v.) (*Dr. Davies.*) Caer Gawy, an old British camp near Prysgage, Cardiganshire.

GAWRAN or GAFRAN, tad Ayddan Vradog.

GEFNI: see *Cefni*.

GEIFR, river. Aber y Geifr.

GEIRIOL ap Cenau ap Coel. (*Rhys Goch Eryri*.)

GEIRIONYDD, qu. Llyn Geirionydd, a lake about two miles from Trefriw in Eryri Mountains. It is mentioned by Taliesin.

A wn i enw Aneuryn Wawdrydd

A minneu'n trigo 'nglan Llyn Geirionydd.

It is also mentioned in the eighth battle of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, if not falsely transcribed for *Meirionydd*:

Engiriawl rubeth am rybydd angerdd

Ar gerddgerdd Geirionydd.

GELBENEFIN (n. pr. v.), cog Elidir Mwynfawr. (*Tr. Meirch*, l.)

GELEU (fl.): hence Abergeleu, a village, church, and parish, in Denbighshire.

GELL (Y), qu. whether contracted from *Gelli*. Coed y Gell (q. d. Coed y Gelli), a rock above Dulas Sand in Anglesey, formerly abounded with hazle-trees: the sand, in digging, is found full of them. Qu. whether it would not make good manure?

GELLEU river runs by the town of Dolgellu, through a valley of that name (Meirion).

GELLI AUR, the Golden Grove.

GELLI DARAWC, a place where the men of Gŵyr, Brecheiniog, and Gwentllwg, met the English and Normans, and fought them and put them to flight, A.D. 1094. (*Caradoc*, p. 153.)

GELLI DYWYLL, in Cenarth, Carmarthenshire.

GELLI FELGAWS, Glamorganshire.

GELLI GANDRYLL (Y), The Hay, Brecknockshire.

GELLI GAR, a parish, Glamorganshire. [*Gelli Gaer*, where there is an old Roman fort, from which the place takes its name.—*I. M.*]

GELLI GARIAD, Love's Grove, Cardiganshire.

GELLI GOGAU, Cardiganshire.

GELLI GYNAN, a township. (*J. D.*)

GELLI IORWERTH, a gentleman's seat in Trawsfynydd.

GELLI ONNEN. Mynydd Gelli Onnen in the parish of Llangyfelach; a monument found in a carn. (*E. Llwyd*.)

GELLI WASTOD *al.* WASTRAWD, in Llangyfelach, Glamorganshire.

GELLI WEN, in Trelech, Caermarthenshire.

GELLIWIG, one of Arthur's palaces in Cornwall. Gelliswick in Milford Haven seems to be of the same origin.

I Gelli Wig ag i'w llys.—*Tr.* 46.

Y Wig, near Bangor, and another near Aberystwyth.

GELORWYDD. Cefn Gelorwydd, a place mentioned by Llygad Gwr in an ode to Llywelyn ap Gruffydd.

GEMEIRNON HEN, father of Geraint Hir. (*Tr.* 62.)

GENER DINLLE, q. d. Geneu'r Dinlle. Phylip Gruffydd o Ene'r Dinlle.

GENERYS, verch Madog ap Gronwy.

GENERYS Vechan ap Rotpart.

GENEU'R GLYN, a pass on the borders of South Wales, near Aberdyvi. At a place called now Llanvihangel Genau'r Glyn there was a castle of Walter Espec the Norman, called to this day Castell Gwallter. There is a manor or lordship here that goes by the name of Arglwyddiaeth Geneu'r Glyn (Powel, *Car.*, p. 189); perhaps meaning Glyn Ystwyth, Glyn Rheidiol, or Glyn Aeron.

Geneu'r Glyn is one of the three commots of Cantref Penwedig in Cardiganshire. (Price, *Descr.*) There are several forts or castles in the pass; as Castell Caletwr, Castellan, etc.

Geneu'r Glyn signifies the mouth of the valley; perhaps of Glyn Dyfi.

GENEUWY, Geneva (n. l.).

GENHILLYN (n. pr. v.). Cadifor ap Genillin.

GENHYLLES (Lat. *Venilia*), daughter, or an adopted daughter, of Claudius Cæsar, married to Gweyrydd, King of Britain, upon a peace and an alliance made between them; so that this accounts for Claudius' success and short stay then in Britain, as he was assisted by Gweyrydd to subdue the northern islands, which Tyssilio calls *Orc*. This Gweyrydd is called in Latin *Arviragus*, and some British writers call him *Gwerydd Arwynneddog* and *Adar Weriedog*.

GENILLIN ap Gwaithvoed ap Elffin.

GENISSA ach Gloyw, married to King Gweirydd.

GENOA, *Geneu wy* or *aw*; but rather Geneva is GeneuwY.

GERAINT (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Gerontius*. (*H. Llwyd*.)

GERAINT CAERWYS Spaen.

GERAINT ap Elidir was the 43rd King of Britain.

GERAINT mab Erbin, one of the three Llynghesawg (admirals) of Britain, or owners of fleets, in King Arthur's time. (*Tr.* 20.) A prince or nobleman of Dyfnaint (*E. Llwyd*, from Marwnad Geraint by Llywarch Hen.) Geraint ab Erbin ab Cynfawr, the 7th after Eudaf Hen, about A.D. 530.

GERAINT HIR ap Gemeirnon Hen, in King Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 62.)

GERAINT, a prince of the Britains who fought Ina A.D. 716. Kil Charan in Scotland. Cil Geraint (n. l.), Dyfed.

GERARDUS, Bishop of Llandaf.

GERMAN, or St. Garmon, a disciple of St. Patrick and the first Bishop of Manaw (the Isle of Man), a Briton brought from Britain by St. Patrick, A.D. 447. (*MS. Chron.* ap. Usher, p. 335.)

GERNERTH CASTLE. (*Jo. Major*, l. i, c. 5.) This is Gwrtheyrn-ion Castle, where Aurelius Ambrosius burnt Gwrtheyrn and his family.

GERONTIUS. (*Bede*, l. i, c. 11.) He is called Count Gerontius, and belonging to Constans, son of Constantine, was Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, who is called by Tyssilio Iarll ar Went ac Erging ac Euas; and who killed (or contrived the death of) Constans, whereby he got the crown. (*Tyssilio*.) Bede was quite in the dark about this affair, though the next king of Britain he names is Vortigern, who called in the Saxons. Why would Count Gerontius kill Constans, after he had made him king of a monk, but to succeed him as king? And so the British history says *Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu* did, which was the real name of this person called here by Bede by the names of Gerontius and Vortigern. Others say Gerontius killed himself after he had killed his friend Alanus.

GERWERTH, qu. ? Llanvihangel Gerwerth, a church and parish in Caermarthenshire.

GERWRYD (n. l.). Gorthir Gerwryd, a place where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth encamped with the prime men of Gwynedd.

Gorthoei drai draws a hyd

Gorthir y gelwir Gerwryd.—*Cylch Llywelyn*.

GERWYN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

GERWYN FAWR (Y), a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GETA, the 81st King of Britain.

GETHIN: vide *Cethin*.

GEVENNI or GAVENNI (fl.), *Gobannium*: hence Abergavenni, now Aberganni (Lat. *Abergennium* and *Abergavennium*), i. e., Ostium Gobanii, the fall of Gevenni into the Wysg.

GEVISSE, Bede's name for the West Saxons (l. iii, c. 7); whether from *Ewas* or *Ewias*?

GILBERT (n. pr. v.), A.D. 600. Gilbert mab Cadgyffro, one of the three yscymydd aerau. (*Tr.* 29.)

GILDAS (n. pr. v.), a name famous among the ancient Britains, of which there were four.

GILDAS, the British poet and historiographer. He is mentioned by Tyssilio in his British History, by Ponticus Virunnius, by Lilius Greg. Giraldus, and by Leland. He lived in the time of Claudius the Emperor, A.D. 47; conveyed to Italy by Blasius, says Robert Vaughan (*Common-Place Book, MS.*).

Ponticus Virunnius says (p. 10) that Gildas the poet and historian turned the Molmutine Laws into Latin, and King Alfred into English. So Galfrid's Latin edition in the reign of Belinus; but in the British copy only plain Gildas. The same Ponticus Virunnius says that Gildas, the noble British poet, who lived in the time of Claudius, turned certain verses out of Greek into Latin,—“*Diva potens*,” etc. He also (p. 14) says the account of the contention between Lludd and Minniaw is wrote by Gildas the famous poet and historian; and also (p. 7) says that Gildas the poet wrote of the prophecy of the partridge which spoke in the

GILDAS, a British monk, who, being of the Medrawd faction, retreated over to Armorica after the battle of Camlan, and there wrote that bitter invective against the princes of the insular Britains which is called his epistle [*de*] *Excidio Britanniae*, though, from several marks in it, it appears that the succeeding monks have fingered it to their own purpose. He was the son of Caw o Brydyn, i. e., Scotland, born in the valley of Clwyd, near Dunbritton, says Caradoc; and Medrawd's sons, who were killed by Cwstenyn, were his *nephews*, which was the real cause of his venom in that epistle against the British nation in general.

Either that epistle hath been corrupted, or else Gildas did not understand the British tongue; for Cuneglas doth not signify Yellow Butcher, as that epistle says; and Mr. E. Llwyd hath, out of compliment to Gildas, made Cynglas of it.

He is called *Gildas Badonicus* because he mentions the battle of Mons Badon to have been the year he was born, which Usher says was in the year 520; others, 493; and by his epistle it appears that he was cotemporary with Gwrthefyr ap Erbin, King of Demetia, whom he abuses sufficiently:—"Tu Vortipori", etc.; so that he was alive in the year 564 (*R. Vaughan*), and died A.D. 570 (*Usher*), 50 years of age. Arthur died 542, when Gildas Badonicus was 22 years of age, and under the instruction of Iltutus in Glamorganshire.

His father, Caw, was a Prince of Scotland, or of the royal family, and had a numerous family. Hé was brought up by St. Iltutus, as some say; others, by Cattwg. Thence he went to Ireland, where he taught in the school of Armagh; thence he went to Armorica, and founded the monastery of Rewys or Ruys, and made him an oratory on the banks of the river Blavet, where he is supposed to have writ his epistle.

Englynion y Clywed mentions Gildas ap Caw, milwr adgas; and Bangar ap Caw, milwr clodgar; and Huail ap Caw Cymmyll arail. Henwau'r Seintiau hath one ... Wrlai ap Caw. The *Triades* mentions one Huail ap Caw as one of the chief noble officers in Arthur's army,—“un o'r tri taleithiawc cad”; i. e., one of the three diademed or crowned generals. In an ancient British MS. I find a note,—“Gildas mab Caw arglwydd Cwm Cawlwyd”, i. e., lord of Cwm Cawlwyd. Tyssilio quotes one Gildas who wrote the wars of Emrys Wledig. Usher quotes the same on the authority, I suppose, of Galfrid, if not of, and Bishop Lloyd seems to like the quotation.

There is an abbey in Bretagne at this day which bears his name. Some think there was another Gildas ancierter than this, viz., that died about the year 512, called Gildas the Albanian, of which number is Usher. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

GILDAS ap Caw b Brydyn, commonly called Gildas Albanus. This Gildas' Life was wrote by Caradoc o Llangarvan. Caradoc says he was the son of Naw, King of the Scots in the north, who

had twenty-four sons, valiant and warlike, one of whom was Gildas, who applied himself to the study of sciences. In one copy of Caradoc, which John Bale had, he is called *Narus*, King of the Picts (not Scots). In Capgrave's Legend he is called *Can*, King of Albania, which should be wrote *Cau*. In an anonymous writer of some Gildas' Life, found in the Florence Library, by J. à Bosco [it is stated] that Gildas' father is called *Caunus*, and his country Arecluta, which joins on the river Clut (probably the Clwyd) in the North. Usher says it is Argetheliam (Argyleshire). The same anonymous author says Caunus had four other sons besides Gildas, and a daughter. This, therefore, is not the same with the first Gildas that had twenty-three brothers; or he was misinformed about the number of his children. The eldest son was Cuillus, a great warrior, who succeeded his father in the kingdom; Maelocus, a religious, who built a monastery at Lyuhes in Elmael; Aegreas, Allæco, and Peteona, a sister, had their oratories in the extreme part of the region. (*Usher*.)

This Cuillus is rightly called by Capgrave *Howelus*; by others, *Hael*, *Huel*, and *Huelinus*. For that in the monastery of Glas-tonbury it is wrote in an old register there that King Arthur defeated Haelus the King of Scotland, and subdued the country, whose brother the great historiographer was. Gildas Albaniae might be a historiographer. Caradog, in Gildas Albanus' Life, says that the twenty-three brothers of Gildas rebelled against Arthur, and that Huel, the eldest, a famous warrior, obeyed neither Arthur nor any other king. He often made descents from Scotland on Arthur's subjects. Arthur, the supreme king, hearing of this, made war on him from place to place, and at last killed him at Mynaw, and was glad to overcome such a powerful enemy. This *Mynaw* is Anglesey, says Usher; and the author of *Mona Antiqua* follows him, and says young Arthur, A.D. 505, killed Howel ap Caw in Anglesey. Upon this Gildas came from Ireland, and pacified King Arthur with his tears and the petitions of all the British clergy, etc. Usher places this Gildas from A.D. 425 to 512; died 87 years old; he had a great school in Ireland; concludes he is a different person from Gildas the author of the epistle *De Excidio Britanniae*, published

by Pol. Virgil, and commonly surnamed Badonicus. But Bishop Nicolson will not allow this, and says that Gildas has been split into three. (*Hist. Libr.*)

GILDAS NENNIUS. Sir John Pryse in his *Description of Wales*, before Caradoc's Chronicle, quotes Nennius' book by the name of Gildas. In his *Defence of the British History* he also quotes Nennius and the rasures, in some numbers, of an account of time in it, by the name of Gildas, and says that Leland gives it to Nennius. This is the Gildas MS. in the Cotton Library, called there Gildas Minor. Humphrey Lloyd, in his *Descript. Brit.*, p. 32, quotes Nennius in it by the name of Gildas, about Caer Vortigern. In Hengwrt Library the MS. of Nennius, wrote by the great antiquary Robert Vaughan, and collated with all the copies in the public libraries, is entitled Gildas Nennius. In the account of the tombs of the warriors of Britain, wrote by Taliesin, one Caw is mentioned among the great warriors; and in Englynion y Clywed three of his sons are mentioned. His son Gildas is there called the "hated warrior" ("Gildas ap Caw milwr adgas"), or perhaps the father was "adcas".

Lewis Glyn Cothi, who flourished about 1450, makes Caw, the father of the Cambrian saints, to have resided at Twrkelyn in Anglesey.

Cynhedda fab Gwrda gwyn,

Caw eilwaith o Dwrcelyn.—*Cowydd Ynys Mon.*

These were two of the three Gwelygordd Saint Cymry; and in the Genealogies in the *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*, in Jesus College, I find the three Gwelygordd to be Plant Cynedda Wledig, Plant Brychan Brycheiniog, and Plant Caw o *Frydain*; which "Frydain" is a mistake of the transcribers for Prydyn, now called Scotland; called formerly the Unconquered Britain. But in enumerating the last Gwelygordd, the same Genealogies make them the children of Caw o Twrkelyn, which is in Anglesey. Is it not plain, then, that Caw came from North Britain with his family, and settled in Anglesey, at Twrcelyn, since we know that Cynedda's children, who came from Scotland, did settle over all Wales, having whole counties to their shares, as Cereticus had Ceredigion, etc., from whence they had drove the Irish Scots?

GILER (Y), a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. Robert Price,

one of the Barons of the Exchequer in King William's time, was owner of this place; as was Rhys Wynne ap Cadwaladr of Giler, who disputed in poetry with Thomas Price of Plas Iolyn. See Price's Poems (MS.).

GILFACH (Y), a house in Creuddyn, Caernarvonshire.

GILFACH WEN (Y), a gentleman's seat. (*Gw. ap Ieuan Hen.*) Cilfach Afal, a place in Cardiganshire.

GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS: see *Silvester Giraldus*.

GLAIS. Blaen y Glais, Glamorgan; Pen Glais, Cardiganshire.

GLAM HECTOR, a Prince of the Irish Scots, whose sons invaded Britain about the year 440. Ysgroeth took Dalrieda, part of the Alban; Builke took the Isle of Man; Bethoun took Deme-tia, with Gwyr and Cydweli. (Price's Append. Nennius.) Mr. Camden, in his first edition (1586), calls this person, out of Nennius, *Ilam Octor*; but in Gibson's edition (1695) it is wrote *Elam Hoctor*, and in the margin *Glan Hoctor*. Strange incoherencies! (See Gale's *Nennius*.) See *Glan Hoctor*.

GLAMORGAN, an English name corrupted from *Gvolad Morgan* or *Morganwg*, a county in South Wales, part of the territory of the Silures, as they were called by the Romans for *Isehwyr*. See *Morganwg*.

GLANN, an ancient Celtic word signifying the side or bank or margin of a river, prefixed to the names of several places; as, Glann Hafren (n. l.); Glan Gwy (n. l.); Glan'r Afon (n. l.); Glann Alaw, Anglesey; Glann Brân, Caermarthenshire; Glan y Meichiaid in Meivod [this is Nant y Meichiaid—*W.D.*]; Glan Llyfni, Breknockshire. In Scotland: Glen Luce Bay; Glen Shield; Glen Elg; Ruthen Glen.

Glan Wysg gwae galon ei wyr.—*Rhisiart Iorwerth*.

[*Glann*, in South Wales, is a hill.—*I. M.*]

GLAN ALAW, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey, on the banks of the river Alaw.

GLAN YT ANNELL. (*L. G. Cothi*.)

GLAN CYNLLAITH.

GLÂS, blue, pale, or green, in the names of men and places, and as cognomens. Cynog Las, *i. e.*, Cynog the Pale, a prince mentioned by Gildas.

Y Marchog Glas o Wynedd [o Went—*W. D.*], Sir William [ab] Thomas [of Rhaglan—*W. D.*].

Y Bardd Glas o'r Gadair.

Brutus Darian Las, *i. e.*, Brutus with the blue shield.

Gruffydd Lâs ap Gruffydd Frâs o Ddyfed.

Rhiwlas; Bryn Glas; Glasgrug; Cruclas; y Maes Glas; y Llwyn Glas; y Las Ynys; and perhaps *Clas Merdin* in the *Triades*. The first name of Britain was Glas, *q. d.* the Green Island; for ancient Latin writers called it "Insula Cœrula". See *Clas*.

GLASGRUG, a round green hill within two miles of Aberystwyth, where encamped, A.D. (*Powel*, p. 179.)

GLASVRE (*n. l.*).

GLASVYR, a river, *qu. ?* or perhaps glas voroedd.

Gorvn gwynt gwaeddian uch glan glasvyr

Gorddwy clau tonnau Talgarth Ystyr.

GLEDDYF HIR. Gwilym Gleddyf Hir, the surname given by the Britons to William de Longa Spata.

GLEIS (*n. pr. v.*). *Trïoedd y Meirch*, 1. Hence Penglais near Aberystwyth.

GLEISUR O'R Gogledd, father of Aedenawc. (*Tr.* 27.)

GLENFRINACHT, in Antrim, Ireland.

GLENGEVIN, a village near Londonderry.

GLESSYCH, a river. Cwm Glessych.

Gyrryd eifr brau deifr bry dufrych a'th ffon

Gwynion a gleision o flaen Glessych.

D. ab Ieuan Du, i S. Eurych.

GLEWISIG, a lordship in Deheubarth, from Glywis ap Tegid. (*E. Llwyd, Notes on Camden.*) Myrddin Emrys was found by King Vortigern's messengers in the country called Glevising. Nennius, c. 42, "Ad Campum Electi".

GLEWLWYD GAFAELFAWR. This seems to be a nickname of him that was King Arthur's chief porter or officer of the gates. He escaped alive from the battle of Camlan because he was so strong and big that nobody would venture to strike him. (*Tr.* 85.)

GLODDAITH, enw lle. Madog Gloddaith.

GLOYW. Caer Loyw (*Triades*); another copy, Caer Loyv; Dr. Thos. Williams (*Catalogue*), Caer Loew, which he Englishes *Gloicester*.

Tyssilio says there was a city called *Caer Gloew*, built by *Gloew Kessar*, the Emperor, on the river *Hafren*, on the confines of *Loegria* and *Cambria*, in memory of the marriage of his daughter, *Genhylles*, with *Gweyrydd*, King of Britain; and that other writers say it was built by his son (*i. e.*, grandson), *Gloew Gwlad Lydan*, who was born there, and who was Prince of *Cambria* after *Gweyrydd*. See *Genhylles*.

GLOYWDDIGAR: vid. *Garanawg*.

GLOYW IMERAWTR or *Ymerodr*, *Claudius* the Emperor. *Caer Loyw*, Gloucester.

GLYDER, a mountain in *Eryri*; perhaps *Y Gludair*.

GLYN, a very ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of several places, signifying a little valley. *Glyn* in *Dyfynnog* parish, Brecknockshire. *Glyn* in *Ardudwy*, a gentleman's seat. *Glyn Ebron*, the valley of *Hebron*. (*Bibl*.) *Glyn Tawy*. *Gen-eu'r Glyn*, *Cardiganshire*, a lordship. *Glyn Rothney*, a lordship in *Morgannwg*. *Glyn Llechog*, the Abbey of *Aberconwy* here. *Glyn Wysg*.

Glyn Tawy galont heol,

Glyn Wysg a wyl glaw yn ei ol.—D. Eppynt.

Glyn Wrthaf; *yno'r ymladdodd Goreu fab Cystenin Heusor fab Dyfnedig dros Arthur*. (*E. Llwyd*.) *Ieuan y Glyn ap Morus*.

GLYN ACHALCH or (as some copies) *Glyn Achlach*, a place in Ireland where *Murchert*, King of Ireland, and *Gruffuth ap Cynan*, afterwards King of Wales, had a meeting to settle the Welsh and Irish music. This was about the year 1097. Here the twenty-four measures were made for the harp and crwth. The four masters who composed them were Welsh and Irish: *Alban ap Cynan*, *Rhydderch Foel*, *Matholwch Wyddel*, and *Aloff Gerddwr*. And these measures had Irish names given them, which we find in our ancient music books in Wales to this day. Our Welsh books call this *Murchert Murchan Wyddel*; and some Irish writers call him *Murchertacus*, and *Murchardocus*, and *Mariardachus*. This seems to have been when *Gruff ap Cynan* and *Cadwgan ap Bleddyn* were retreated to Ireland, *Hugh Earl of Chester* and *Owen ap Edwyn* having taken possession of their lands and of the Isle of Anglesey.

GLYN CEIRIOG.

GLYN CLWYD.

Gwychder galon cler Glyn Clwyd a Thegaingl
Ar wyth ugain aelwyd.—*Tudur Aled*.

See *Dyffryn Clwyd*.

GLYN CUWCH: see *Cuwch*.

GLYN CYFFIN, terfyn Gwynedd a Phowys. (Dr. Davies in voce *Cyffin*.)

GLYN DYFRDWY, one of the three comots of Cantre 'r Barwn in Powys Vadog, now in Meirionyddshire. Hence Owen Glyn Dyfrdwy, who was lord of this place, took his name. He gave the English a great deal of trouble in the reign of

GLYN GLANOC (enw'r gwr), idem quod Glanec; taid Pasgen ap Helic.

GLYN IEITHON, one of the four comots of Cantref Melienydd, between Wy and Hafren. See *Ieithon* river.

GLYN LLIFON (enw lle), in some places writ Cwm Llifon. Llifon, avon.

GLYN NEDD, a gentleman's seat in Glamorganshire.

GLYN TWYMYN, in Cemaes, a gentleman's seat, Montgomeryshire. See *Twymyn* river.

GLYWIS ap Tegid, who gave name to Glewisig or Nennius' Gleuising.

GOBANNIUM (Latin); Gefni or Cefni river. (*E. Llwyd*.)

GODDAU. Cad Goddau or Gwaith Goddau, one of the three frivolous battles. (*Tr.* 47.) It seems *Goddeu* was the name of a country in the north of Britain, the country of the Gadeni. John Major, in his *Hist. Scot.*, l. i, c. 15, mentions a battle of this kind between the Scots and Picts; for that the Picts stole a (molossus) mastiff from the Scots, and would not restore it. From words it came to blows, and to a most cruel war, in which all the neighbouring princes were engaged. Major makes Carausius (or, as he calls him, Carentius) to be the mediator between them about A.D. 288, and that they then turned all their arms against the Romans. The *Triades* says the battle of Cad Goddeu was fought on account of a bitch, a roe, and a lapwing; and Tudur Aled calls the battle *Gwaith Colwyn* (the lapdog battle).

Taliesin hath an ode under this title, which is a battle of trees,—a banter ridiculing the insignificant cause of it.

Dygrysswys Fflamddwyn

Goddau a Reged i ymddullu.—*Taliesin.*

See *Gwaith* and *Cad Goddau*.

Gwaith colwyn yn dwyn y dydd.—*Tudur Aled.*

GODIR, borders of a country (*E. Llwyd*); perhaps *godre*, the skirts of a country. It is wrote also *Goddir* or *Godhir*.

GODIR DYFNAINT, the borders of Devon (*E. Llwyd*), mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Geraint.

GODIR PENNOG, the place where Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks Urien Reged lived.

GODEBOG neu GODHEBOG (n. pr.). Coel Godhebog, a Prince of North Britain; some say Hawk-faced.

GODFRYD, son of Harald the Dane, subdued to himself the whole Isle of Anglesey, A.D. 969 (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 62); but did not keep it long. At this time the Princes of Wales were butchering one another, Iago and Ieuaf and Howel and Ieuaf.

GODO (n. pr. v.), father of Ffleidir Fflam. (*Tr.* 15.)

GODRIS ap Wiliam Goodrider, arglwydd Elbeth yn Normandy.

GOEDTRE (Y) parish, Monmouthshire.

GOGARTH, a headland at the mouth of Conwy river, which Mr. Camden calls a vast promontory with a crooked elbow, as if Nature designed there a harbour for shipping; and here, he says, stood the ancient city of Diganwy, which was consumed by lightning; and he supposes it to be the Dictum where, under the later emperors, the commander of the Nervii Dictenses kept guard; and he says that Ganwy is a variation of Conwy. But the city Diganwy was several miles from that promontory, and Nature could not design a harbour where it was impossible to make one. There remains of it a gentleman's seat called Diganwy, and a tower called Castell y Fardre or y Faerdref. See *Gannoc*.

GOGERDDAN, enw lle.

GOGERTHAN, a gentleman's seat, q. d. Gogarth Ann. Castell Ann just by.

GOGOF. Llywelyn Gogof ap Ieuan Llwyd.

GOGOFAU, a noted place in Caermarthenshire for its vast number of caves or drifts in the rock, in the nature of levels for mines; but some think them to be the station of some army or legion who made these surprising caverns to secure themselves.

GOGOFAWG, full of caves. *Ty Gogofawg*, a place mentioned by Asser Menevensis, in Alfred's Life, to be in the country of Mercia, which he interprets "speluncarum domus".

GOGON (idem quod Gwgon) ap Idnerth.

GOGYRFAN GAWR, or, according to the *Triades*, Ogyrfan Gawr, was father of Gwenhwyfar, the third wife of King Arthur, who was dethroned and ravished by Medrod; pronounced by the vulgar, in their traditional stories, Gogfran Gawr, for Gogrfan, the letter *y* being but a mute thrust in by the ancients, as Lloegyr for Lloegr. He was a Prince of some part of Cambria, as appears by his title of Cawr (for Prince), which was not commonly used in Albania, Loegria, or Cornwall, unless removed there. (*Tr.* 59.)

GOLEUBRYD verch Meredydd ap Ivan.

GOLEUDYDD verch Brychan, Santes yn Llanhesgin, Gwent.

GOLIDAN FARDD, killed with an axe. (*Tr.* 39; *E. Llwyd.*) Golyddan Fardd, Cadwaladr's poet, an. 660.

GOLVA, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Moel y Golfa or y Glolfa.—*W. D.*]

GOLUCH: see *Dyffryn Goluch*.

GOLUN. Caer Golun (*Triades*); Caer Colun in Nennius; Caer Colwn in Usher, which he interprets Colchester. Galfrid makes it Colchester. Hence Rhoscolum in Anglesey.

GOLWC ap Paun ap Meirchion.

GOLYDAN. (*Tr.* 75.)

GOLLWYN (Pymtheg Llwyth) ap Gellan.

GOLLWYN GOEG: see *Coeg*.

GORARTH (à *gor* and *garth*). Llanvihangel Orarth, Caermarthenshire.

GORAU (n. pr. v.). Gorau fab Custenin, King Arthur's cousin-german, who released him from three prisons (*Tr.* 50): from Caer Oeth ac Anoeth; from Gwen Bendragon, who had him three days and three nights in a concealed prison under the stone. (*Tr.* 50.)

GORBONIAWN, the 30th King of Britain.

GORDDINAM (n. l.).

GORDDINOG, enw lle 'n Uwch Conwy. Wynne Gorddinog.

GORDDWFYN ap Gwiriawn ap Gwynnan ap Gwynfyw Frych.

GORDDWR, enw lle.

Y gwr o Orddwr a urdda meneich
Yn Maenan a Beuna.

Gutto'r Glyn, i Rys Abad Ystrad Fflur ag Aberconwy.

GORDDWR ISAF, one of the comots of Cantref Ystlyc in Powys Wenwynwyn.

GORFYW (n. pr. v.). Cappel Gorfyw at Bangor Fawr.

GORGORN : see *Gwrygion*.

GORGYRN : see *Gwrtheyrnion*.

GORLECH, a river that falls into Cothi at Abergorlech.

GORLLAIS, qu. or Golles ? Cappel y Gorllais, near Holyhead.

GORLLWYN. Llanvair Orllwyn, Cardiganshire.

GORLLWYN (Y). Mynydd y Gorllwyn, one of the three heads or points of the top of Eifl Mountain in Caernarvonshire. See *Eifl*.

GOROLWYN (n. pr. v.) ; perhaps Collwyn. See *Colwyn*.

GORONANT, id. quod *Gronant*.

GORONWY (n. pr. v.). Goronwy mab Echel Vorddwytll, one of the tri unben llys Arthur. (*Tr.* 15.)

GORONWY PEFR o Benlllyn. (*Tr.* 35.)

Gronwy mab Pefr Garanir

Arglwydd Penlllyn hoyw wyn hir.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

GORSEDD ORWYNNION, mentioned in Llywarch Hen's *Marwnad Cyndylan*. See *Gorwynion*.

GORTHIR GERWRYD, a place where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth encamped with the prime men of Gwynedd.

Gorthoei drai draws a hyd

Gorthir y gelwir Gerwryd.—*Cylch Llywelyn*.

GORWLEDYDD, foreign countries.

Cuer lydan rhag gorwledydd.

Huw Cae Llwyd, i Gastell Nedd.

GORWYN. Mr. Stukely, author of the *Palæographia Britannica*, A.D. 1752, thinks this to be the Gaulish or British name of *Oriuna*, the wife of Carausius, who, Zarabella says, was a Gaul or of Gaulish extraction ; but if he had understood the Celtic tongue he would have known that Gorwyn cannot be the name

of a woman, being of the masculine gender. It should have been Gorwen, anciently Gorven.

GORWYNNION, an ode of Llywarch Hen.

GORWYNION, one of the sons of Llywarch Hen : hence probably Gorsedd Orwynion in Marwnad Cyndylan Powys.

GOSSELINUS. (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l. ii, c. 3.) This is Cyhelyn, the Bishop of London, that took care of the sons of Constantine, — a strange transformation into Gosselin !

GOSGORDDFAWR, a surname. See *Elidir*.

GOTLOND (*Tyssilio*), Gotland or Gothland, an island of Sweden, in the Baltic, *Gothlandia* ; and also the country of Scandinavia : in Latin, *Gotiscandia*. (*Moreri*.)

GOUANUS and ELGA. (John Major, l. i, fo. 20.) These are Gwynwas and Melwas, said in *Tyssilio* to have intercepted the virgins sent to Armorica.

GOWER, qu. ? Llangower, a parish and church in the deanery of Penllyn ; some say from *Gwar y Llyn*, as Llanuwllyn from *Uwch y Llyn*. [Others from *Gwawr*, mother of Llywarch Hen. — *W. D.*]

GOWER LAND : see *Gwyr*.

GOWRES. Llys Gowres. See *Cowres*. [Llys Gowres, in L. Gl. Cothi, etc., means Caus or Caurse Castle, near Westbury, Salop. — *W. D.*]

GRADIVEL Sant.

Gradivel y del o'i dy.—*G. M.*

GRAIG COCH (Y).

GRAIANOG, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire, in Uwch Gwirfau ; once a lordship given by King Cadwaladr to the Abbey of Clynnog Vawr yn Arvon. (Wyn., *Hist.*, p. 11.)

GRAMEL ap Rhiryd ap Rhys.

GRASIAN, the 92nd King of Britain.

GRAUCH or GRAUTH. Caergrauch in Nennius, by the mistake of transcribers. See *Grawnt*.

GRAWNT or GRANT, a river in Lloegria, England.

GRAWNT and GRANT. Caergrant. (*Tr.*) This is, by mistake of transcribers, called in Nennius Caer Grauch for Caer Grawnt (*T. W.*) ; by Usher, Caer Grawnt. Dr. Th. Williams makes it Cambridge, from the river Grant or Grawnt.

GREAL, Sain Greal and St. Greal ; St. Gregory, says Mr. Edw. Llwyd, p. 265. This is a supposed saint, and author of a book of divers stories wrote in the British tongue about Arthur, etc., wrote in the romantic style for winter nights' entertainment. I have formerly seen it in MS. at Hengwrt Library, and it is called *Llyfr y Greal* ; very fair wrote on vellum, and in good language. Dr. Davies mentions it in his Dictionary, in the word *Greal* ; and by Mr. Edw. Llwyd in his *Arch. Brit.*, p. 262 and 265. In an ancient table once belonging to Glastonbury this book is quoted : "Ac deinde secundum quod legitur in libro qui dicitur *Greal*, Joseph Arimathea," etc. Usher, *Primord.* (Dub. edit.), p. 16 ; Capgrave, in the Life of Joseph of Arimathea, quotes a book, "Qui Sanctum *Greal* appellatur"; and Vincentius, in his *Specul. Hist.*, mentions the same book of histories, and says it was called *Gaal* from a *Gallice* word (Welsh, I suppose), *gradalis* or *gradale*, signifying a little dish where some choice morsel was put ; and that it was not to be found in Latin, but common in Gallice. It is also mentioned in the *Triades*, 61. But hear what Archbishop Usher says of it : "Multa vero inde in fabulosa regii Arthuri acta, Lingua Anglicana a se edita transtulit Thomas Mailorius qui Sangreal vocem hic usurpat ad *sanguinis realis* notionem proxime accedentem." (Usher, *Prim.*, p. 17.)

GREDDYF or GREDDF.

GREIDIWL GALOFYDD, one of the three Galofydd of Britain. (*Tr.* 24.)

Argae Greidiawl wrhydri.

Llygad Gwr, i L. ap Iorwerth.

GREIGLAS (Y).

GREIGLWYD (Y).

GREIGWEN (Y).

GRESFFORD or GRESFORD (perhaps in the British, Croesffordd), a church and parish in Denbighshire. Holt Chapel is in this parish, but in the diocese of Chester. (*B. Willis.*)

GREU, Caergreu, qu. (*Tr.* 35), the place where Gwrgi and Peredur were killed by Eda Glin Mawr, their men having deserted them. The death of Gwrgi and Peredur is placed by the *Æt. Camb.* in 584, and by the Vn. copy, 596.

GRICCYLL, a river in Anglesey, now Grigyll. Porth Grigyll.

Rowlands says from J. Agricola; but rather from *craig hyll*, q. d. *Creigyll*.

GRIFFRI, a man's name; Bishop of Menevia. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 175, A.D. 1113.) Tre Riffri in Anglesey; also an inscription on a stone at Penrhose Bradwen in Anglesey. Griffri and Bryn Griffri in Powys. (*Tr.* 63.) In the battle of Meigen, between Cadwallon and Edwin, A.D. 620, qu. ? Griffri ap Heilin o'r Fron Goch Ymhowys.

GRIFT. Aderyn y grift, griffon. (*E. Llwyd*.) See *Gruff*.

GRISLI verch Dafydd ap Meyric.

GROEG, Greece.

GROEG VAWR, Italy (*E. Llwyd*), *Magna Græcia*. It was only some skirts of Italy which had Grecian towns along the sea-coast.

GRONANT, a river in Anglesey, and a gentleman's seat; and a village in Englefield, from a river there. It belonged, in William the Conqueror's time, to the manor of Rhuddlan. (*Doomsday Book*.)

GRONW, GRONWY, and GORONWY (n. pr. v.).

Goronwy, Gruffudd, gwyr o anian plaid.—*L. Gl. Cothi*.

GRUDNEU (n. pr. v.), un o'r tri glew. (*Tr.* 27.)

GRUFFUDD, non Gryffydd (n. pr. v.), à *gruff* and *udd*; some think from *Gryphus* or *Gryps*, a griffon, and *udd*, and not from *cry* and *ffydd*. *Ffydd* is a provincial Latin word, and so is *gryps*, and not from *Rufinus*, as Camden thinks. Hence Griffith, Grif-fiths, Gruffin, Griffin, etc. It is also wrote Gruffydd; but mostly by the poets wrote Gruffudd.

Gruffudd, qu. Glyn ap Dafydd ap Ieuan ap Einion.

Brig gwydd Syr Gruffydd a'i sel.—*Sion Cleri*.

Rhybudd i Ruffudd ryffol.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

Gruffudd wallt melynrudd mân.—*Sion Ceri*.

Gruffydd awenydd uniawn.—*D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd*.

Gruffudd Beisrudd Bowysran.—*Tudur Penllyn*.

GRUFFUDD AP CYNAN, Prince of Wales, was cotemporary with William the Conqueror. He died A.D. 1137, after reigning victoriously fifty years. He was a great warrior, and a worthy, wise, and valiant Prince. I find in an old MS. noted that he was *Gwyn Gwyarchau* that Myrddin prophesied of. His Life

was wrote in Welsh by and translated into Latin by Nic. Robinson, Bishop of Bangor (*J. D.*), and is extant. He was father of Owain Gwynedd.

GRUFFUDD LLWYD ap Dafydd ap Einion Lygliw, o Bowys, a poet anno 1400 ; athro Rhys Goch o Eryri.

GRUG, enw lle. Salbri o Rug yn Sir Feirion. Rectè Rug ; but qu. ? See *Tref y Grug*.

GRUGOR (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Gregorius*, Gregory.

A'u gwragedd hwy (myn Grugor).—*Sion Ceri*.

GRUGOR, the name of a place in Anglesey. Creigiau St. Grugor, St. Gregory's Rocks, near Aberffraw.

Crangood, cimychod y môr,

O Greigiau'r hen Sain Grugor.—*H. Reinallt*.

GRUGUNAN, mentioned by Cynddelw i Ho. Owain Gwynedd. [Gregonon, qu. Gregynog ?—*W. D.*]

GRWST or GWRWST, the 14th King of Britain.

GRWST ap Clydno, the 55th King of Britain.

GRWST vel GWRRWST ap Cenau.

GRWST Sant. Llanrwst, a town, church, and parish, in Denbighshire.

GRWYN (Y), Groeningen, or perhaps Graveling, in Flanders ; some seaport town. The Groine in Galicia.

Aethau oddiar greiriau'r Grwyn.—*Syr Dafydd Trefor*.

GUALH vab Dissyvyndod, un o'r tri unben Deifr a Brynaich. (*E. Llwyd*) ; a Northumbrian poet of the 6th century.

GUIC, old orthography, in composition *wic*, now Gwig, a thicket of wood ; hence the names of several places in Britain ; as, Wic Wair, near St. Asaph ; Gwair Wic, *i. e.*, Warwick.

GUIDI (*Bede*, l. i, c. 12), a city on the east arm of the sea which divided the Scots and Picts from the Roman part of Britain. It was in an island (by Flaherty *Caergreie*). See *Caergreie*.

GUIRIGON. Caer Guirigon in Nennius. See *Wrygion*.

GUISSANEY, rectè GWYSANAU, a place in Denbighshire.

GUORANGON. Caer Guorangon. Mr. Camden, out of Nennius, for the city Worcester ; and so Usher (*Prim.*, c. 5). Guorcon, Caerguorcon. Mr. Camden, out of Nennius, for Worcester. But

neither of these names are to be found in the Cambridge nor Cottonian copy of Nennius, nor Mr. Vaughan's: and Usher makes Guorcon to be either Warwick or Wroxeter. (*Notes on Camden.*)

GUORTHIGIRNE : see *Gwerthrynion*.

GUOTODIN. (*Nennius.*) See *Manau Guotodin* and *Gododin Aneurin*.

GURGYRN : see *Gwrtheyrnion*. [*Caer Gurgyrn*, the old name of Llanilltud Fawr, according to some MSS.—*I. M.*]

GURICON. *Caer Guricon* in Nennius. See *Wyrangon*.

GUÂN DDU (Y) and GURN GOCH (qu. whether it should be wrote y Geyrn Ddu, etc.), two mountains in Caernarvonshire. [*Y Gurn*, *Pen y Gyrn*, *Curn Moelfre*, *Cyrn y Bweh*: *W. Owen* would say *Cwrn*, v. *Geiriadur*.—*W. D.*]

GURMOND, a captain of the Danes, called Godrun; afterwards King of the East Angles, A.D. 877. (*Caradoc in Anarawd.*)

GUTMOND (n. pr. v.), by Tyssilio called King of Affric; by Sir John Price, Gurmond from Ireland, who came hither from Affric. (*Dr. Powel*, note, p. 6): Gurmundus, arch-pirate, captain of the Norwegians, A.D. 590.

GUTTYN OWEN, a herald, poet, and historian, anno Domini, 1480.

GWAEDERW (n. l.), now Gwedir or Gwydyr, near Llanrwst, where Gr. ap Cynan fought a battle. (*Meilir Prydydd.*) [Where Sir John Wynn, the first baronet of that name, lived, who wrote the history of his ancestors, etc.—*W. D.*]

GWAEDNERTH. Gronw ap Gwaednerth.

GWAETHYEN (n. pr. v.), a Saxon name, at the battle of Bangor is y Coed. (*Tr.* 67.)

GWAIN, a river in Dyfed; hence a town called Abergwain, Fishcard, in Pembrokeshire.

GWAIR. *Caer Wair*, Warwick (*Th. Williams*); q. d. Gwair Wig or Gwig y Gwair. Llwyn Gwair in Pembrokeshire.

GWAITH, an ancient Celtic word signifying a battle; when prefixed to the names of places, signifying the battle of such a place.

GWAITH (fl.); hence Abergwaith.

GWAITH. Ynys Waith, the Isle of Wight. H. Llwyd, in his *Brit. Descr.*, p. 22 (ed. 1731), says the Britons call it *Ynys Wydd*, i. e., the Conspicuous Island. Nennius (c. 2) or his interpolator

calls it *With*, which he says the Britons call *Gweid* or *Gwith*, and that it signifies in Latin *Divortium*, i. e., separation. It is true *Gwith*, in British, is a thrust; but are not all islands thrust from the continent?

GWAITH ARDERYDD, a battle fought between Rhydderch Hael of Alclud, in Scotland, and Aeddan Vradwg, both North Britons, about the year 557. This battle, in the *Triades*, is called one of the three trifling battles of Britain; that is, occasioned by trifles. Cad Goddeu was one of them, which see. Cad Gamlan was another; and this was the third, and occasioned by no greater a matter than two shepherds falling out about a lark's nest; where one killed the other, and the quarrel spread itself from two families to two principalities. See *Gwenddolan ap Ceidio*.

A morose critic may observe upon this, that it is no wonder the Britons have lost their land and power to the Saxons, Danes, and Normans, when they could be such great idiots as to have a national quarrel about a bird's nest, a bitch and buck, or a box on the ear. But history will shew us several instances, among other nations, of great wars and revolutions in empires occasioned by as little trifles. The most prodigious armament in history, which was Xerxes's war against the Greeks, had no greater a beginning than a Greek, who was the Queen's physician, having a longing to see his country, represented this expedition in such a glorious light to his mistress, that the King had no rest of her night or day till he undertook it.

The occasion of putting all Greece in arms to destroy the kingdom of Priam and his Trojans, was an youthful Queen gave hints that she might be run away with, while the husband thought she was taken away by force.

Count Julian's daughter's amour with Roderic King of Spain was the cause of bringing over from Africa an army of above two hundred thousand Moors, who subdued the country in eight months, and kept possession of it eight hundred years, in which were fought 3,609 battles.

And to conclude this head, Voltaire, in his *Age of Lewis 14th*, says that the Duchess of Marlborough refusing Queen Anne of England a pair of gloves which had been sent her from abroad, and by an affected negligence spilling some water on Lady

Marsham's gown, gave a decisive turn to the affairs of Europe ; for upon this the Duke of Marlborough was called home from the command of the army, and all the British schemes knocked in the head. (*Pensées Diver. scr. à un Doct. de Sorbonne.*)

GWAITHFOED (n. pr. v.). Gwaithfoed Fawr, arglwydd Ceredigion. From him the Pryses of Gogerthan, etc., derive themselves.

GWAITH GARTH MAELAWC or Garth Meiliog, a battle fought in North Wales by Rhodri Molwynog and the Saxons, in which he got the day. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 14.)

GWAITH GODDAU and CAD GODDAU, the battle or action of Goddau. (*Tr.* 47.)

GWAITHHENGAR ap Elfin.

GWAITH LLANFAES, in Anglesey, A.D. 818 (*MS.*) ; I suppose with Egbert, King of the West Saxons, who at this time spoiled Eiryri. (*Caradoc in Mervyn.*)

GWAITH LLWYN DAFYDD, Ceredigion.

Dyfod at Waith Llwyn Dafydd

Da fan gan bob dyn a fydd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

GWAITH MACHAWY, a battle fought by Gruffudd ap Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, with Randulph Earl of Hereford, when Gruffudd destroyed Hereford, and burnt the Cathedral, and killed the Bishop, A.D. 1055. It seems there were two battles then fought, one at Machawy, where Randulph might be an auxiliary with Gruffudd ap Rhydderch ap Iestyn ; and the other within two miles of Hereford, as above. But, qu. whether Machawy doth not fall into the Wy near Hereford ? See *Ær. Cambr.*

GWAITH MOELFRE, the battle of Moelvre. [Tal Moelfre, Mon, qu.?—*W. D.*]

GWAITH PENCOET : see *Pencoet*.

GWAITH VADDON, A.D. 520 (*Ær. Cambr. M. W.*), the battle of Mons Badonicus in Gildas. This battle is mentioned in an ancient MS. chronology in these words : "O oes Gwrtheyrn Gwrthene hyd waith Vaddon pan ymladdodd Arthur a'i hyneif a'r Saeson ac y gorfu Arthur"; i. e., From the age of Gwrtheyrn Gwrthene to the battle of Badon, when Arthur and his elders (*majores*, lieutenants or inferior princes) fought the Saxons, where Arthur overcame, etc.

GWAL SEVER, Severus's Wall; called also *Mur Sever*, and by the English the Picts' Wall. Jno. Major calls it *Muro Tiroali* (l. i, fo. 9); and in l. ii, c. 3, he says that some say it was built by *Bilenus*, a British King, meaning, I suppose, *Belinus*.

GWAL Y VILIAST, a cromlech in the parish of Llanboydy, Caermarthenshire, called also Bwrdd Arthur. (*E. Llwyd*.)

GWALCHMAI (n. pr. v.), literally the Hawk of May. I am surprised how Galfrid and others could Latinize it *Walganus*. Men noted of this name were—

GWALCHMAI AP GWYAR, one of King Arthur's generals, and, I suppose, his sister Anna's son by Gwyar, a second husband, and so but half-brother to Medrod, who was son of Llew ap Cynfarch. He is often mentioned in the *Triades* as a great orator, Aurdafodiog (*Tr.* 82), deifniawc (*Tr.* 10). He was killed in a battle between Arthur and Medrod, on Arthur's landing in Britain. (*Tyssilio*.) He was lord of Castell Gwalchmai yn Rhos; i. e., Roose, near Milford Haven. About the year 1080 the sepulchre of Walwey (Gwalchmai), King Arthur's sister's son, was found upon the sea-shore in the country of Ros (now called Roose), and the place is shewn between the Isles of Skomar and Skokham in Pembrokeshire. The body, by estimation, upon viewing of the bones, was thought to be 14 foot in length. He ruled that country which to this day is called Walwethay. He was a noble and valiant warrior of good reputation. (Matth. Paris, p. 17, apud *Caradoc*, Dr. Powel.) Ymddiddan rhwng Trystan a Gwalchmai.

GWALCHMAI [AP] MEILIR o Fon, son of Meilir Brydydd, both excellent poets and warriors. Meilir was cotemporary with Gr. ap Cynan, and wrote that famous poem on the battle of Mynydd Carn, when Trahaearn, reigning Prince of North Wales, was killed by Gr. ap Cynan, A.D. 1079. It was by way of prophecy after the event had happened,—the safest way of prophesying. Gwalchmai, son of Meilir, wrote in the time of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of North Wales. His description of the sea-fight on Menai is inimitable, and it seems he himself had a share in the action. We have several poems of his to Owain Gwynedd, who began to reign A.D. 1138, and died 1169. In one of them he brings him from Æneas. This seems to be one of his first poems

to Owain Gwynedd, for he says as a reason to come in favour with him, that his father had sung the praises of Owain's father.

Prydodd fy nhad ith fraisg frenhin dad.

GWALLAWG, GWALLAWC, or GWALLOG (n. pr. v.), Lat. *Galgacus*; hence *Surn Wallog* in Ceretica, a spot of foul ground in the Bay of Cardigan, where it is said the country of Gwyddno was drowned. See *Galgacus*.

GWALLOG AP LLIENOG or GWALLAWG AP LLEENAWC, of Salisbury, a general of King Arthur's, was killed in the battle fought in Gaul between Arthur and the Romans, A.D. 541. (*Tyssilio*.) [This was the Galgacus of Tacitus, and not Arthur's general.—*W.D.*] He is called by Camden (in his Description of Caledonia in Scotland) Galauc ap Lliennauc, and which he Latinizes Galgacus. He was not the Galgacus mentioned by Tacitus, as he (Camden) would have it. He quotes in *Caledonia* the *Triadum Liber*, which by Gibson, his translator, is called the *Book of Triplicities*. But neither of them knew anything of this book; and it would have been more to Mr. Camden's credit if he had totally denied the authority of it, rather than giving it the highest encomiums in some parts of his works, and denying in other places that very Arthur who this book so aggrandises throughout the whole, that it appears to have been wrote purely to describe Arthur's greatness. But even the great Camden, when he acts out of his sphere, is but like another man. See Vaughan's Genealogical Tables at Hengwrt, where Onion Greg, daughter of Gwallawc ap Lleenawc, is said to have married Meurig ap Idno ap Meirchion; and Llywarch Hen, one of King Arthur's privy council, was a grandson of the same Meirchion.

Tri phost cad Ynys Prydain (*i. e.*, the three pillars of battle of the Isle of Britain); Dunawt Fur mab Pabo Post Prydain; Gwallawc ap Lleenawc; a Chynfelyn Drwsgyl. Thus the *Triades*. "Pwyllle Wallog marchog trin." (*Llywarch Hen* in Urien's Elegy.) See *Galgacus*.

GWALLTER. Walter Mappæus, otherwise Calenus, a Cambro-Briton, Archdeacon of Oxford about the year 1150. Leland (*Script. Brit.*, c. 157) mentions him with honour as the person that brought the copy of the British History over from Armo-

rica, and that he made a translation of it as well as Galfrid. See some sayings of this Gwallter in Camden's *Remains*.

GWALLT EURAID. Llewelyn Wallt Euraid ap Madog ap Llewelyn.

GWALLTWEN, merch Afallach, a concubine of Maelgwn, and mother of Rhun ap Maelgwn.

GWANAS, a place in Meirion. Here one Gwrgi was slain. (*D. J.*)

Rhifo gwawn rh'of a Gwanas.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

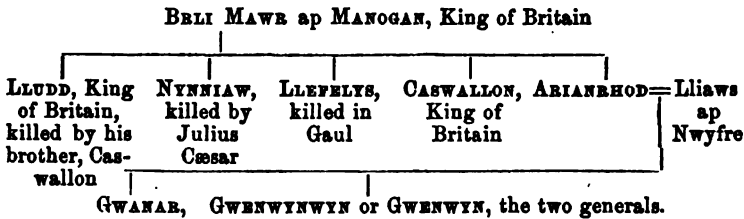
See "Englynion y Beddau."

Y Beddau Einion Gwanas.

GWANIA, Chirkland, Tref y Waun.

GWÂR. Elidir Wâr.

GWANAR (n. pr. v.), Gwanar mab Lliaws ap Nwyfre, a general of the Britons, sister's son of Caswallon, that reigned here when Julius Cæsar invaded Britain. (*Tr.* 40.)



Cæsar, in his *Commentaries*, says that the Britons had assisted the Gauls in their wars with the Romans before he invaded Britain. The *Triades* says that Gwenwynwyn and Gwanar, of Arllechwedd, sons of Lliaws ap Nwyfre and of Arianrhod their mother, daughter of Beli, went with their uncle, Caswallon ap Beli, beyond sea after the Cæsarians (*i. e.*, the Romans, or Cæsar's people), with an army of 61,000 men, and that they all settled in Gwasgwyn, and never returned. (*Tr.* 40.) This was when Cæsar warred with the Gauls, before the invasion of Britain. Mr. Edw. Llwyd, in his *Archæologia Britannica* (Brit. Preface), having hit upon a bad copy of the *Triades*, was not able to understand this passage, nor that of the auxiliaries granted to Urp Luyddog. See *Urp*. But yet it raised his curiosity to examine into the language of Gwasgwyn (*i. e.*, Gascony), and he

found a very great affinity between it and the British, which corroborates this passage in the *Triades*, and also that passage in the British history where it is said that Llefelys, a son of Beli Mawr, had the dominion of a country in Gaul by marriage; and it is natural to think that this very Llefelys was him who Cæsar calls *Divitiacus*, who had property in Britain, or at least a son of his.

GWAREDDOG or GWAREDOG, in Arvon, where Beuno began to build a monastery, but was hindered by a woman. Qu., Gwredog?

GWARTHEFYN BRO DYNOD. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallon.) Whether Gwarthefin be not the name of the place?

GWARTHENION, in Nennius. See *Gwortigern*.

GWARTHRENION, one of the three commots of Cantref Arwystli. (Price's *Descript.*) See *Gwrtheyrnion*.

GWARTHUNION, a name coined by Nennius [or] his interpolator, out of Gwrtheyrnion, the name of a country, to favour a silly fable of a country given to St. German.

GWAS (Y) Teilaw o Went.

GWASANE or GWYSANE, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire. Davies, a noted botanist and antiquary.

GWASGWYN, Gasgoigne. The *Triades* mentions an army of 61,000 Britons that went to this country to assist the Gauls against the Romans under Caswallon ap Beli Mawr and his nephews, Gwenwynwyn and Gwanar, but never returned. (*Tr.* 40.) See *Gwanar*.

GWATCIN, Watkin.

GWAUN BREUAN, in Llanrhaiadr, Denbighshire [pronounced *Breion*.—*W. D.*].

GWAUN Farteg, in Radnorshire.

GWAUNYNOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Middleton's. Qu., Gwenynog (à *gwenyn*)?

GWAUNYSGOR, a church and parish (R.), Flintshire.

GWAUNYTTYD (n. l.). Here a battle was fought, A.D. 1074, between the sons of Cadwgan ap Bleddyn and Rhys ap Owen, King of South Wales, where Rhys was defeated, but still kept the land. (*Caradoc* in Trahaiarn.)

GWAWR verch Brychan, gwraig Elidir Lydanwyn.

GWEDIR, a gentleman's seat near Llanrwst (*S. Tudur*), commonly pronounced *Gwydyr*, but rightly *Gwaedern* [or *Gwaed-tir*. See *Gwydir*.—*W. D.*].

GWEDRAWS or GWEDROS, probably *Gwaedros*, a place in Cardiganshire; though I find Deio ap Ieuan Du writes it *Gwedraws*.

Ei gampau'r gwyliau wr gwiw liaws fryd
O frodir Caerwedraws
— Ai gywydd oedd gaws.

See *Caerwedros*.

GWEFLHWCH. Elgan Gweflhwch; in another place, Gweff Ffloch.

GWEHELYTH, a family or clan. Gwehelythau a llwythau Cymru.

GWEILCHION, the people and lands of Gwalchmai. (*Gwelygordd-au Powys*.)

GWEIR (n. pr. v.) (*Trioedd y Meirch*, 1); hence Llwyn Gwair, Pembrokeshire.

GWEIRGURYT FAWR. (*Tr.* 87.)

GWEIRVYL, GWERFYL, GWERFUL, and GWEIRYL (n. pr. f.). Betwys Gweirvyl Goch, a church and parish in Merionethshire, in the deanery of Edeirnion, St. Asaph diocese.

Gorwedd ym Mettwys Gwerful
Goch, hen oedd y wraig a chul.

GWEIRYDD ap Cynfelyn ap Teneuan ap Lludd ap Beli Mawr. This Gweirydd is Latinized by Galfrid, *Arviragus*, which makes me suspect the name might be also wrote *Arweirydd*. By some of our British writers he is also called *Gweirydd Arwynneddog*.

GWELW GWINFFRWD ap Davydd Ddu Taerus.

GWELYGAN.

Ac y ar welgan gynnif ryssed.
Gorhoffedd H. ap O. Gwynedd.

Qu. whether a place where a battle was fought between Gwynedd and Powys, where H. ap Owain Gwynedd behaved gallantly?

GWÊLL ap Llywarch Hen, buried at Rhiw Felen. (*Llywarch Hen*.)

GWÊN (n. pr. v.), one of Llywarch Hen's sons killed by the Saxons [on the banks of Morlas.—*W. D.*].

GWÊN ap Gronw.

Gwyrda oedd Wên a Bênwyn.—*L. G. Cothi.*

GWENABWY (n. pr. v.).

A chyssul a rofi i Wenabwy

Nad fid ieuange serchog syberw vacwcy.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

GWANASSEDD verch Reun Hael.

GWENDRAETH VECHAN, a river in Cydweli. (*Camden's Britannia* in Caermarthenshire.)

GWENDDOLEN, Queen of Britain, and widow of Locrin. See *Lloegrin Gavr.*

GWENDDOLAU, a Prince or general of the northern Britons of Celyddon, in the civil war when the great battle of Arderydd was fought in Scotland. He was an auxiliary of Aeddan Vradawg. Myrddin Wyllt, in his *Hoiane*, calls him his lord. He is mentioned in the *Triades* by the name of Gwenddolau ap Ceidiau, un o'r tri tharw cad Ynys Brydain (one of three bulls of war); and in the 34th *Triad* it is said that his clan or army maintained their ground for six weeks after their lord's death. This battle was fought at Rhodwydd Arderydd, in Scotland, about the year 557, between Aeddan Vradog and Rhydderch Hael of Alclud, etc. Gwenddolau had two vultures which he fed with the bodies of South Britons. They were killed by Gall, mab Dysgyfedawg. (*Tr.* 37.)

GWENDDWR, a parish and village in Brecknockshire.

GWENDDYDD (n. pr. f.). Also the morning star, Venus.

GWENDDYDD, sister of Myrddin Wyllt, some of whose poems are by way of dialogue between him and her. Some hint that she was not his sister, but his mistress, which I believe is a mistake.

GWENDDYDD verch Brychan, Santes Ynhowyn Meirionydd; eraill a'i geilw *Gwarddydd*.

GWENEDOTA (*Nennius*), Gwynedd.

GWENER (n. f.), the name of several of the princesses of the ancient Celtæ, adored by the Romans, &c., by the name of *Venus*; genitive case, *Veneris*; and is derived from *gwén bêr*, i. e., a sweet smile,—the smiling goddess: hence *Dydd Gwener* in the British, i. e., *Dies Veneris*. If her name came from *gwenn*,

white or fair, it would have been Gwenner or Gwenno, which is the name of Juno.

Doeth coeth cywrennin gwin a Gwener (wine and Venus).

Eiu. ap Gwgan, to Lln. ap Iorwerth.

GWENFU ap Edvedd o Frecheiniog.

GWENFREWI Santes, daughter of Brychan, abbess at Gwytherin (*MS.*); in English, *Winifred* Saint. Robert, Prior of Shrewsbury, hath wrote her life, and before him Elerius, Abbot of Gwytherin, as saith *Brit. Sanct.* She is said to have lived in the time of King Elwith (qu., who was he?), and was daughter to a British lord, Thewith or Trebwith, who granted Beuno lands to build a church, under whose care she was brought up a nun. Caradoc, son of Alain, Prince of that country, cut off her head, because she would not consent to lie with him. Beuno put it on, and brought her to life. A well (Holywell)—Ffynnon Gwenfrewi—sprung out where her head fell, etc. In her time Deifer was an anchorite at Botaver (Botvari), and Saturnus at Henthlant (Hentllan); and Elerius Abbot of Gwytherin, who buried her, and where St. Kebius and St. Senan were buried, and the Abbess Theonia, after whom Winifred became abbess. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

In the legend of the British Saints we have the life of a lady of this name, called Santes Gwenfrewi; but no author of note mentions any such a woman. Tudur Aled, the poet, about the year 1450, hath versified her legend as believed in those days. We have no such name in our ancient British history as Gwenfrewi. See *Winifred* and *Beuno*.

GWENFFRWD, a river in Pervedd.

GWENFEDON, daughter of Tutwal Tutclut, noted for her chastity. (*Tr.* 54.)

GWENHWYFACH or GWENHWYACH, the wife of Medrawd ap Llew ap Cynfarch. A quarrel about two nuts (says Tudur Aled) between Gwenhwyfar (verch Ogyrfan Gawr), King Arthur's Queen, and this Gwenhwyfach (*Tr.* 47) gave Medrawd a colour of dethroning Gwenhwyfar (*Tr.* 46), King Arthur having left him lieutenant of Britain while he followed his Gaulish conquest. (*Tr.* 90.) This quarrel or *palfawd* (*i. e.*, a box in the ear) about two nuts was the occasion of the civil war between King

Arthur and Medrawd, and both were killed at Cad Gamlan. (*Tr.* 47.)

GWENHWYFOR, or GWENHWYFAWR, or GWENHWYFAR (n. pr. f.). King Arthur had three wives successively of this name. The first was daughter of Gwythyr ap Greidiawl, probably a North Briton; the second, the daughter of Gawryd Ceint, which seems to have been a Loegrian Briton of Kent; the third, the daughter of Ogyrfan Gawr, a Cambro-Briton (*Tr.* 59) dethroned by Medrod (*Tr.* 46); *Cawr*, in Wales, then signifying a prince or great commander,—*Cawr* Idris, *Cawr* Othrw, Benlli Gawr, and Rhuddlwm Gawr (*Tr.* 32). My reason for the first being a North Britain is that Arthur, when he followed his conquests in the island, left her at home, and she having a former intimacy with Melwas, a Prince of North Britain, they contrived it so that she with her maids of honour went to the wood a Maying, where Melwas was to lie in wait for her among the bushes with a suit of clothes on him made of green leaves of trees. When the Queen and her maids came to the place appointed, Melwas started up and carried the Queen away in his arms to his companions; and all the maids of honour ran away in the fright, taking him to be a Satyr, or wild man of the wood. He took the Queen with him to Scotland, and kept her for a while. Our English writers (Milton, etc.) wonder how a little Prince could take away by force the Queen of such a valiant King as Arthur is said to be; but the wonder ceases when it is considered that the King was abroad, and the Queen willing to be ravished by an old acquaintance.

Fal Melwas yn y glas glôg.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

See Caradoc's *Life of Gildas*.

GWÊNHWYNWYN ap Ywain Cyfeiliog, rectè Gwenynwyn (alias Gwynwenwyn), ap Owain Cyfeiliog.

GWENHWYSEG, the dialect or language of Gwenwys.

GWENHWYTAR.

GWENLLIAN and GWENLLIANT, enw merch; from *lliant*, the flux or tide of the sea or stream of a river. "Idem quod Gwenllinan videtur." (*Dr. Davies.*)

GWENLLIW, enw merch.

GWENLLWG, rectè Gwentllwg, one of the cantrefs of Morgannwg, now in Monmouthshire. (*Price's Descript.*)

Pob man blaenau Morganwg
A deunaw llan hyd Wenllwg.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

GWENLLWYFO or GWENLLWYDDOG Saint. Llanwenllwyfo, a church, Anglesey.

GWENN (n. pr. f.), dim. *Gwenno*, Juno.

GWENNAN, King Arthur's favourite ship of this name, cast away on a bank of sand near Bardsey Island, whence the place is called to this day *Gorffrydau Caswennan*, i. e., the streams of Caswennan. See *Caswennan*.

GWENNI. Brogior [Aberogwr—*J. M.*] wrth Wenni.

GWENOG Sant. Llanwenog in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here. [Llanwnog in Montgomeryshire.—*W. D.*]

GWENONWY (n. pr. f.). *D. ap Gwilym*.

GWENOLWYN. Bodwenolwyn, Mon. Abergwynolwyn. Also a river in Brecknockshire.

GWENT, Lat. *Venta Silurum*, one of the six parts or *swyddau* of the territory of Dinefwr, now (with Radnorshire) called South Wales. Gwent is now in Monmouthshire, and contained three commots, viz., Cantref Gwent, Cantref Iscoed, and Cantref Coch. (Price's *Descript.*) Caerwent, Chepstow. (*Thos. Williams.*) Os Dwy-went is y deau (*J. D.*). The Upper and Lower Gwent. Gwent is Coed (*Tr.* 30); Gwent uwch Coed. Castell Gwent and Casgwent, Chepstow. See *Gwrtheyrn*.

GWEN TEIRBRON verch Emyr Llydaw.

GWENSI verch Howel ap Gronw.

GWENWEUN BEFR, a place where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth had his fourth camp. (*Cylch Llywelyn*.)

GWÊNWYN, the same with Gwenwynwyn. See *Gwanar*.

GWENWYNWYN (n. pr. v).

GWENWYNWYN ap Naw or Naf, one of the three admirals of Britain in King Arthur's time (*Tr.* 20); also a Prince of Powys (part of) of this name, whence Powys Wynwynwyn.

GWENWYNWYN ap Lliaws ap Nwyfre, a general of the Britons under Caswallon ap Beli Mawr and his nephew. (*Tr.* 40.) See *Gwanar*.

GWENWYS. Cadwgan Wenwys. Gwenwys, arglwydd Bron-iarth.

Gwenwys, name of a country, Gwentland or Monmouthshire.

Mathafarn, in Montgomeryshire, seems to be in one Gwenwys, for Llywelyn ap Guttyn calls D. Lloyd of Mathafarn,

Wrth hwnnw, arth o Wenwys.—*Ll. ap Guttyn.*

GWENWYS, the inhabitants of Gwent, q. d. Gwent weision, Gwent men; as Lloegrwys=Lloegrians, or the people of England.

GWENYNOG or GWAUNYNOG, a gentleman's seat near Denbigh; likewise a place in Anglesey. [Another in Caereinion in Powys.—*W. D.*]

GWEPPRA, a gentleman's seat, Flintshire. Cwtter Weppra. Llyn Gweppra.

GWERCLYS, a gentleman's seat. Hughes. [Near Corwen, Merioneth.—*W. D.*]

GWERN, a place of alders, in the names of places, as, Gwyddelwern; Pengwern; Glan y Wern; Pen y Wern; y Wern Ddu, etc., etc. [Y Wern Las.—*W. D.*]

GWERNAN or GWERNEN (n. l.).

GWERNAN ap Ifan.

GWERN Y BRECHDWN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Robert Llwyd o Wern y Brychdwn.—*W. D.*]

GWERNEN ap Clydno, *al.* Clydro, an ancient poet. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GWERN Y FIROGL (*Vinogyl* in E. Evans' transcript of *Llyfr Coch o Hergest*), a battle fought between Owen Amhadawg and the sons of Owen Cyfeiliog. It is near Castell Carreg Hova in Shropshire, near Oswestry, A.D. 1187. Owein was killed by fraud in that castle, in the night, by Gwenwynwyn and Cadwallon ab O. Cyfeiliog. (*Caradoc*, p. 241.)

GWERNGWY. Llys Gwerngwy in Dyffryn Clwyd, the seat of Efnydd ap Gwerngwy.

GWERNGWY (*Pymtheg Llwyth*) ap Gwaeddvawr neu ap Gwaeddgarg (Gwaeddgawr).

GWERNGWYGID, where Gruff. ap Cynan fought a battle.

Gwern Gwygid gwanai bawb yn eu gilydd.

Meilir Brydydd, i Gruff. ap Cynan.

GWERNLAN, Watlingford, qu. ?

GWERNYFED, Gwern Hyfed, Gwern Hyfaidd, or Gwern Nyved, a gentleman's seat in Brecknockshire. Sir Herbert Mackworth.

GWERSYLLT, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire.

GWERTHEFIN. *Caer Werthefin*, a town in the Forest of Caledonia, in Scotland, the native place of Myrddin ap Morfran or Myrddin Wyllt, the Pictish poet; supposed to be Dunkeld in Scotland. See *Cyfoesau Myrddin a Gwenddydd*. (*E. Llwyd*.)

GWERTHRYNION, a castle and a territory on the river Gwy, first built by Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, and should be wrote Gwrtheyrnion. It hath been often in the hands of the Normans, English, etc. In the year 1254 it was taken by Llewelyn ap Gruffudd from Sir Ro. Mortimer (Powel, A.D. 1201), says Camden, and erased. This is that which in Usher's Catalogue is called *Caer Gwrtheyrn*; and in the *Triades*, *Caer Gorgyrn* and *Caer Gurgyrn*; and in Nennius' Catalogue, *Caer Guorthigirne*. Mr. Camden's account of it, out of Nennius, is a monkish tale pretending a grant of lands to St. Garmon because of the likeness of the name Gwrtheyrnion to *Gwurth Union*, two words which cannot be wrested to signify anything but *reproach right* or *right reproach*, which is nonsense.

Gwrthrynion, in my MS., is also one of the three commots of Arwystli, once in Meirionydd.

GWERYDD ap Rhys Goch, lord of Tal y Bolion, in Anglesey, in the time of Davydd ap Owain Gwynedd, anno 1170. Bore *argent*, three leopards' heads *or* on a bend *sable*.

GWERYSTAN ap Gwaithvoed Fawr.

GWESTUN. *Twr Gwestun*, a castle so called.

Dinas gwestifiant gostyngws mal gwr

Gwestun dwr dorradwy.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

GWESTUN or **GWESTYN**, a place mentioned in *Hirlas Ywein Cyfeiliog*.

Ar lawr Gwestun vawr gwelais iriant.

GWESTYD (Y), *nomen loci*.

A gair o ben gwyn y byd

Gwyr gystal ag o'r Gwestyd?

Sion Ceri, i Ifan Goch o Grug Eryr.

GWESYN or **GWESSIN**, a river. Abergwesyn in Brecknockshire.

GWEUNLLWC, *qu. Gwentllwg?*

GWEURFYL, *enw merch*.

GWEUBUL verch Gwrgeneu, the wife of Gruffudd ap Meredydd, and mother of Ywain Cyfeiliog.

GWEWENHYR: see *Wewenhyr*.

GWEYRN MAWR (nomen loci).

GWEYRYDD ap Cynfelyn, the 76th King of Britain; rectè Gwairydd or Gweirydd.

Nith gair yn llai na Gwairydd

Ni mynnai dwyll mewn y dydd.

D. M. Tudur, i How. Colunwy.

GWEYTHAN, GWITHAN, or GWIDDAN, a battle fought at Gweythan, between the Britons and the Saxons, A.D. 867. *Tre Weithan*, in Montgomeryshire; qu., whether Porth Gweythan in Cardiganshire? See *Blaen Porth Gwithan* and *Tre Weithan*.

GWGAN, GWGAWN, GWGON, an ancient British name of men.

GWGAN (Prince of Cardigan) ap Meuric ap Dyfnwal ap Arthen ap Sisyllt, drowned by misfortune, A.D. 872.

GWGAN, the son of Gwyriad, the son of Rodri Mawr, died A.D. 958. (*Caradoc*, p. 16.)

GWGAN CLEDDYFRUDD, one of the tri Ysemydd aerau (*Tr.* 29); Porthawr gwaith Perllan Fangor (*Tr.* 66); Gwgon Gleifrudd (*Tr. y Meirch*, 4).

GWGAN WAWD NEWYDD, a poet. [A founder of a new metre or tune, qu. ?—*W. D.*]

GWGAWN GWRAWN, mab Peredur, one of the tri lleddf unben. (*Tr.* 14.)

GWHIR (ap Owein ap Ceredig), brother of Pedrog Sant.

GWIAWN ap Cyndrwyn, un o dri phorthawr gwaith Perllan Fangor. (*Tr.* 66.) The same with Gwion, brother of Cyndylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

GWIDIGADA (nomen loci). See *Widigada*.

GWIDOL or GWIDAWL, a river: hence Rhos Widol. (*Tr.* 69.) See *Garth Gwidol*.

GWIG, a river on the borders of Scotland, that falls into the Tuedd (Tweed), where the ancient Britons had a town called Aberwic (Berwic). Hence came the terminations of the names of many towns in England: Greenwich, i. e., Y Wig Lâs; Sandwich, Gwig y Tywod; Keswick, in Cumberland. And hence, no doubt, came the termination *wick* in the names of places in

Germany, and towards the Baltic, where the Cimbrians once abounded. Brunswick; Sleswick; Bolwick; Danswick (Dantzick); Larwick; Hudwick's Wald, etc., etc. [*Vide* Cluverius, or some such author.—*W. D.*] And this throws a light on that passage in our British history which says that one *Gotmwnt*, King of *Affric*, who had come with a great fleet to subdue Ireland, was called by the Saxons to their assistance after the death of Maelgwn Gwynedd. And Gotmwnt overran the whole island of Britain, and gave all Loegria to the Saxons, and drove Ceredic over the Hafren (Severn) into Wales. This Gotmwnt is called by Giraldus Cambrensis *Germundus*, and [he] says he was a Norwegian. (*Top. Ireland*, c. 24; see *Ogygia*, p. 13.) The above Ceretic is the same name with the *Cerdec Elmet* of Nennius, Elved being the name of his country. Affric or Afferwic, therefore, was the name of some country upon the Baltic; or else transcribers, not used to those northern names, might mistake Affric for Sleswick or Larwick, etc.

[*Gwig Fair*, a gentleman's seat in Flintshire, vulgò Wickwer. *Wickwar* (l. n.), a town on the river which runs from Chipping Sodbury to Berkley, and so to Severn. *Wekewar* in another map.—*W. D.*]

GWILI (fl.), that runs through Cwm Gwili, and falls into the Towy, Caermarthenshire. Hence Abergwili, a village, and the palace of the Bishop of St. David's; q. d. Gwy lif. See *Abergwili*.

GWILYM, a name used among the Britons since William the Conqueror's time, and is always Latinized *Gulielmus*. It seems to have been formed from the Germ. *Wilhelm* or *Guilddhelm*, now William, if not from the British *Gwaynolym*. I don't remember ever to have met with it in any ancient MSS. older than the Norman conquest. It is also wrote *Gwilim*. Pl. Gwilymiaid.

Gweléd gan Rhys a Gwilim
Abid du heb wybod dim.—*L. Gl. Cothi*.

GWINAU DAUFREUDDWYD.

GWINER (n. pr. v.), a Saxon name, at the battle of Bangor is y Coed.

GWINFFRWD. Gwelw Gwinffrwd.

GWINIONYDD, a parcel of Cardiganshire.

Trown yno trwy Winionydd

Clera defeitia da fydd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

The borders of the river Gwy, q. d. *Gwynnydd*.

GWINLLIW, a parish in Monmouthshire. Fairs kept here at Stow. See *Gwynlliw Filwr*.

GWION and GWIAWN (n. pr. v.).

GWION BACH, a poet mentioned by Taliesin in his transmission.

GWION AP UCHTRYD (*Rhys Goch Eryri*). Croes Wion in Anglesey. Gwydd Gwion, Montgomeryshire. [Celli Wion in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

GWIRFAI, a hundred of Carnarvonshire. Uwch and Is Gwirfai. Bangor Fawr uwch ben Gwirfai. (*Ö. Ll. Moel*.)

GWIRIAWN ap Gwynnan ap Gwynfyw Frŷch.

GWLAD, a country; the people of a country; the government of a country; the same with the Saxon *set*, as Somerset, Gwlad yr Haf; Westset, Gwlad Gwent. Hence *Gwledig*, a king or governor: Cynan Wledig, Emrys Wledig, etc. Gair y wlad, the common report; *i. e.*, the country's word. Rhoi ar y wlad, referred to a jury; *i. e.*, to put it on the country or people. Different from *bro*.

Ach gwyr oll, wlad Fro Gadell.—*Rhys Nanmor*.

GWLADUS (n. f.), from *gwlad*, a country. Several worthy British women of this name. So *gwledig*, an appellation in the Loegrian dialect, signifying a prince or ruler, comes from *gwlad*; that is as much as to say, one that owns a country or governs a country. Emrys Wledig, Cynan Wledig, etc. But Camden squeezes it from Claudia; but might not Claudius and Claudia come from Gwledig and Gwladus?

GWLAD YR HAF, Somersetshire. Also a province in France of that name.

GWLEDIC or GWLEDIG, a surname or title; "bellicosus". (*E. Llwyd*.) Emrys Wledig, Aurelius Ambrosius. Cynedda Wledig, Cunedagus. Cynan Wledig, Aurelius Conanus. Macsen Wledig, Maximus. Cylyddon Wledig. Gwerthmwl Wledic o'r Gogledd, and Gyrthmwl (*Tr.* 69). Oeuroswydd Wledig (*Tr.* 50). Am-

lawdd Wledig, sign. teyrn. Casnar Wledig. (*Mabinogi*). See *Priodawr* and *Cawr* and *Yrth*.

GWLYDDIEN ap Howy ap Arthen.

GWNDA or GWYNDA Sant. Llanwnda, Caernarvonshire. Bodgynda in Anglesey.

GWNLLE, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Price's.

GWNNE (n. pr. v.). Davydd ap Gwnne Ddu. (*Extent of Anglesey* in Tre Ddestiniet.) Hence Melin Gwnne in the said township.

GWNNEN. Llanwnnen in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here.

GWNNIOG Sant. Llanwnniog, qu. St. Winoc, a Britain bishop, a follower of St. Patrick in Ireland. Another, a cotemporary of Gregory of Tours, which he ordained priest. (*Hist. Fr.*, l. v, c. 21.)

GWYNNW, vid. id. quod Cwnnws.

GWNNWS Sant. Llanwnnws in Cardiganshire.

GWONNO or GWINIO. Llanwonno, Glamorganshire ; Llanwinio, Caermarthenshire.

GWORTIGER MAWR : see *Gwortigern* and *Caer Gwortigern*.

GWORTIGERN. Caer Gwortigern in Camden's *Britannia*, which he makes to be the city of Vortigern in Maelienydd, in a great wilderness which never existed ; and there, he says, he was burnt by a fire from heaven, having married his own daughter. These are heavy charges without proper proof. Tyssilio says he was burnt in his castle of Gwrtheyrnion ar lan Gwy by Emreis and Uthur, the sons of Cwstenin, who claimed the crown from him. So Gwrthrenion, Gwarthenion, and Gwortiger Mawr, are mere dreams, the latter being a plain corruption of Gwortigern-iawn.

GWRAN ap Cynedda Wledig, father of Maelor, who gave name to Maeloron, the two Maelors.

GWRANGON : see *Wyrangon*.

GWRDDFAN GAWR (n. pr. v.). (Dr. Davies in *Bann*.) See *Ogyrfan*.

GWRECSAM, in English Wrexham, a town and church dedicated to St. Silin ; perhaps the same with St. Giles. The situation of this town makes it beyond doubt that the Britons, in ancient times, had a town here ; but its ancient name is lost. [I have an ancient name of it.—*W. D.*]

GWREDOG or GWAREDOG, a chapel and parish, Anglesey. B. Willis says it was *Locus refugii*, which is a mistake. *Noddfa* is a place of refuge, or sanctuary. This Gwaredog seems to be a proper name of a man.

GWREI ap Cado of Bennystrywed yn Arwystli.

GWRFWR ap Cadien ap Cynan.

GWRFYWDYGU, the 18th King of Britain.

GWRFYW ap Pasgen ap Cynfarch.

GWRGAN (n. pr. v.).

GWRGENEU. Ririd Flaidd ap Gwrgeneu.

GWRGAN FARFDWRCH, or Farf Twrch, a King of Britain; the 23rd King of Britain. Camden writes him, *Gwrind barmtruch*, and says it is spade-beard. This shews his entire ignorance of the language, and he ought not to have meddled with it. The meaning of it is Gwrgan with the hog-beard.

GWRGAN ap Rhys died A.D. 1157, the best poet of his time. (*Caradoc* in O. Gwynedd.) I never met with any of his works.

GWRGENEU (n. pr. v.), commonly wrote in English *Vrgeney*. It is of the same origin with Gwrgan and Gwrgi.

GWRGENEU, Bishop of St. David's.

GWRGENEU ap Sitsyllt, a nobleman of Wales, killed by the sons of Rhys Sais. (*Caradoc*, p. 114.)

GWRGi (n. pr. v.).

GWRGUNAN, qu. an idem Gwrgeneu?

GWRGi Sant. Church at Penystrowydd, Montgomeryshire.

GWRGi ap Hedd Molwynog.

GWRGi GARWLWYD, the name of some Pict, it seems a great enemy of the Southern Britons, who made it a custom to kill a Briton for every day in the week. He was at last killed by Difedell ap Dysgyfedawc (*Tr.* 37), and this was reckoned a notable good deed.

GWRGi and PEREDUR, twins, and sons of Elifer Gosgorddfawr (*Tr.* 35), killed in a battle with the Saxons, A.D. 584. (*Æra Cambr.*)

GWRGON, father of Etheu. (*Tr.* 62.)

GWRGON verch Brychan, gwraig Cadrod Calchfynydd.

GWRGUSTU, or Llanrwst, where a battle was fought A.D. 952,

between North Wales and South Wales men for the government of Wales. [Note.—Llewelyn buried at Llan Rwt.—*W. D.*]

GWRIG. *Caer Gwrig* (*Usher*), Warwick. See *Wair*.

GWRIN Sant. Llanwrin, a church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog.

GWRISNYDD ap Dwywelyth, or Grisnydd ap Dwywylith ap Tegawc.

GWRLAIS, Iarll Kerniw.

GWRLI or GWRLEU. *Caer Gwrlle*, a castle and town in Flintshire; in English, *The Hope*. Fairs are kept here. A room under ground, and coins and books found there, February, 1757.

GWRNERTH (n. pr. v.), A.D. 610. (*E. Llwyd*.) Ymatgreg Llewelyn a Gwrnerth.

GWRON (n. pr. v.).

Gwrawl gleddyfial gwrial Gwron.

Cynddelw, Marwnad Cad. ap Madawc.

GWRTHEFYR FENDIGAID, the 96th King of Britain, son of Gwrtheyrn Gwrtheneu, who called in the Saxons. Gwrtheyrn was dethroned, and Gwrthefyr set upon the throne. Latin writers call him *Vortimerus*. (*Tr.* 45.)

GWRTHEFYR, the 103rd King of Britain.

GWRTHEYRN GWRTHENEU, the 95th King of Britain, Earl of Gwent, Euas, and Erging, on the death of Constantine, King of Britain, brother of Aldwr, King of Armorica, took Constans, his son, out of a monastery, to have a colour to reign, and to maintain his power called in the Saxons against the Picts and Scots on one side, and the Armoricans on the other, who got at last the government of the whole island after a struggle with the Britons of above 700 years. He is called in one copy of Nennius Gworthigern mac Guortheneu, and in the *Triades* Gwrtheyrn mab Gwrtheneu. He had, perhaps, some claim to the crown after Eudaf, who was Earl of Euas and Erging also, whose daughter married to Maximus the Emperor. He built the castle of Gwrtheyrnion in Wales, wherein he was burnt by Emrys and Uthur, the other sons of Constantine. He is called by Latin writers *Vortigernus*. Zosimus says that the Britons cast off the Roman government, and settled a commonwealth after their own liking (*Zosim.*, l. vi), which Selden says was in the year 430.

(Selden, *Mar. Claus.*, p. 248). So they only changed Romans for Saxons; and these Saxons were driven out by the Danes, and they by the Normans.

Most writers say that the Saxons came first to Britain in the year 449, which doth not agree with the time of Garmon's being here to confute the Pelagian heresy; therefore Camden (in *Britannia*, p. 95) places their coming in A.D. 428), which, as Mr. Selden says upon better consideration may, perhaps, be allowed. (*Mar. Claus.*, p. 232.)

GWRTHEYRNION: see *Gwerthrynion*.

GWETHGAIN ap Rhys; perhaps the same with Gwrgan ap Rhys. See *Gwrgeneu*.

GWRTHRYCHIAD, properly Gwrthddrychiad, an heir. Spelman, in his Glossary, in *Adelingus*, reads this out of a MS. of the Laws of Howel Dda, by mistake, *Vrchrichiad*. See *Edlin*.

GWRTHRYMUS. Idnerth arglwydd Elfael, Maelienydd, a Gwrthrymus; id. q. Gwrthynion, qu.?

GWRTYD Sant, qu.? Llanwrtyd, Brecknockshire.

GWRWARED ap Cyhelyn Fardd ap Gwynfardd.

GWRWARED ap Gwilym.

GWRYDYR DRWM ap Gwedrawc ap Geraint ap Garanawch (an id. quod Caranawc?) ap Glewddigar ap Cynwae Rychwain o Fod Rychwain yn Rhôs (à *gwr* and *hydr*).

GWRYAT (n. pr. v.).

GWRYAT fab Gwryan yn y Gogledd (*Tr.* 76); one who advanced himself from a native tenant or slave to be a King of some part of North Britain.

GWRYGION: see *Wrygion*.

GWOTHERIN, a village in Denbighshire. Fairs kept here.

GWY, the name of a river in Wales, rising in Plumlumon mountain, so to Rhaiadr Gwy, to Buellt, and to Ross in Herefordshire, and emptying itself at Chepstow; by the English called *Wye*; hence Dyffryn Gwy, Glyn Gwy.

Mr. Edward Llwyd says that *guy*, *uy*, *uys*, *ey*, *y*, and *i*, are as often the final syllable of our rivers as *Tam* or *Tau* is the initial. In the Gothic and modern Swedish *aa* is a river; and in the French, *eau* is water, to which the British word answers. He further adds that, seeing the water between Anglesey and Caer-

narvonshire is called *Meneu*, and that St. David's is called *Meneu*, it, according to that sense, signifies narrow water, because there is a narrow water at Ramsey, near St. David's. But if Mr. Llwyd had been better acquainted with our ancient poets, he would have seen that the water of Anglesey is always called *Menai*, and not *Meneu*. I agree with Mr. Llwyd that *wy* and *gwy* signified water in the Celtic, as appears from the names of several rivers, as Llugwy, Colunwy, Elwy, y Vyrnwy, Dourdwyl, Cynwy or Conwy, Mawddwy, Mynwy, Trydonwy, Dyfrdonwy, Duwyfawr, Duwyfach, Edwy, Onwy, Machawy, etc., etc.; and from *awy* or *aw*: Manaw, q. d. Monaw; Alaw. But in nothing plainer than water-fowl: *gwydd*, *hwylad*, *gwyllan*, *gwyllach*, *gwyllain*, *gwylllog*, *gwyllm*. Therefore this takes off the strength of Mr. E. Llwyd's argument that the Gwyddelian Britons and us had different languages (see *Wysg* and *Lluch*), for *Gwy* is a river called by the name of water, as he says the river *Wysg* is. Should not we rather conclude from these things that the Gwyddelian Britons were colonies sent from the country now called South Wales to Ireland, as several words in their language agree to this day not to be found in North Wales; as *ysgadan*, a herring; *lluch*, a lake or lough; *esgair*, a ridge of mountains; *arann*, a kidney; *clebair*, a babbler, etc., etc. [*Ysgadan*, plural, and *ysgadenyn*, singular, is always used in Montgomeryshire for herrings.—*W. D.*]

GWY, a river mentioned by Llywarch Hen in *Marwnad Cadwallon*.

GWYAR, father of *Gwalchmai*, nai Arthur, second husband of Anna, qu. ? See *Gwalchmai*.

GWYDION or *GWDION*, son of Don, Lord or Prince of Arvon. This *Gwdion* was a great philosopher and astronomer, and from him the *Via Lactea*, or Milky Way, or Galaxy, in the heavens is called *Caer Gwdion*. His great learning made the vulgar call him a conjuror and necromancer; and there was a story feigned that when he travelled through the heavens in search of 's wife that eloped, he left this tract of stars behind him. (*D. J.*) See *Math* and *Don*, and *Gronwy Peifr*.

GWYDYR ap Cynfelyn, the 75th King of Britain.

GWYDYR DRWM, husband of the chaste *Efiliau*. (*Tr.* 55.)

GWYDD, *Gweith*, the Isle of Wight.

GWYDDAINT, cousin german to King Cadwallon. (E. Llwyd, from Vaughan's *MS. Notes on Camden*.)

GWYDDDALUS. Llanwyddalus in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here.

GWYDDEL, *Hibernicus*, an Irishman (from *gwydd*, wood); plur. *Gwyddyl*, the inhabitants of Ireland. Ireland was originally called by the Britons *Gwydd Ynys*, the Woody Island (by the natives, in their own dialect, *ṛiobinir*; *i. e.*, *Insula Memorosa*,—Flaherty, p. 18); and it was natural enough for the Britons, from whom they were descended, to call them *Gwyddyl* or *Gwydd-elod*, Wood Men, though they named the island *Y Werddon*, *i. e.*, *Y Werdd Ynys*, the Green Island, which is the British name of it to this day; and yet the inhabitants are never called in Welsh *Gwerddoniaid*, but *Gwyddelod* or *Gwyddyl*. *Gwyddel* (pl. *Gwyddyl*) signifies also foresters, wild men, woodmen, outlaws, wood-rovers, thieves of any nation. In the legend of St. Elian a Saxon wood-rover is called *gwyddel*, from *gwydd*.

I lwyn o goed dan len gel

Efo'i gwyddai y Gwyddel, etc.

Gwedi'r Sais o'r gwaed ar sarn.—*G. Gwyn*.

And *Gwyddelyn* is the diminutive of *Gwyddel*.

Gwyddelyn mewn gwe ddulwyd.

Huw Oas Llwyd, to the Ape.

Gwyddel is also used as a cognomen. Ieuan Wyddel. *Gwyddel* in the names of places; as, *Pentre'r Gwyddel*, in Rhoscolyn, Anglesey; and *Cerrig Gwyddel*, near Malldraeth, Anglesey; *Pont y Gwyddel*, in Llanvair, Denbighshire; *Pentre'r Gwyddel*, in Llysfaen, Denbighshire; *Cerig y Gwyddel*, near Ffestiniog, Meirion; *Cwm y Gwyddel*, in Penbryn parish, Ceretica; another in Llanbadarn Vawr, Ceretica; another in Glamorganshire; *Carn Phylip Wyddel*, in Llanwenog, Ceretica. See *Iwerddon*.

GWYDDELEG, *lingua Hibernica*, the Irish tongue; called also *Iaith Werddonig*. Flaherty (*Ogygia*, p. 63) makes it consist of four dialects; *i. e.*, Law Dialect, Poetry, Picked, and Common. So the language of the poets in the British differs much from common speech, which accounts for the obscurity, at this time, of some poetical writers.

GWYDD ELEN or GWYDDELEN. Llanwyddelen, parish and church in Cydwain deanery. See *Dol Wydd Elen*.

GWYDDYL GORR, the same with Eiddilic Gorr, a noted *hudol* or magician mentioned in the *Triades* (31).

GWYDDELIG. Llysiau Gwyddelig. Dyn Gwyddelig, a brutish fellow (Cardiganshire), or a morose, unmerciful fellow.

GWYDDELWERN, a place in Powys Land, where Beuno built a church, the ground being given him by Cynan, King of Powys, ap Brochfael Ysgithrog; called Gwyddelwern from an Irishman that Beuno raised from the dead, who had been murdered by his wife. (*Buchedd Beuno*, Jes. Coll., Ox.) Q. d. Gwern y Gwyddel.

GWYDDEN, or GWDDYN, or GWYDDIN, or GWYDDYN. Llanwyddyn or Llanwydden, a parochial chapel in the parish of Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant, county of Denbigh and Salop. [A church in Montgomeryshire.—*W. D.*] Llanwydden, a house in Creuthyn, near Conwy; but no church near. Qu. whether Glan Wydden? GWYDDFA.

Gwyddfa Rhufawn Pefr.—*H. ap O. Gwynedd.*

GWYDDFARCH (n. pr. v.) is Marchwydd transposed, says Mr. E. Llwyd. Gwyddfarch Gyfarwydd. (Dr. Davies in *Proverbs*.)

GWYDD GWION, a gentleman's seat in Bro Wyddno. (*O. Gwynedd.*)

GWYDDNO (n. pr. v.).

GWYDDNO GORONIR or GARANIR was lord of Cantre Gwaelod, a large flat country overflowed by the sea about the year 500.

Cwynfan Gwyddno Garanir

Pan droes y donn dros ei dir.

Mwys Gwyddno Garanir was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. Meat for one man, when put into it, would be meat for a hundred when it was opened. This is generally taken for some kind of vessel; but I suppose it was some new contrived weir for catching fish. See Dr. Davies in *Mwys*. [This is confirmed by Taliesin comforting Elphin, the son of Gwyddno Goronhir, when his weir was robbed. "Elphin deg, paid ag wylo", etc.—*W. D.*]

Porth Wyddno yn y Gogledd, or Gwyddno's port or harbour in the north, one of the principal harbours of Britain. See *Ys-cewyn* and *Gwygyr*.

Cored Wyddno is in the mouth of Conwy river.

Caer Wyddno is a spot of foul ground in Aberystwyth Bay, which comes dry on spring tides. See *Cantref Gwaelod*, *Taliesin*, and *Elphin*.

GWYDDNO ap Emyr Llydaw.

GWYDDYL (anciently wrote *Gwydyl* or *Gwytyl*), the inhabitants of Ireland, the Irish. In the Irish tongue, *Goidhil* is an Irishman; *Gaoilag* or *Goidheilg*, the Irish tongue. But the original of the name is not found in the Irish. These people, being the first inhabitants of Britain, were called by the conquerors Gwyddyl, from *gwýdd*, wood, as being obliged to skulk in wood; or from *gwydd*, wild or savage; and from hence were drove to Ireland, or obliged to transport themselves in colonies.

GWYDDYL ALBAN (in Irish, *Gaoidhil Alban*, the people of Ireland that planted themselves in Alban, now called Scotland. (Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 346.)

GWYGYR (fl.), the rivers Gwygyr and Mathanen, in Anglesey, go to Kemaes harbour. Qu. whether the Porth Wygyr of the *Triades* (No. 5), one of the principal harbours of Britain? Beau-maris rather. See *Porth Wygyr*, *Rhyd Wygyr*, and *Yscewyn*.

GWYL (n. pr. f.), one of King Arthur's concubines. (*Tr.* 60.)

GWYLATHR, Iarll Desmunt. Vid. *Osburn*.

GWYLAWC ap Beli ap Mael Mynan.

GWYLFA. Bryn Gwylfa, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

GWYLFYW.

GWYLLON CELYDDON, the names of the Caledonians.

Can Wyllon Celyddon cerddant.

Prydydd Moch, i Lln. ap Iorwerth.

GWYN (fl.): hence Abergwyn.

GWYN (n. pr. v.). *Triad* 62.

GWYN, appellative; as Rhys Wyn ap Rhys.

GWYN ap Cyndrwyn. (Llywarch Hen, Marwnad Cynddylan.)

GWYN ap Gollywyn: vid. *Ywain*.

GWYN ap NUDD. Adar Gwyn ap Nudd ydynt i'r elyreh.

GWYN GWYARCHEU, mentioned by Myrddin. See *Gruffydd ap Cynan*.

GWYN, father of Coleddawg. (*Tr.* 62.)

GWYNDA GYOET (n. pr. v.), and

GWYNDA REINYAT. (*Tr. Meirch*, 1.)

GWYNODES, a North Wales woman.

GWYNDODYDD, a North Wales man.

GWYNDYD, North Wales men.

GWYNDOR, *i. e.*, White Breaks, the name of a river in America, said to be given it by the Britons who settled there under Madoc ap Owain Gwynedd, A.D. 1144.

GWYNEDD, North Wales ; Lat. *Gwyneddia* and *Guinethia*, *Venedotiu*, and *Venedocia*. (*Ieland*.) Mr. Camden thinks it to be the *Germania* of Pausanias, who, in his *Arcadia*, says that Ant. Pius had chastised the Brigantes for making inroads into Germania, a province of the Romans.

Owen Gwynedd, etc.

Llywelyn ei enw o eissillydd

Gwynedd gwr dygorbydd.—*Hoi. Myrddin*.

GWYNFA (n. l.), in Caermarthenshire. Mathraval Wynfa. See *Mathraval*. Peillged o Wynfa i frenin Aberffraw. (*Cyfraith*.)

GWYNFRYN (nomen loci).

GWYNGAD ap Nos ap Hoyw.

GWYNGREGYN (fl.) ; hence Abergwyngregyn. See *Garth Celyn*.

GWYNHYFAR (n. pr. v.), maer Cernyw a Dyfnaint. (*Ystori K. ap Kilydd*.)

GWYNLLIW (n. pr. v.).

GWYNLLIW ap Cyngor.

GWYNLLIW FILWR, King of the Demetians ; in Latin, *Gund-leus*, confessor. See his Life in John of Tinmouth. Qu. whether Cynllo, Llangynllo ? He divided the kingdom with his six brothers ; married Gwladus verch Brychan Brycheiniog, who was father of St. Cynog and St. Keina. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 29.) Gwynlliw's son was St. Cadoc. He was attended at his death by St. Dubricius and his son Cadoc. (*Brit. Sanct.*) See *Cattwg*.

GWYNNAN ap Gwynawc Farfych.

GWYNNAWC ap Gildas ap Caw, arglwydd Cwm Cawlwyd. (*MS*.)

GWYNNOG Sant. Llanwynnog in Arwystli ; also the church of Aberhavesp. Idem quod Gwynnawc ap Gildas ap Caw, arglwydd Cwm Cawlwyd.

GWYNODL Sant. Llangwynodl in Lleyn. Qu. whether *Guinola* in Vertot.

GWYNOGION. Swydd Wynogion, a commot (from *Gwyn*, or *Gwyn* ap Cyndrwyn in Llywarch Hen, Marwnad Cynddylan, or *Gwynnog* St. Llanwynnog).

Amgylch cyminau cymynai Saeson
Ar Swydd Wynnogion yd wynnygai.—*Cynddelw*.

GWYNOLWYN (fl.). Abergwynolwyn.

GWYNT. *Caer Wynt*, Winchester (*Th. Williams*), A.D. 520.
Æt. Camb. (M. Williams.) See *Wynt* and *Caerwynul*.

GWYNWAS (n. pr. v.), fair man (à *gwyn* and *gwas*).

GWYNWYS. Madog Gwynwys.

GŴYR was one of the three commots of Eginoc in Carmarthen-shire, but is now in Glamorganshire. (*Price, Descript.*)

GŴYR, Tir Gŵyr, in English Gower land ; by Nennius (*Gale's* copy), *Guhir*, where he says the sons of *Keian*, a Scot, seated themselves till they were drove out by Kynedhav, a British Prince. (*Camden, Glamorganshire.*) But this *Keian* is called by Sir John Price, in his *Description of Wales, Glam Hector*. See *Glam Hector*.

Aberllychwr yn nhir Gwyr.

GŴYR. Maen Gŵyr, a stone near Cappel Curig in *Caer yn Arfonshire*, and a cist vaen near it (*E. Llwyd, Notes on Camden in Caermarthenshire*), where he seems inclined to think they got that name from *gwyro*, bowing, because places of worship in the Druidical times, or else because they are crooked, i. e., bending or inclining. But all stones set on end do bend or incline one way or other. [Hence also *cromlech*, from *crymmu*, to bend in worship.—*W. D.*]

GWYRANGON: see *Wyrangon*.

GWYRFAI (fl.), a river near Llanfaglan in Arfon: hence *Is Gwyrfa* and *Uwch Gwyrfa*, two commots in Caernarvonshire; in Cantref Arfon.

Gwyr Werniawn. (Gwelygorddau Powys.)

GWYS. Castell Gwys, De Guise's Castle, a castle in Cantref y Coed, Dyfed, taken by the famous Howel ap Owain Gwyneth as an auxiliary to the sons of Gruffydd ap Rhys, who made use of battering-rams and machines to cast great stones, etc. (*Caradoc in O. Gwynedd.*)

One of the commots of Cantref y Coed. (*Price's Descr.*)

Cost oll yw gwin Castell Gwis
Coety yw lle i ceid dewis.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*
Ag ar Gastell Gwys gogwys yd orfu
Godwrf llu lluchiad gwrys.

Cynddelw, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.

GWYS, the pl. of *gwas*, a servant or a youth. In the termination of the names of places and people: Lloegrwys=Lloegrians; Argoedwys=people of Argoed, etc. According to ancient tenures the lordships and the inhabitants were bought or sold together. So in the Saxon tenures in *Doomsday Book* we find there were in the lordships more or less of these kinds of inhabitants belonging to them,—servi, villani, bordarii, presbyteri, radmani, bovarii, faber, molinarius, francigenæ, præpositus, picatores, ancillæ, etc., etc.

GŴYTH. Bryn Gwyth, a hill near Salop, where Llewelyn ab Iorwerth encamped when he took the town.

Pebyllwys Llywelyn —

Ym Mryn Gŵyth yn Amwythig.—*Cylch Llywelyn.*

GWYTHELYN (n. pr. v.) Caer Gwythelyn, Watlingaceaster. (*E. Llwyd.*)

GWYTHERIN Sant yn Rhyfoniog. (*MS.*)

GWYTHERIN, a parish and village in Denbighshire. The church is dedicated to St. Winifred, as B. Willis says.

GYFARLLWYD (Y).

GYFFYLLIOG (Y), a chapel in Denbighshire.

GYFFYLCHI: see *Cyfylchi*.

GYMWYNAS (Y), or *Y Filltir Gymwynas*, a road in Caernarvonshire, through very rocky ground, supposed to be a continuation of the military way of Sarn Elen made by Helena, mother of Constantine the Great. (*E. Llwyd, Notes on Camden in Meirion.*)

GYRTHMWL or GWERTHMWL (n. pr. v.), mentioned by Llywarch Hen.

GYRTHMWL WLEDIG, penhyneif ym Mhenryn Rhionedd. (*Tr. 7.*)

H.

HAER, verch y Blaidd Rhudd o'r Gêst.

HAER, daughter of Gyllyn or Gillyn, wife of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn. (*Caradoc in Bleddyn.*)

HAF AIS (fl.). Aberhafais. [It is Hafes (haf hesp)=Summer-gild, or dry.—*W. D.*]

HAFART. Ienkyn Hafart.

HAFOD (& *haf* and *bod*), a summer habitation, a summer dairy-house. Several places named from hence; as, Hafod y Bwch, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire,—Roberts; Hafod Uchtryd, a house in Cardiganshire, once a seat of the Herberts; Hafod y Goven, a house; Hafod y Brain, a gentleman's seat; Hafod Lwyddog, a gentleman's seat; yr Hen Hafod; yr Hafod Lom; Hafod y Garreg, a gentleman's seat,—Thomas; Hafod y Maidd, a gentleman's seat,—Wynne's.

HAFOD LWYFOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

HAFOD UNNOS, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*).—Mr. Lloyd; in Denbighshire.

HAFOD Y WERN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

HAFON, qu. ? Llanhafon.

HAFREN (fl.). The British historian's account of the naming of this river is this: Lloegrin or Llocrin, the eldest son of Brutus, having met with Essyllt, a daughter of a King of Germany, among the spoils of Humer, King of Hunawt, who had made a descent upon Britain about 1,000 years before Christ, he kept her in a place under ground, unknown to his Queen, Gwenddolen, and had a daughter by her, which he called Hafren [q. d. Hafriain, queen of May—*W. D.*]; and when Corineus, the father of Gwenddolen, died, he advanced Essyllt to the throne, and discarded Gwenddolen, who going to Cornwall, her father's kingdom, got an army, and gave her husband battle on the side of the river Furam, when Locrin was killed, and Gwenddolen ordered Essyllt and her daughter Hafren to be drowned in the river; and ordered by proclamation through her whole kingdom that the river should hereafter be called *Hafren*, in eternal remembrance of the fair daughter of her husband Locrin. Hafren seems to be derived from *Hafriain*, i. e., the queen of summer; from whence the Latin Sabriana, now Sabrina; in English, Severn. Camden says he could never learn whence this name came, for that it seemed that the story of a virgin being drowned in it was of Jeffrey's invention. He might have seen it in the British copy of Tyssilio, before Jeffrey's time. This river is also

mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon and Marwnad Cyndylan.

HAFREN. Cwmwd Hafren, one of the two commots of Cantref Cydwain in Powys Wenwynwyn. (Price, *Descr.*)

HAFREN, enw merch Llocrin Gawr.

HAIADEN. Llanhaiaden in Pembrokeshire. Fairs kept here. Qu. whether Llawhaden?

HAIARNWEDD, wife of Gleisiar o'r Gogledd, and mother of Aedenawc. (*Tr.* 27.)

HAIR ap Llewelyn ap Dafydd Llwc.

HALAWC. Penardd Halawg. Bod Halawg. Coed Halawg. See *Talog*.

HALCHDYN, Halchdun. Ierwerth Hilfawr o Halchdun. [Now Haughton, near the influx of the Verniw and Severn.—*W. D.*]

HALKEN, church and parish in Flintshire, R.; rectè *Helygen*. Pentre Helygen.

HALTERENNES, a place mentioned (in Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 142 and 148) to be in Ewyas land. It is surprising that *Allt yr Ynys* should come out of the learned Dr. Powel's hands in this shape. What can we expect from Speed, Camden, and other strangers to the language, when a man so well read in our antiquities could commit such a blunder?

HAMLADD. Llanhamladd, a manor in Brecknockshire. Qu., Hammwlch? Llan Hammwlch parish in Brecknockshire. See *Ty Illtud*.

HAMON. Caer Hamon, North Hampton. (*T. Williams.*)

HAMTWN. Tir Hamptwn, Hampshire.

Magwyd wr llwyd o'r lle hwn

A'th rent ynn na thir Hamtwn.

HANMER, a church and parish in Flintshire, in Chester diocese. Syr Gruffydd o Hanmer.

HARAN. Llanharan, a church in Glamorganshire.

HARDD. Cadrod Hardd.

HARDDLECH. (*T. P.*)

HARFYN, one of the three commots of Cantref Ffinioc in Caermarthenshire.

HARLECH or **ARLECH**, a town and castle in Meirion. See *Llech Ardudwy*.

HASA Sant, *i. e.*, St. Asaph, of noble British stock : hence Llanhasa in Flintshire ; and in English the town of Llanelwy is called St. Asaph, after his name, because he succeeded Cyndeyrn Garthwys (Kentigern) in that bishopric and abbacy, and whose disciple he was. (*Brit. Sanct.*, May 1.) He had 965 monks ; 300 were labourers out of doors, 300 were servants within doors, and 365 learned and religious. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

HAVARDEN, a church and parish and village and castle, Flintshire (in Welsh, *Pen ar Lac*, but rightly Penardd Halawc), in Chester diocese.

HAVES, R. Aberhaves ; qu. Haf Hesp, dry in summer ? Aberhafesp, Montgomeryshire ; parish and church in Cedewain, St. Gwynnog. [This gave name to Bedo Hafesp, a poet.—*W. D.*]

HAWAU, HAWAI, or HAWI, a place in Radnorshire, where fairs are kept [close to Llandrindod Wells.—*W. D.*].

HAWCWN or HOWCWN, a river which falls into Malldraeth, at Aberhawcwn, in Anglesey.

HAWDD-DRE, in Baglan, Glamorganshire. Canhawdre in Cardiganshire.

HAWFF. Tir yr Hawff (probably Rhalf), peth o arglwyddiaeth Sir Roger Vychan.

HAWSTYN. Penrhyn Hawstin, a promontory in Cornwall.

HAWYS (n. f., qu. an idem Hawystl ?) ; hence Caer Hawys or Caerwys. Several noted British ladies of this name in ancient times ; as, Hawys Gadarn, etc. [hence it came a proverb for a gigantic female, "O yr Hawys fawr !" — *W. D.*] Hawys is derived from *haf* or *hav*, summer.

HAWYS GADARN, *i. e.*, Hawys the Proud, daughter of Ywein ap Gruffudd ap Gwenwynwyn. Hawys Gadarn, canys balch oedd. (*MS.*) She was married to J. Charleton, a Norman, who gave her relations great disturbance.

HAWYSTYL (n. pr. f.), a Saxon name. Hawystl Drahawc, un o dri phorthawr Perllan Fangor o barth y Saeson. (*Tr.* 67.)

HAWYSTL ferch Brychan Brychelniog, santes ynghaer Hawystl. Qu. whether Caer Hawys, *i. e.*, Caerwys ?

HAY, a town in Brecknockshire ; in Welsh called *Tre Gelli*, or *Gelli Gandryll*. Camden says it was well known to the Romans, for their coins are found there. It was burnt by Owen Glyndwr.

HEDD MOLWYNOG, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, lord of Uwch Aled, and lived at Llys Maes yr Henllys. (*D.*) Bore *vert*, a hart passant *argent*.

HEDDWCH, a cognomen. Madog Heddwoch of Rhiwlas. (*J. D.*)

HEILIARTH, nomen loci in Powys.

Afal yr holl filwyr hen

Dros Heiliarth draw o Sulien.

Ieuan Dafydd Ddu, i Fred. ap Rhys o Geri.

[Qu. Yr Heniarth, near Llanfair?—*W. D.*]

HEILYN (n. pr. v.), à *hail*. (*Davies.*) Bryn Heilyn. Gwaith Heilyn, which see.

HEILYN ap Llywarch Hen. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

HEILYN FRYCH ap Cynfrig Fychan. [Pentre Heilyn.—*W. D.*]

HEILYN (GWAITH), a battle fought in Cornwall between Adelred, King of Westsex, and Rhodri Molwynog, King of the Britons, A.D. 720.

HELCHENE, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire; corruptly for Helygen, a village in Englefield.

HELEDD (n. pr. v.), un o'r tri thrwyddedawg ac anfoddog. (*Tr.* 71.)

HELEDD, a sister of Cyndylan. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

HELEDD (*Triad*), some northern islands; I suppose the Hebrides. O Erch a Heledd (*Triad*), which see.

HELEDD WEN (YR), Namptwich (à *halen*, salt). Gyrru halen i'r Heledd.

HELEN: see *Elen*.

HELI, brine, pickle, salt water. Heli 'r môr, sea-salt water (à *halen*, salt). Qu. whether hence Pwll Heli, a seaport in Caernarvonshire, or from Eli? One of the mouths of the Rhine is called Helium, perhaps from *heli*, salt water; but is not the others also salt water?

HELIC ap Glyn Glanoc (vel ap Glanoc).

HÊN. Yr Hên Ierwerth. Llywarch Hên.

HENDREF, in the names of several places, signifying old town, old dwelling, old habitation, anciently inhabited; but is properly the inhabited country distinguished from the uncultivated mountains. There are many places of this name in Wales, or

with Hendref prefixed. Mynydd a hendre', *i. e.*, common and freehold; the same with gwyllt a dof, *i. e.*, wild and tame, or uncultivated and cultivated.

Hendref, name of a house in Llandyfrydog, Anglesey; Hendre Gadog, near Malldraeth; Hendre Velen; Hendref Howel, Anglesey; Hendref Mur, Meirion, a gentleman's seat; Hendre Bippa, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*); Hendref Mynych; Hendref Urien, a gentleman's seat,—Lloyd; [Hendref Hen.—*W. D.*]

HENDRE VIGILL, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*). See *Gorsedd Veigill*, Anglesey. See *Eliau*.

HENDWR (n. l.). Madog o'r Hendwr.

HENEGLWYS, a township in Anglesey, and now a parish church. It is mentioned in the Prince's Extent (Edw. III, 1352) to be a *free villa* held of the Saints Franciscinus and Bacellinus. The inhabitants were remarkably free, for they were exempted from bearing arms, and owed the Prince no services, or suits, or rents, except a suit to the two grand turns [circuits—*W. D.*] of the Lord Prince yearly, and a suit to the Prince's mill at Tin Dryvol. See *Franciscinus* and *Bacellinus*.

HENFACHE, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Llanrhaiadr Mochnant.—*W. D.*]

HEN FYNW, Eglwys Hen Fynyw, near Aberaeron in Cardiganshire, which I take to be the *Old Menevia*; so that instead of *Rubus Vetus* (Leland in Dr. Davies' Dictionary) you must read *Rudus Vetus*, *i. e.*, the old rubbish or ruins of Mynyw, or the ruins of Old Mynyw. See *Hen Fenyw*.

HENFFIG, near Margam (in Modlen), Glamorganshire.

HENFFORDD, the town and county of Hereford, also called Hereford East. It signifies Old Way.

HENFFORDD (GWAITH), the battle of Hereford, between Gruffudd ap Llewelyn ap Seisyllt and Randolph, nephew of Edward the Confessor. He burnt the Cathedral, slew the Bishop, Loeger, spoilt and burnt the town, and killed 500 Saxons, A.D. 1054. See *Machawy*.

HENGWRT, a gentleman's seat near Dolgellu in Meirionyddshire. Here is a great collection of curious British MSS. containing poetry and history, collected by that great British antiquary, Mr. Robert Vaughan of Wengraig, ancestor of the present owner, Mr. Vaughan.

HENGYS, one of the commanders of the first Saxons that came to Britain (*Tr.* 48); by English historians called Hengist; by Verstigan, Hengistus.

HENLLAN, near Denbigh, a church and parish (V.) dedicated to St. Sadwrn. (*B. Willis.*)

HENLLAN, on the river Gwy, where Dyfrig had a college of 1,000 scholars, among whom were Teilo, Idan, Sampson, etc. (Dubricius' Life.)

HENLLAN, Cardiganshire.

HENLLAN AMGOED, a church and parish, Carmarthenshire. A Roman inscription there.

HENLLEU (n. l.). (*Einion ap Gwalchmai, i Dduw.*)

Boed ef yn diben bod yn diblen
Heli yn Enlli hyd yn Henlleu.—(*I Grist.*)

HENPEN (n. pr. v.), un o'r tri glew. (*Tr.* 27.)

HENWEN (n. pr.). Henwen, hwch Dallweir Dalben. (*Tr.* 30.) This seems to have been the name of some ship which Coll ap Collfrewy went captain of, etc. (*Tr.* 30.)

HENYDD, an id. quod Hunydd? *Sain Henydd*, enw lle.

HENYN (n. pr. v.), father of Garwen, King Arthur's concubine. (*Tr.* 60.)

HENYR: see *Ynyr*.

HERAST (n. l.).

HERAST. Llewelyn ap Herast; hefyd arglwydd Herast.

HERBERT, a surname of several noble families in Britain. This name was here far before William the Conqueror's time, and probably not Norman. It is naturally enough derived from the British, and may be originally a British name. *Hirberth*, in British, signifies *tall and beautiful*; anciently wrote *Hirbert*. Herbeirtion is the plural formed after the manner of the ancients, as Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr in William the Conqueror's time, in naming their clans; so from Tyngyr, Tynghyrion; from Gwalchmai, Gweilchion.

O Herbardiaid aur burdal.

HERCLES (*J. D.*), Hercules. See *Ercwlff*.

HERGEST. Tomas ap Roger, arglwydd Hergest.

HERGEST (n. l.), in Glamorganshire. [There is a place of that

name in Glamorgan ; and another, I believe, in Montgomeryshire. —*I. M.* Herefordshire, from whence came the Llyfr Coch MS. in Jesus College.—*W. D.*]

HERGYN, some place in Caernarvonshire. See *Erging* and *Eist*.

HERWNDEN (n. pr. v.), a Saxon, father of Gweattyrn.

HILFAWR, a cognomen. Iorwerth Hilfawr ap Mael Meillenydd. (*J. D.*)

HIRADDUC, nomen loci [near in Flintshire.—*W. D.*].

Dafydd Ddu o Hiradduc, a learned poet and grammarian. We have his Grammar of the British tongue and several of his poems extant, but not in print. His translation of the *Te Deum* is curious. He lived about the year 1380, and from his knowledge in natural philosophy and chymistry he got the name of a conjuror among the vulgar, and abundance of strange stories are to this day told of him and the Devil. His shewing artificial snow in summer-time made them insist that he was just come from the Alpes on the Devil's back. His erecting of bridges in difficult places by the Devil's help, and cheating him of his pay, and his outwitting the Devil in everything, even when he expected his body when he was dead, made the poor Devil, in the hearing of all the congregation, cry out at last, "*Dafydd Ddu, ffals yn fyw, ffals yn farw!*" i. e., false alive, and false when dead. These are stories that very well suited the age he lived in, when the monks made learning a crime.

HIRADDUG (GWAITH), a battle fought at this place, where Cwstenin Ddu, son of Idwal Foel, was killed. (*MS.*) It was fought between Howel ap Ieuaf and Cwstenin Ddu, son of Iago, who had hired Godfryd, captain of the Danes, A.D. 979. (*Caradoc.*)

HIRFLAWDD. Ierwerth Hirflawdd, yr hwn yn yn'r âch newydd a elwir Ierwerth Hirymladd.

HIRFRYN, a lordship in Ystrad Tywy. (*Caradoc*, p. 274.)

HIRFRYN (CAER), Longcaster (*Th. Williams*); rather Luncaster, from the river Lune in Lancashire.

HIRIETH, a river. Aber Hirieth on the Dyfi river. Rhiw Hirieth, a gentleman's seat [in Caereinion.—*W. D.*].

HIRNANT, church and parish in the deanery of Welsh Poole.

HIRYMLADD: see *Hirflawdd*.

HISPAEN, Hespacn, Spain.

HIRAETHOG, one of the two commots of Cantref Ystrad in Denbighshire: from hence Gruffudd Hiraethog, a sound poet of the 16th century, took his name. He was the teacher of Wm. Llyn, Sion Tudur, William Cynwal, Simwnt Vychan, poets that flourished in Queen Elizabeth's time.

HIRELL, Uriel, an angel. See *Gabriel*.

HOAN, a King of the Britons (probably the Northern Britons), mentioned by Flaherty, *Ogygia*, p. 478, in the year 642, who beat Domnal Brec, King of the Scots, in the battle of Ystrad Carmaig.

HÔB (YR), the Hope. Mredydd o'r Hôb.

HOBEU (YR). *Stat. Rhuddlan*. See *Flint*.

HODNANT (n. l.), qu. a river? Llywelyn Brydydd Hodnant, a poet anno Domini 1360. [The little river of Llan-illtud Fawr in Glamorgan.

Hyd y nant loyw Hodnant lwyd.

Cywydd Illtud Sant.—I. M.]

HODNI, a river which falls into the Mynwy, and together fall into the Wye. In Giraldus Cambrensis called *Hodeni*. It runs by the abbey of Lantony, which was probably Llan Hodni, or, as Giraldus thinks, Nant Hodni. This is often confounded with Honddu, and even by Mr. Edw. Llwyd on Camden (a marginal note), and by Dr. Powel, Dr. Th. Williams, etc. See *Honddu* and *Rhodni*.

HOEDLYW ap Cadwgan ap Elystan Glodrudd. Gorsedd Hoedliw ar dir Carrog, yn Llanbadrig, Môn.

HOFA and **HWFA** (n. pr. v.): hence Carreg Hova, Castell Carreg Hova, and Caer Carreg Hova, in Shropshire, mentioned in the tenth battle of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth.

Pebyll Llywelyn, etc.

Ynghaer Yngharreg Hova.

See *Hwfa*.

HOLT, in Denbighshire, a town and castle, where fairs are kept; called by the Romans *Leonis Castrum*. So called, as Camden thinks, from the "Legio vicesima victrix", which kept garrison a little higher on the other side Dee. He means *Westchester*, called by the Britons Caerlleon Gawr and Caerlleon ar Ddyfr-dwy; but Camden had a mind to throw a veil over the *Leonis*

Castrum, lest the Welsh antiquaries should claim it for Caerlleon. *Leonis Castrum* is literally *Caerlleon*, in spite of all glosses and shifts, where the name of the ancient King Lleon is still retained.

HONDDY or HONDDU (fl., hence Aberhonddu), falls into the Wysg at Brecknock; hence the town of Brecknock or Brycheiniog. (Price, *Descr.*) This by English writers is called Hodni. Caer Hodni, Brycheiniog. (Th. Williams, *Catalogue.*)

Hodni a'i fraint hyd nef fry.—*Huw Cae Llwyd.*

Aber hydrfer Hodni.—*Prydydd y Moch*, i Llywelyn.

See *Rhodni* and *Hodni*.

HOPE (called in Welsh Yr Hôb), part of Powys Vadog, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Rhiw, now part of Flintshire. Hope Castle, Caergwrle.

HORAN. Llanhoran or Glan Horan, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire. Timothy Edwards, Esq., a captain in the royal navy.

HORS, one of the Saxons' first commanders in Britain. (*Tr.* 48.)

HOWEL, HOEL, or HYWEL (n. pr. v.), à *hy* and *wel*, i. e., sharp-sighted. There have been several famous men of this name. Hywel, by some made the same with Huw or Hugh.

Howel wyd Huw o Ladin

Haelaf o'r gwyr, heiliwr gwin.

HOWLBWCH neu HOWLBWRCH, qu. whether *Old Burgh*? Llowarch Goch ap Llowarch Howlbwch.

HOWLFFORDD (*Gutto'r Glyn*), Haverfordwest or Herefordwest.

HOWNANT, in the parish of Penbryn, Cardiganshire.

HOYW ap Gloyw ap Caw ap Cawrda.

HOWMON (n. l.). Yn Adis [?] y bu varw Dafydd ap Owain Gwynedd ac yn Howmon y claddwyd ef. (*MS.*) See *Adis* [?].

HU GADARN, an Emperor of Constantinople that held the plough, and would eat no bread but from corn of his own raising. (*Iolo Goch.*)

HUADAIN: see *Llanhayaden*. Llanhuadain, vulgo Llanhaden, South Wales.

Pen ar ddigrain

A chan llaw lludwaw Llanhuadain.

Ein. ap Gwgan, i Ln. ap Iorwerth, Anno 1280.

HUAIL, mab Caw, un o dri thaleithiog cad Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 26.) A *hu* and *ail*, *i. e.*, Hywel; Hugo Secundus. (*Dr. Davies.*) See *Gildas ap Caw*.

HUBERT, esgob Mynyw, A.D. 876.

HUDWYDD or HYDWYDD (n. l.). Carreg Hudwydd, a place mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cyndylan. Mr. E. Llwyd thinks it to be Berry, a hill in Shropshire, near Wroxeter. Hudwydd, as Mr. E. Llwyd reads it, is in *Llyfr Coch Hergest* wrote *Hytwyth*, *i. e.*, Hydwyth.

Stafell Cynddylan nid esmwyth heno
Ar ben Carreg Hydwyth
Heb ner heb nifer heb amwyth.—*Llywarch Hen*.

HUGANUS, lord of Dyfed.

HUGO DE LACY.

HUGO LUPUS, A.D. 1092.

HUGYN ap Pagan o Gaenan Hâl tuhwnt i Lwdlo.

HUNAWD, Hungaria. (*MS.*)

HUNYDD, daughter of Efnudd (*Einudd*, *MS.*) ap Gwerngwy, lord of Dyffryn Clwyd, wife of Mredydd ap Blethyn, Prince of Powys. (*J. D.*)

HUNYDD verch Roger arglwydd y Drewen.

HUW, HEW (n. pr. v.), Engl., Hugh; but is a contraction of Hugo. Huw Conwy.

Hywel wyd Huw o Ladin.

HWCH, qu., whether a river or a man?

Dym cyfarwyddiad yn hwch

Ddywal, dwedyd yn ddrws llech.—*Llywarch Hen*.

See *Unhwch*.

HWEN HIR, a woman's name, qu.? (*Gr. Ll. D. ap Einion.*)

Huan, qu.?

HWFA (n. pr. v.); hence Carreg Hova. Rhos Tre Hofa, in Anglesey.

Nid er da i Hwfa hen

Namyn er maws im' fy hun.

HWFA ap Cynddelw, lord of Llys Llifon in Anglesey, lived at Prysaddfed, in the time of Gruffudd ap Cynan and Owain Gwynedd, A.D. 1100. One of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales. He bore *gules*, a chevron or between three lions rampant of the second. See *Mona Antiqua*, p. 130.

HWLFFORDD, Haverford West, Pembrokeshire; wrote also Hereford West; a town and castle on one of the branches of Milford Haven, one of the three commots of Cantref y Rhos (now Roose), formerly inhabited by Flemings.

HWLKYN. Llywelyn ap Hwlcyn.

HWLKYN ap Bleddyn.

HWNTYNTWN, Angl. Huntington.

HWYSGIN o Hwland, neu Hwysgyn; in another I read it Hwysgwyn; qu. an id. Ysgwyn?

HWNDRWD, corrupt for *Hundred*. Tir yn Hwndrwd, one of the three commots of Cantref Cronerth in Morganwg. (Price, *Descr.*)

HYARTHWY, a place in South Wales where a battle was fought for the Principality of South Wales, in the year 1031, by Howel and Mredyth, sons of Edwyn ap Einion ap Owain ap Hywel Dda, and the sons of Rhydderch ap Iestyn, who they first had killed in another battle. (*Caradoc.*)

HYCHAN Sant. Llanhychan, Denbighshire.

HYDWN DWN ap Ceredig.

HYFEID, or rather HYFAIDD (n. pr. v.).

HYFEID ap Bleiddig yn Deheubarth (*Tr.* 76), one who, from a slave, became King of South Wales. Pentre Hyfaidd, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) See *Maes Hyfaidd*.

HYFEIDD. Llowarch Hyveidd; signifies beiddio'n hŷf, or bold adventurer.

HYMYR, the Humber. (*Tr.* 4.)

HYNAF, an elder, or the oldest in the family, tribe, clan, or society. Hence *brenhyn* or *breienhyn*, a king (à *braint* and *hynaf*, i.e., privilege and eldership); and so Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cynddylan Powys:

Stafell Cynddylan ys araf heno
Gwedy colli i hynaf, etc.

HYWEL ab Emyr Llydaw (*Tr.* 83), called Brenhinol Farchog, royal knight, in Arthur's court. Camden derives it from *Hælius*, sun-bright.

HYWEL DDA, King of Wales, about the year 940, began to rule over all Wales, being Prince of Powys since 914. He revised

the Welsh Laws, and adapted them to the circumstances of the time he lived in. We have several copies of these Laws in MS. in Welsh and Latin, and they were lately published by Dr. Wotton. A little before this, Alfred, King of the West Saxons, with the assistance of his tutor Asserius, a Cambro-Briton, translated the Laws of Dyfnwal Moel Mud into the Saxon, or at least picked out of them what he thought fit.

The ancient Saxon laws were rather customs and traditions, such as are among the North Americans and other illiterate nations, the laws of Ethelbert, King of Kent, being their first written laws, which was above a hundred years after their coming to Britain; and those reached no further than Kent. Then the West Saxons, about a hundred years after that (A.D. 714), under King Ina, had written laws. Then, soon after, the Mercians had written laws. Lastly, Alfred, grandson of Egbert, who in 827 reduced the Heptarchy, did about the year 900 give them a written general law composed from the ancient laws of the island; and this was about 400 years after their conquest of Loegria, now called England.

HYWEL ap Owain Gwynedd, brother of Madoc ap Owain, who first discovered the country called now America, which should have been called *Madoca*. This Hywel was an excellent British poet and a great general. We have several of his works extant. He flourished about A.D. 1140. See Powel's *Caradoc* in Owain Gwynedd.

HYWEL (CASTELL), in Gwinionydd, qu. ?

HYWEL (CERRIG) or Crug Hywel, where Hywel ap Caw, brother of Gildas, was killed by King Arthur or by his orders, which was the occasion of Gildas's inveteracy against the Britons in his Epistle. See Giraldus Cambrensis, and Sir Jo. Price, *Defence of the British History*. See *Huail ap Caw*.

[HYWEL YSTORYN, an ancient bard of the fourteenth century, lived at Cynffig in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

HYWYN ap Gwyndaf Hên o Lydaw, Periglor yn Enlli.

I.

IAEN (n. pr.). [Iaen and Twymyn, two rivers in Cyfeiliog.—*W. D.*] Plant Cyndrwyn a Iaen.

IACO or IAGO (n. pr. v.). This is rendered in the Bible translation for James or Jacobus, and is by some of the old poets used for Jacob the son of Isaac; and the 16th King of Britain being of this name shews it to be purely British. There was a Prince of Wales of this name in the year 948; another, A.D. 1021; and yet the name is not common in Wales, nor in manuscripts, nor in names of places or churches.

Rhyd Iago; Tŷ Iago; Digwyl Iago; crogen Iago, *concha Veneris*. Myn Iago, an oath.

IAGO, the 16th King of Britain.

IAGO, mab Beli, killed with an axe. (*Tr.* 39.)

IÂL, the name of a country; in English, *Yale*; one of the comots of Cantref y Rhiw, part of Powys Vadog. (*Dr. Powel*.) It is in Denbighshire. Camden thinks Iâl has its name from the river Alen. Why not from *ia*, ice? [Is not *Idl*, cultivated, *anial*, the negative, being uncultivated?—*W. D.*]

IAN, qu. an id. quod *Jans*?

Ian, Owen, hi aeth yn ddydd.

The last is pronounced in English, *eean*.

IANCYN, idem quod Siangcyn, qu.?

IANTO, dim. ab Ieuan, and Ieutyn.

IARLL, an earl; in the Danish, *eorla*, *erle*; a degree of nobility among the ancient Britons. This title Camden (in *Rem.*, p. 67) says came hither with the Danes. The Saxons might receive it from the Danes, but the Britons always had it; and [it] is a contraction of *arglwydd*, i. e., a supreme leader; and from *arll* came *iarll* and *earl*. But the Saxon word *earl* was anciently no more than an elder. See Canute's grant. Spelman says the English borrowed the word, but not the degree, from the Danes, and that the title begun in Canute's time, who was a Dane.

Iarll y Mynydd Cadarn, in the time of Arthur.

Iarll ar Went ag Erging ag Euas oedd Gwrtheyrn (*Tyssilio*), about A.D. 400.

Iarll ag Iarlls; pl. *Ieirll*. *Eorla* in Danish is the same with *alderman* in Saxon.

Ystori Iarlls y Ffynnon. Galfrid translates Iarll Cernyw, *Dux Cornubiæ*. Iarll Caer Lundain a swydd Geint, *Dux Trinovanti*.

IARDDUR (n. pr. v.), wrote by the ancients Yarthur and Iardur.

IARDDUR ab Mervyn, A.D. 952. (*Caradoc* in *Ieuaf*.) Moses Williams, in Notes on H. Llwyd's *Brit. Descr. Com.*, would have it that the words in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Geraint should be read "Yn Llongborth llas Yarddur", which Sir John Pryse in his *Def. Brit. Hist.*, and Mr. Edward Llwyd, reads *y Arthur*, and which last reading is backed by the *Triades*, which makes Geraint ab Erbin one of King Arthur's three admirals. Moses Williams is wrong in placing G. ab Erbin in the time of Ina.

Tre Iarddur, a house near Holyhead.

IASEDD neu IASETH ap

IAU or IOU (signifying young), Jupiter, Jove, son of *Sadurn*, a Prince of the Celtic nation before the foundation of the Greek and Roman empires. This is him who his own people having deified, imposed upon those nations afterwards as their supreme god by the name of Jupiter or Iou Pater. The oblique cases, Jovis, Jovem, etc., shew him to be the same, and answer that famous question of Cornelius Agrippa which puzzled all the grammarians, why Jupiter makes Jovis in the genitive case? The Britons and Armoricans to this day call Thursday, or Jupiter's day, Dydd Iou, Dydd Iau, Difiau.

Cwm Iou, a parish in Monmouthshire.

See Pezron's *Antiquities*.

IBRANC. Nennius (Li. Cantab.). See *Efrog*.

ICENI, a people of Britain inhabiting Suffolk, Norfolk, Cambridgeshire, and Huntingdonshire. They are called in Welsh *Uwchcynniaid*. See *Keint* or *Ceint*.

ICH DIEN, the motto of the Princes of Wales, which they use under three feathers. Spelman, in his Glossary, says it is from the Saxon *Ich Thien*, I serve. Bailey derives it from the German *Ich Diennan*. But if it is British it is *Ych Ddien*, you are young; or perhaps *Eich Dyn*, your man. Qu. whether it was not to please the Welsh this was contrived by Edward I? Or whether it was taken, not by Edward the Black Prince, son of Edward III, after the battle of Cressy, A.D. 1346, it being said to be the motto and arms of John King of Bohemia, who served in the French wars, and was killed in that battle? [Yes.—*W. D.*] Verstegan, p. 259, says *Ih Thian* is ancient English, and sig-

nifies *I serve*. But if it is true that John King of Bohemia had this motto, it is the Slavonian tongue, the proper language of Bohemia, and is neither German nor Saxon; and it is not very probable that a son of the King of England would make use of a Slavonish motto, or that a King of Bohemia would use a German motto to shew that he served under France.

IDEN, IDAN, or AIDAN; but qu. ? Llaniden, a church and parish, Anglesey. If it was from *Aidan* of North Britain, it would have been pronounced *Aeddan*; but this is Iden Sant, in some MSS. *Nidan*.

IDGWYN, neu IDDON, o enw arall. Vid. *Iddon*.

IDLOS and IDLOES Sant. Llanidloes yn Arwystli.

Eos Tref Idlos tra fu.—*Sion Phylip*, i Ieuan Tew, who resided here with Lewis Gwyn; died old.

IDLOS ap Gwyddnabi; rectè Idloes.

IDNERTH ap Hwfa. (*Rhys Goch Eryri*.)

IDNO ap Meirchiawn.

IDRIAN AMHERAWDYR, Adrian. (*E. Llwyd*.)

IDRIS (n. pr. v.); hence Cader Idris, a mountain fortified in ancient times. Cader Idris Gawr. (*Leland*.) Idris Gawr. (*Dr. Thos. Williams*, Caerydd.)

IDRIS, the third son of Llewelyn Aurdorchog, lord of Iâl. Hence Bodidris, a gentleman's seat, Ial.

IDRIS ARW ap Gwyddo Garanir; unde Cadair Idris.

IDWAL (n. pr. v.), falsely wrote Edwal.

IDWAL ap Edwin, the 41st King of Britain.

IDWAL IWRCH, son of Cadwaladr, last King of Britain. See *Cadwaladr*.

IDWALLAWN ap Morgant Mawr.

IDWALLON, a nobleman of Wales, who died A.D. 841. (*Powel*, *Caradoc*, p. 27.)

IDDAWG (n. pr. v.). Iddawg Corn Brydain a wnaeth brad Arthur. *Hist. (J. D.)*

IDDIG (n. pr. v.). Madog ap Henri ab Iddig, a poet.

IDDON ap Ynyr Gwent. In *Tr.* 75 a battle is mentioned to be fought by Maelgwn, where the blood turned the colour of the river Severn, where this man is mentioned; but the passage is dark and obliterated, but in *Trïoedd y Meirch* the name is entire.

IEITHODD (fl.). Aberieithodd, qu. ?

IEITHON (fl.). Aberieithon. Falls into the Wye. Glyn Ieithon. (Price, *Descr.*)

IERWERTH, Angl. Edward. Iorwerth, ait Dr. Davies. Chwaer John Edward un fam un dad oedd Elen verch Ierwerth. (*Llyfr Achau*, fol. 70b.) Ierwerth Swdyrgrin.

IESTYN Sant. Llaniestyn in Lleyn and Anglesey.

IESTYN ap Geraint ap Erbin.

IESTYN ap Gwrgant ap Ithel ap Idwallawn ap Morgan Mwyn-fawr, Prince of Morganwg, that lost it to the Normans, 1090. Camden tells this story differently from Dr. Powel and Caradoc. (Camden, *Britannia*, Glamorgan.)

IEUFAF, IEUAN, IEFAN, IFAN, and IVAN (n. pr. v.), commonly Latinized *Johannes*. It signified originally *youngest*; the same with *Ieuangc*, q. d. *natu minimus*; and there are now family names of Evan and Evans that should not be translated John. Hence Evan, a modern name, which by Anglifying is turned to Evans, as William is to Williams, Owen to Owens.

IEUAF and GRIFFRI were generals of the Powys forces in a battle fought between Cadwallon Fendigaid and Edwin King of the Saxons, and were both killed, and succeeded by Myngan. (*Tr.* 63.) See *Tr.* 75; and see *Belyn*, 49.

IEVANAWL ap Einion.

• IEUAN y Coed. Gwyl Ieuan y Coed : qu. what St. John's Day ? [John the Baptist in the wilderness, a festival to celebrate his retiring beyond Jordan.—*W. D.*]

IEUAN, King of Alban, before Brennus' time.

IEUAN ap Howel Swrdwal, a poet of Ceri, an. 1460.

IEUANGC. Rhys Ieuangc.

IVON (n. pr. v.). Camden says the Welsh and Slavonians use *Ivon* for John; but he was quite out, for the Welsh never had the name *Ivon* in their language. The name *Ieuan*, which is the same with *Evan*, looks like *Ivon*, but is not sounded the same. It is true the name of St. John is pronounced by the common people in Wales *Ifan* or *Ivan*, which would be in English *Yevan*; and St. John's Day is called *Dygwyl Ifan*. But John, as a common name of men, is always pronounced as if wrote in English *Shone*; and St. John's Gospel is translated *Efengil Iôan*, in two syllables, as if made from *Johannes*. But Howel ap Syr Mathew has

Mathe, Ifan, maith ddefod,
Marc a Luc, cymer en clod.

(To Davies, Bp. of Menevia.)

IFOR or IVOR (n. pr. n.).

IFOR HAEL, lord of Maesaleg, was Dafydd ap Gwilym's patron. *Ifor Hael* is Ifor the Liberal.

IFOR, the eldest son of Cadwaladr Fendigaid, the other two being Alan and Idwal Iwrch. See *Ynyr*.

IVOR ap Severws.

IGMOND, a captain of the Black Nation, or Danes, who made a descent at Rhos Meilon, near Holyhead, A.D. 900; now Penrhos Meilon, vulg. Y Feilw.

IKENILD: see *Ystrad Ychen*.

ILAR or ILER Sant, probably St. Hilarius or Elerius, abbot and confessor, of whom there is mention in the Acts of Winifred; educated at Llanelwy and *Ad Vallem Clutinam*; founded a monastery, of which he was abbot; and a nunnery, of which St. Winifred was abbess. (Leland and Pitts, *Brit. Sanct.*, June 13.) He was abbot of Gwytherin, where he buried Gwenfrewi.

Llanilar, Cardiganshire, where their fairs are kept on St. Hilary's Day.

ILLAN (n. l.), Glamorgan.

ILLTUD, ILLDUD, or ELLTUD Sant, appointed by St. German head of a college in Glamorganshire. His scholars, Daniel, etc. His name is Latinized Iltutus. Llanelltud, Meirion, and near Neath. See *Elltyd* and *Llanelltyd*. See *German Sant*.

INDEG, merch Afarwy Hir, a concubine of King Arthur. (*Tr.* 60.)

INERTH verch Edwyn. (*Caradoc*, p. 183.)

INGL (wrote also EINGL), *Angli*, Saeson Lloegr; the English nation.

INGLONT, the manner of writing the word *England* by the Welsh poets:

Bu yn *Inglont* tenont taer,
Bid i *Inglont* byd anglaer.—*L. Gl. Cothi*.

INSE GALL, *i. e.*, Ynysoedd Gall, the Hebrides (*Flaherty*, p. 323), inhabited by Gall Wyddyl, *i. e.*, the most ancient *Gauls*, or first inhabitants of Britain, who were thrust there by later colonies.

Io (n. v.), Job. Golud Io.

Iô-AN (in two syllables), from Johannes.

Ail yw Iôan lân lonydd.—*Iolo Goch*.

IODDION ap Idnerth ap Edryd.

IOHN DAFYDD RHYS, author of the printed British Grammar, in fol., 1592, and of a Dictionary in MS.; also of a printed Italian Grammar which he published in Italy when he followed his studies there, and read lectures on physic. He commenced Dr. of Physic at Sienna, professed Physic at Padua, was practitioner in divers parts of Italy, afterwards in England, and had been reader to most of the Colleges of Physicians; was about sixty years of age in 1606. Fe ddywedir mai mab i glochydd Llan-faethlu ym Mon oedd ef. See note on *Winifred's Life*.

IOL-LO and IOLO (n. pr. v.).

Achau Iolo ni chelir.—*Gutto'r Glyn*.

IOLO GOCH, a famous poet that flourished A.D. 1400, of whose works we have several. Pronounced Iol-lo and Iôlo.

IOLYN (n. pr. v.).

Gair Iolyn gwyh wrol naf

Gwr gwiwnerth gwir a ganaf.

Hywel Kilan, i L. ap Gr. v. ap Gr.

IOLYN ap Gronw Gethin: hence *Plas Iolyn*, in Denbighshire, the seat of Thomas Prys, Esq., an ingenious poet in Queen Elizabeth's time.

IONAVAL, son of Meuric, right heir to North Wales, A.D. 984, killed by Cadwallon ap Ieuaf.

IORDDWFN: vid. *Bywyn*.

IORWERTH (n. pr. v.) (*D. ap Gwilym*.) From *Iôr*.

IORWERTHIAWN (*Gwelygorddau Powys*), lands of Iorwerth in Powys.

IOU and IAU: hence Ieuan, Iefan, Ifan, Ivan, Ieuaf (n. pr. v.), commonly Latinized Johannes.

IPPO, Hippocrates. (*Ieuan Tew*.)

IRWON or IRFON, a river near Buellt. Qu. whether Dr. Powell's *Orewyn*? [Vide *Caerau*.—*W. D.*]

ISAERON, the country to the south and south-west of the river Aeron in Ceretica. See *Aeron*.

ISC : see *Wysg*.

ISCERDIN.

ISCOED, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent. See *Bangor is Coed*.

ISCOED is also the name of one of the four cantrefs formerly of Gwentland, containing the commot of Bryn Buga, Uwch Coed, y Teirtref, Erging ac Euas. (Price, *Descr.*)

ISCONWY.

ISELWYR, *Inferiores* ; hence the Silures in Latin writers. Ise-lures, because below the river Dyfi. [Essyllwyr ; Bro Essyllt.—*W. D.*]

ISHELL.

ISGENENY, one of the three commots of Cantref Ffinioc in Caermarthenshire.

ISGENNEN. (*Lewis Glyn Cothi.*)

ISGWYRFAI, a commot.

ISLONT (*Tyssilio*), Iceland, an island in the North Frozen Sea, belongs now to Denmark, about 300 miles long and 150 broad ; said by some to be the *Thule* of the ancients, *i. e.*, *tywell*, dark. It belonged to Britain in the time of King Arthur, A.D. 520 ; and Melwas, or Gillamwri, was king there, which, by the name, seems to have been from North Britain or Ireland. Quære whether their language be Teutonic or Celtic ? Probably the latter. [Teutonic : see Von Troil's account, and that of Sir Joseph Banks.—*I. M.*]

ISMYNYDD, one of three commots of Cantref Elfael, between Wy and Severn.

ISYRWON, one of the three commots in Cantref Buellt. (Price, *Descr.*)

ITAL (YR), Italy. See *Eidal*.

ITGUALLON, wrote anciently for Idwallon. (*E. Llwyd.*)

ITHEL and ITHAEL (n. pr. v.). This name seems to be derived from *uthr* and *hel*, that is, a wonderful hunter ; and probably by the ancients was pronounced *Uthel*.

Aeth Ithel fal mab Elen.—*I. ap Howel.*

Hawdd gyda'm gwahawdd im' gael

I threth a bath ŵyr Ithael.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

ITHEL ap URIEN, the 52nd King of Britain.

ITHEL GAM ; neu Iethell and Ithael.

ITHON, river, rectè Ieithon.

A chad Abergwaith a chad Iaithon.—*Ho. Myrddin.*

IUDDEW, *Judæus*, a Jew.

IUDDEWES (fæm.), a Jewess.

IUDDEWIG, *Judaicus*.

IUNO, the sister and wife of Jupiter ; in the Celtic, *Gwenno*.
See *Venus*.

IWERDDON, the kingdom of Ireland ; wrote also *Ewerddon* and *Y Werddon* by the Welsh ; anciently *y Werdd Ynys*, i. e., the Green Island ; by Orpheus, Aristotle, and Claudian, it is called *Ierna* (Orph. *Iepvς*) ; by Juvenal and Mela, *Juverna* ; by Diodorus Siculus, *Iris* ; by Martianus Heracleota, *Iovepvia* ; by Eustathius, *Ovepvia* and *Bepvia* ; by the inhabitants, *Erin* ; by the English, *Ireland* (*Camden*) ; by Nennius, from a captain called Irnalph. (*Camden*.)

Priffyrdd cerdd o Iwerddon.—*Gwilym ap Ieuan Hen.*

Rhôn ac Iwerddon i gyd, i'th arfoll.—*I. ap H. Cae Llwyd.*

See *Ewerddon* and *Y Werddon*.

L

LACHARN (now Larn) : see *Talacharn*.

LAËS, the spirits of the hearth, etc. Duwiau'r *Llawr*, qu. ?

LARINA, a noble woman in Virgil, *En.* ii ; in the Celtic, *Lloerwen*.

LASAR, Lazarus.

LAVAN (Y), Traeth y Lavan or Olavan, the sands between Beaumaris and Penmaen Mawr, which some opinionately derive from *oer levain*, which they back with a tradition that all that tract of ground from the entrance of Conwy river to Bangor was once dry land, but for the wickedness of the inhabitants was overflowed by the sea ; and they pretend to shew the ruins of houses now under water, in a spot of foul ground over against Penmaen Mawr, which they call Llys Elis ap Glanmor. Such accidents have been caused by earthquakes in many places ; and there are at this day, in the Bay of Port Royal in Jamaica, the

ruins of houses and a fort to be seen under water, and great valleys where mountains once stood in the memory of man.

LAWARIAN : vid. *Llaw*.

LAWNSELOT (n. pr. v.), a Gaulish name. *Lawñselot di Lâc*. (*Tr.* 61.) Camden thinks it is no old name, but was invented by the writer of Arthur's history, meaning the history of the Round Table, wrote by some foreigner. But it is 1200 year old at least.

LEGION : see *Llion*.

LEIL : see *Caerleil*.

LEIN, the British name of Leinster in Ireland. (*Camden in Lagenia*.)

LEIRION : see *Lyrion*.

LERI, a river in Cardiganshire ; rectè, Eleri. Aberleri, a creek near Aberdyfi. Glan Leri, a gentleman's seat.

LERION : see *Lyrion*.

LETHRIGH, a battle in the year 590, in which Aeddan ap Gaf-ran was victor. (*Ogygia*, p. 475.)

LIGACH, the name of some Irish general or prince who once had possessions in Anglesey. His gravestone was shewn me in the high-road near Dulas, and called Bedd Ligach, where tradition had it that he was buried there erect in his arms. Not far off, near Bodavon Mountain, there is a place called Ffridd Ligach, and also Ffos Golmon.

LIGUALID. *Caer Ligualid* is the name in the Cambridge copy of Nennius of one of the twenty-eight cities of Britain ; but in the Oxford copy it is *Lualid*. Usher hath it *Caer Lualid*, and says it is Carlisle. It is not in the catalogue in the *Triades* under this name. If *Lugavallium ad Vallum* be Carlisle, the similitude of the name *Ligualid* would make one think it to be the same ; but there is very little dependence on the names in Nennius or any Latin writer, the transcribers having murdered the British names ; besides that the orthography of that age blinds the matter very much. Qu. whether *Luguvallum* from *Llyw* river in *Llywarch Hen* ?

LIMNOS (*Ptolemy*), supposed to be the Isle of Ramsey near St. David's or Menew. Leland calls this island *Limenus*, and says the name is of Greek original ; but why not from the British *Mynyw* ?

LIRION : see *Lyrrion*.

LISIDIT. *Caer Lisidit* (*Tr.*) ; another copy, *Lesydit*, one of the twenty-eight cities, qu. ?

LONT and LOND, for the Teutonic *Land* in the names of Islont, Gotlont, Esgottlont, and Inglont, *i. e.*, Iceland, Gotland, Scotland, and England, etc.

LOYW. *Caer Loyw*. See *Gloyw*.

LOCRIN : see *Llocrin*.

LOWRI or LOWRY (*n. fæm.*).

LOVAN LAU DHIFRO (*n. pr. v.*), *Archæol. Brit.*, p. 260. Thus Mr. Edward Llwyd writes this name in Llywarch Hen's *Marwnad Urien Reged*, which is the same as is wrote in the *Triades*, *Llofan Llawoddino*. The person who killed Urien Reged. [*Llaw Ddifro*, the desolating or lay-wasting hand.—*W. D.*]

LUALID : see *Ligualid*.

LUDWAL. Mr. Camden, out of William of Malmesbury, says King Edgar imposed a tribute of three hundred skins of wolves on Ludwal, Prince of *Merionethshire*, or those countries ; but, as is observed in the margin, there has been no prince of that name in Wales ; and it was Ieuaf and Iago, sons of Edwal, that were Princes of North Wales in the time of Edgar, about A.D. 960. And I also desire it may be observed that no such a man's name at all occurs in Wales as Ludwal, either in MS. or elsewhere. So this story wants a bottom. [Son of *Edwal*. Camden might take it for Ludwal.—*W. D.*]

LUNA, a town and port of Tuscany, from the Celtic *Llwyn*.

LUNED (*D. ap Gwilym*) ; perhaps the same with Elin, qu. ? See *Eluned*.

LUTATIA, the ancient name of Paris in France, from the Celtic *Llaidwysg* or *Laitusc*, *i. e.*, muddy water.

LWLEN, dim. of Lowri.

LWNDRYS, *Londres*, a Norman name of London ; as if you would say *Llongdref*, or the shipping town. See *Llongddin*.

LWYT COED. *Caer Lwyd Coet* (*Triades*) ; in Nennius, *Caire Luit Coite* ; in Dr. Thomas Williams' Catalogue, *Caer Lwyd Coed*, Lincoln. [Llwyd Coed : Llwyd o Lwyd Coed, Llangadfan.—*W. D.*]

LYMNOS of Ptolemy : see *Lleyn* and *Enlli*.

LYRRION. *Caer Lyrrion*. This is in the catalogue of the British cities in the *Triades*. In Nennius it is *Caire Lerion*; in Usher's catalogue, *Caer Leirion*; in some copies of the *Triades*, *Caer Lirion*, i. e., the city of the people of Llyr, i. e., Llyrion; but I presume it is the same with *Caer Llyr* in Tyssilio, which he says Llyr built on the river Soram, and called by the Saxons Leyrcestyr; now Leicester. *Caer Lyr*, Lyrcester. (Th. Williams, *Catalogue*.)

LL.

LLADWM.

LLAETHNANT, a river.

Chwechant hyd at Laethnant lwyd.—*Tudur Aled*.

LLAFYR, father of Ussa, A.D. 943. (*Caradoc* in Howel Dda.)

LLAI (fl.). Aberllai. (*Llywarch Hen*.) Qu. whether not *Aber-lliw*; or qu. whether Elay of Morden's Map, Glamorganshire, and *Lay* of Price's *Description*, if to be read Llai? [*Llai* is the Welsh name of the river.—*I. M.*] Coed y Llai in Flintshire, Englished Leasewood, as if wrote Llau, lice. Qu. whether there is a river *Llai* there? Then it should be Lesswood or Greywood.

Yn Aberllai lladd Urien.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Pont ar Lai, Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

LLAMIWRCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Morgan's.

LLAM MWRI, a place in Anglesey.

LLAMRE, enw caseg Arthur. (*E. Llwyd*.)

LLAM YR EBOL, a place in Anglesey.

LLAM YR EWIG, a place in Powysland. See *Llwchayarn*.

LLAN, an ancient Celtic word used in names of places in Britain, etc., and signifies a spot of ground or inclosed area for any use (as *corlan*, a sheepfold; *perllan*, an orchard; *ydlan*, a place of corn; *gwinllan*, a vineyard, etc.), but chiefly consecrated for a church, and is the same with the Latin *fanum*, a plat of consecrated ground; as, Llanvair, St. Mary's Church; Llanbedr, St. Peter's Church; Llandeilo, St. Teilo's Church, etc. And qu. whether Lambeth, on the river Thames, was called so for being St. Peter's Church (the Welsh calling it Llanbed to this day), and Languedoc in Gaul? For Llanfair see *Mair*; Llandeilo, see *Teilo*; and so for the rest.

LLANAMDDYFRI CASTLE, anno Domini 1204.

LLANARTHNE.

LLANBADARN, a collegiate church near Aberystwyth, A.D. 1144. John, archpriest of Llanbadarn, sainted A.D. 1138. Sulien ap Rythmarch, of the College of Llanbadarn, A.D. 1143.

LLANBISTAIR.

LLANBLEDDIAN, a lordship in Morgannwg. [Llanbleiddian, in Welsh Llanfleiddan, a parish and lordship. In the large and fine village stand the church and two castles in ruins. In this parish is the town of Cowbridge, with another church and a grammar school, a member of Jesus College in Oxford. Cowbridge has two markets weekly, many fairs, quarter sessions, etc. At Aberthyn, a village in this parish, Owain Glyndwr defeated the forces of Henry IV. Annual races.—*I. M.*]

LLANDAF or LLANDAV, wrote in English Landaff, a town and bishop's see on the river Tav in Glamorganshire. The Cathedral is consecrated to St. Teilaw, once Bishop thereof; and, as Camden says, erected by Germanus and Lupus when they suppressed the Pelagian Heresy. But here was an archbishopric before the time of Germanus. See Price's *Defence*.

LLANDDINAM, a church and parish in Arwystli and Tre Newydd Ynghedewain. Here Owain Gwynedd came to chastise Howel ap Ieuf, A.D. 1162.

LLANDDULAS, a church and parish (R.), from the river Dulas; dedicated to St. Cymbryd. (*B. Willis.*)

LLANDDWY, in Brecknockshire.

Meibion myr llenwyr Llanddwy,

Meddiant teg mae iddynt hwy.—*Bedo Philip Bach.*

LLANDDYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLANDEILO FAWR, a town in Caermarthenshire.

LLANDUDOC, a village in Pembrokeshire, on the river Teifi, between Cardigan and the sea. Here a battle was fought between the sons of Cadivor ap Collwyn of Dyfed, Gruffudd ap Mredydd, and Rhys ap Tewdor, their lord, A.D. 1088. Rhys defeated them. Eneon fled to Iestyn, lord of Morgannwg; which Eneon was the cause of bringing an army of Normans there, and had battle near Brecknockshire, where Rhys was

killed; who, after assisting Iestyn and Eneon, took possession of the country of Glamorgan, or Gwlad Forgan, and whose issue mixed with the Britons, and remain there to this day. This happened A.D. 1090. (*Caradoc*, p. 119.)

LLANDUDWG.

LLANEGRYN.

LLANEGWEST or EGWESTL, an abbey called also *Valle Crucis*, built A.D. 1200 by Madoc ap Gr. Maelor, lord of Maelor in Bromfield, near Llangollen.

[LLANFEITHIN, still standing, the College or Monastery of St. Cadoc ap Gwynlliw in Llangarfan in Glamorganshire. It is mentioned by Aneurin in the *Gododin*.—*I. M.*]

LLANGADOG CASTLE, A.D. 1204.

LLANGARFAN, Glamorgan. [See *Llanfeithin* above.—*I. M.*] Caradog or Cradog, the faithful and impartial author of the History of the Princes of Wales, which he wrote by the order of Galfrid Archdeacon of Monmouth, an. 1155, was of this place. Fairs kept here.

[Nine villages in Llangarfan, viz., Llangarfan, Pennon, Moeldwyn, Llanbydderi, Llangadell, Tre Gof, Tre Wallter, Castell Moel, and Heol Las.—*I. M.*]

LLANGEWYDD [a village in the parish of Trelalys in Glamorgan, where lived Llywelyn Sion o Langewydd, a very ingenious bard, author of the best treatise on Welsh poetry extant.—*I. M.*]

LLANGOED, a parish and gentleman's seat in Anglesey. Williams. Also a gentleman's seat in Brecon. Sir Edward Williams. See *Oathgoed*. See *Tanwyn* Sant.

LLANGOLLEN, in Denbighshire, where Sawyl ap Llywarch Hen was buried.

LLANGORS, a castle in Brecknockshire, near Brecknock town.

LLANGWM, a church and parish in Roose, Pembrokeshire, where a battle was fought between Mredydd ap Owain and Edwal ap Meyric, A.D. 992, and Tewdor Mawr slain.

LLANGWM DINMAEL, a church and parish in Rhose Deanery in Denbighshire.

LLANGYMWCH CASTLE, erased by Llewelyn ap Gruffudd, A.D. 1256. S. W.

LLANGWSTENYN, in Creuthyn, near Conwy, a church where

the Abbots of Aberconwy and Cymer summoned King Henry III to appear before them by a commission from the Pope about a dispute between him and Dav. ap Llewelyn concerning the Principality of Wales. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 309.) But the King bribed the Pope.

LLANGYNLLO.

LLANHAFON. Qu. Llanhafon or Llanafon ?

LLANHAYADEN, one of the two commots of Cantref y Coed, in Pembrokeshire.

LLANHUADAIN, a castle burnt by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth.

A chan llaw lludwaw Llanhaiaden.—*Einion ap Gwgan*.

LLANLLWCH, Caermarthenshire.

LLANLLWCHAYARN (V.), in Cedewain, Powysland.

LLAN Y MEICHIAD.

LLANMELI, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*), Denbighshire, qu. ?

LLANNERCH, a word prefixed to the names of places, signifying an area or spot, a bare spot. (*D. ap Gwilym*.)

LLANNERCH, one of the commots of Cantref Dyffryn Clwyd. (Price, *Descr.*)

LLANNERCH BENNAF.

LLANNERCH Y CLWYDAU.

LLANNERCH EURON or AERON, vulgo Llanychaeron, a place in Cardiganshire.

LLANNERCH HUDOL, one of the three commots of Cantref y Fyrnwy in Powys Wenwynwyn.

LLANNERCH FELUS.

LLANNERCH Y MEDD, a market town in the middle of Anglesey

LLANNERCH Y MOR.

LLANNOL, a place in Anglesey, in the parish of Llanbabo, where there is a stone called Maen Llannol with an inscription ; corruptly for Maen Llineol, as Mr. Llwyd thinks.

LLAN NON.

LLANNOR, a church in Lley. Qu. whether Llanfair or Llanfawr or Llan Ior ?

LLANRHYSTYD, in Cardiganshire. A castle built here by Cadwaladr ap Gr. ap Cynan, A.D. 1148. (*Caradoc*, p. 201.)

LLANRWST, a town in Denbighshire. Qu. from Grwst or Gwrwst Sant ?

LLANSAWYL.

LLANSILIN. (*Tr.* 63.) [A church and parish in Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

LLANSTEPHAN Castle, Caermarthenshire.

LLANTREDAFF, a church in Herefordshire.

LLANTRYDDYD, the seat of Sir John Aubrey, A.D. 1693 [and is so still. A fine, large, and very ancient house, large park, etc. The house is in the parish and large village of Llantryddyd.—*I. M.*]

LLANTUIT, or Boviarton; some call it Llanelltud; a lordship in Morgannwg. (*Powel.*) See *Camden* in *Itudus*. [Llantuit, an ancient town in Glamorgan; in Welsh, Llanilltud Fawr. This is the name of the parish. Boverton (not Boviarton) is a large village in this parish, and gives name to the lordship. It is the Bovium of Antonine. Here is still standing a very ancient seat of the Lords Marchers of Glamorgan. In the town of Llanilltud or Llantwit stands in ruin the College of Itutus. In the church and churchyard are more ancient British inscriptions than are to be found anywhere else in Wales. There are in a neighbouring field four or five Roman and British camps. The place is famous for the longevity of its inhabitants. It stands in the Vale of Glamorgan, on the sea-shore.—*I. M.*]

LLANVAES seems to be the old name of Beaumaris in Anglesey. "Daeth ystiwart llys Brenhyn Llychlyn a chwech herwlong ganthaw hyd yn Llanvaes ac yspeiliaw y dref a'i llosgi." (*Oeslyfr y Brut.*) Here Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Wales, built a house of barefoot Friars over the grave of Jone his wife, daughter of King John, in the reign of Henry III, A.D. 1237, called now the Friars near Beaumaris.

LLANVIHANGEL YSGEIFIOG, a church and parish in Anglesey. Qu. whether from *ysgaw*, a place of elders; as Celynnog from *celyn*, a place of hollies?

LLANVORDA (from *Mordaf*). A collection of British MSS. here made by Sir W. Williams, chiefly copied out of Hengwrt MSS.

LLANUFUDD: see *Nefydd*.

LLANWANOC (qu. Llanwenog?), in Dyfed, near St. David's, where a battle was fought between the Britons and Harold the Dane, A.D. 981. (*Powel, Caradoc*, p. 65.)

LLANYCHAN, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

LLANYNGHENEDL, a chapel and parish, Anglesey.

LLANYNYS, a church and parish, Denbighshire.

LLANYSTINDWY, a parish, Caernarvonshire.

LLARY ap Casnar Wledig.

LLATHWRYD, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. (*J. D.*)

LLAWARIAN: vid. *Arian*.

LLAWDDEN, the father of Beren, who was Beuno's mother.
(Beuno's Life.)

LLAWDDEN LUEDDOG, or LLEWDDYN LUYDDOG, o Ddinas Eiddun.

LLAWDDIFFRO or LLAWDDINO, the appellative of one Llofan
that killed Urien ap Cynfarch. (*Tr.* 38.)

Augerdd Urien is a gro
Gennif cyrch ynad ymhob bro
Yn wisc Llofan Llawddifro.

Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Urien ap Cynfarch.

LLAWDDOG Sant. Llanllawddog, Carmarthenshire. Qu. whether
Laudatus?

LLAWESOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLAWFRODEDD FARCHOG COCH (n. pr. v.). Cylllell Llawfrodedd
Farchog, or the knife of Llawfrodedd the Knight, was one of the
thirteen rarities of Britain. This knife would serve twenty-four
men from one table to another, and when wanted was ready at
the call of every one. The Bretons of France are allowed but one
knife for each table, and that chained to the table. See *Eluned*.
Buwch Llawfrodedd Farchog. (*Tr. y Meirch*, 2.)

LLAWGAT TRWM BARGAWT EIDYN killed Afaon, son of Taliessin.
In Mr. Vaughan's Index, Llowgat Trwm Barget Eiddyn. (*Tr.* 38.)
Some Scot of Edenbrough, it seems.

LLAWHIR, generous; lit. *longimanus*, long-handed, perhaps
liberal; the epithet or surname of several men; as, Caswallon
Law Hir; Angharad Lawir; Aireol Lawir, etc., etc.

LLAWR (n. pr. v.). Llynges Llawr mab Eirif, un o'r tair Llynges
gyniweir. (*Tr.* 72.) This Llawr was admiral of some famous
fleet of pirates, probably of the Lochlin men about the Baltic,
that pestered the British coast.

LLAWR or LLAFYR ap Llywarch Hen. Bwlch Llorion.

LLAWR CRACH o Feifod. Collwyn ap Llawr Crach.

LLECH, an ancient Celtic word in the composition of names of places, etc., signifying a stone, or sometimes a flat rock; hence Llechgynvarwy in Môn; Llech Oronwy in Blaen Cynfael in Ardudwy. (*Tr.* 35.) Llech Ysgar. (*Tr.*) Llech Ardudwy is Harlech in Meirion. Llech Elidir. (*Tr.*) Y Benllech in Anglesey. Hence also *Leuca*, a league; that is, milestones among the Romans; as much as to say, *Llechau*, i. e., stones.

LLECH, a river. Aberllech. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

LLECH ARDUDWY. Caer Llech Ardudwy, now Harlech or Arlech town and castle, Meirion.

LLECHAU (n. pr. v.). Llechau, a son of King Arthur, was killed at Llongborth. (*D. Js.*, 1587.)

Fal y llas Llechau is Llechysgar.—*Bleddyn Fardd.* (*Tr.* 10.)

[*Llechau*, afon ym Morganwg.—*I. M.*]

LLECHCYNFARWY: see *Cynfarwy*.

LLECH Y DRYBEDD, a cromlech, or Druidical monument, or altar, in the parish of Nevern in Pembrokeshire.

LLECHDDYFNOG, one of the three cantrefs of Elfel.

LLECH ELIDIR, a place in North Britain; also in Anglesey. See *Penllech*.

LLECHEU ap Brychan, in Llangayan (Tregaian, qu. ?). See *Cayan*.

LLECH GELYDDON ymhrydyn. (*MS.*) Nefydd ferch Brychan, gwraig Tudwal Befyr, Santes yn Llech Gelyddon ymhrydyn.

LLECH Y GOWRES, a monument near Neuadd in Cardiganshire, very curious.

LLECHID, Santes yn Arllechwedd, merch Ithel Hael o Lydaw. (*MS.*) Llanllechid, Caernarvonshire. (*B. Willis.*)

LLECH IDRIS, in the parish of Trawsfynydd, Meirion, near which is a stone with a Latin inscription which hath been ill copied by Mr. E. Llwyd in his *Notes on Camden*.

LLECHOG, a river: hence Mynachlog Lechog.

LLECHOG, MYNACHLOG MAENAN, the Abbey of Aberconwy. Here Llewelyn ap Iorwerth was buried.

Aethodd o fewn i wythawr

Fynachlog Lechog i lawr.—*I. Llwyd.*

LLECHRIDIAWR, enw lle. [Llecheiddiawr.—*W. D.*]

LLECHRYD, a place in Cardiganshire, on the river Teifi; peth o arglwyddiaeth Syr Roger Vychan. Here a battle was fought between Rhys ap Tewdwr and the sons of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, where Madoc and Riryd were killed, and the other fled. Rhys ap Tewdwr had in this battle a strong power of Irish and Scots which were in his pay, A.D. 1087. (*Caradoc* in Gr. ap Cynan, p. 117.)

LLECHWEDD (Y) Isa ag Ucha, cwmwdau. Madog ab Iarddwr o'r Llechwedd; properly Arllechwedd.

LLECHWEDD LLYFN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLECHYSGAR (n. l.), the place where Llechau, the son of King Arthur, was killed. Llys Madog am Mhredydd.

Bre uchel braint ar ddangos

Lle trydar Llechysgar llys.—*Cynddelw.*

LLEDR, a river near the town of Penmachno. See *Machno* and *Siglwaeen*.

Ai hwn yw 'r maen graen grynno llwydwyn

Rhwng Lledr a Machno?

Geill dyn unig ei siglo

Ni chodai fil a chwedyn fo.—*W. Cynwal.*

LLEDROD or LLEDRAWD, a parish in Cardiganshire.

LLEDROT, a town near Oswaldstry, and a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) (*Powel, Chronicle*, p. 3.)

LLEDWIGAN. Two villas or townships of this name in the commot of Malldraeth, in Anglesey, when the Extent was taken by Edward III, 1352; *i. e.*, Lledwigan Llys and Lledwigan Llan.

Lledwigan Llys, or belonging to the palace or prince, was called a free township, and yet paid the prince 26*s.* 10*d.* yearly in money, with a suit to the commots and hundreds with relief, gobr and amobr, 10*s.* It contained but one *wele* under several coheirs who had a mill of their own. But there was Llewelyn ap Ednyfed, one of the coheirs of the said *wele*, who owed neither relief nor amobr either before or after the Conquest (meaning the Norman Conquest); but the others paid relief, gobr and amobr, 10*s.*, when due. What, then, is a *wele*? It is not a messuage. There was a hamlet of two boviats of land belonging to Lledwigan Llys, which paid £1 1*s.* 3*d.* yearly, who owed suit to the prince's mill of Dindryfol and to the commot

and hundred, and also relief, gobr and amobr, with three boviats of escheat land which had been *crau swch* (soccage tenure), but paid to the prince 17*d.* a year; so the lands in soccage tenure, it seems, were only to plough instead of rent. Howel ap Madog ap Llywelyn was sole heir of Lledwigan Llan, or that held under the Church, and he owed no suit to the prince except an appearance at the first commot held after Michaelmas yearly (*i. e.*, as we call it now, the court leet), but to other commots or hundreds neither relief nor amobr; but he and all his villans were to attend the two grand turns yearly in lieu of all services. But Lledwigan y Llys, held under the prince, had heavy services though called a free village in the Extent.

LLEENAWC, father of Gwallawc, one of the tri phost cad. (*Tr.* 11.)

LLEFETHYR, one of the three commots of Cantref Emlyn, Pembrokeshire.

LLEFNYDD, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent. See *Gwent*.

LLEFOED WYNEBGLAWR, a poet.

LLEIAN, verch Brychan, gwraig Gawran, a mam Ayddan Vradog, mentioned by Beda, *Ædanus*.

LLEISION (n. pr. v.). Lleision, abad Glyn Nedd. (*L. Gl. Cothi*.) Gwelygordd Lleisiawn.

LLEISION ap Philip ap Caradog ap Rhys. (*MS*.)

LLEISION or LLEISIAWN, a country or lordship in Powysland; or qu. whether people of Llês, mentioned in the eighth battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. See *Cylch Llywelyn* :

Teyrnudud Lleisiawn ac allasswy dir i deyrn Dyganwy.

Rhac Madawc mechdeyrn Lleisyawn.

Gwalchmai, i Mad. ap Meredydd.

LLE HERBERT, in the mountains of Meirionyddshire, where W. Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, passed with great difficulty to besiege Harlech Castle maintained by David ap Jenkin [*Ieuan—W. D.*] ap Einion against Edward IV siding with the house of Lancaster.

LLEMENIC, mab Mawan. (*Tr.* 11, No. 7.) Llemenig ap Maon (n. pr. v.), (*Tr.*), un o'r tri trwyddedawg ag anfoddawg. (*Tr.* 71.) Llwmhunig ap Mæon. (*Dr. Davies* in *Trwyddedawg*.)

LLEINIOG, a place in Cwmmwd Menai, Anglesey. Mredydd of Lleiniog; and Lleiniog or Llienog, near Beaumaris.

LLEN ARTHUR Ynghernyw a Dyfnaint, one of the thirteen rarities of Britain, *i.e.*, King Arthur's veil. Whoever went under it could see, but would not be seen. See *Eluned*.

LLENVODDEN. Meiriawn Llenvodden ap Roet.

LLEON, called also Leon Gawr, the 7th King of Britain. The British history says he was the founder of Caerlleon in the north of the island, which must be Caerlleon ar Ddyfrdwy, or else Leonis Castrum, which hath been called since the City of Legions, on the river Dee, and by the Saxons Legeacester. This in the *Triades* is called Caerlleon, and by British writers and the poets Caerlleon Gawr; Leon Gawr signifying Leon the Prince, and not the Giant, as is imagined by persons ignorant in the Celtic tongue. It is now called West Chester, on the river Dee. See *Ogyrfan Gawr*, *Benlli Gawr*, etc.

Llys llawr Leon Gawr llun gwawr gwimpaf.

Gr. ap Mer. ap Dafydd, i'r Grog o Gaerlleon.

But rather Holt or Lyons in Flintshire.

Rhag ffalsed, rhag oered oedd

Gaer Leon Gawr a'i lluoedd.—*L. G. Cothi.*

Mae hwpp arvan mab hinfawr

Mae llun gwydych mal Leon Gawr.

S. Ceri, i S. ap Rhys.

LLEON (taid Iddic ap Llywarch) ap Cilmin Droedtu.

LLEON LLYCHLYN, some Prince on the coast of the Baltic in alliance with the Britons.

Mi fum Vardd Telyn

I Leon Llychlyn.—*Hanes Taliessin.*

Engil ar gychwyn

Rhag Leon Llychlyn.

LLÊS (n. pr. v.; Latinized *Lucius*.)

LLEIDDAWD ap Marchnad. (*Rhys Goch Eryri*.)

LLÊS AMERAWDR RHUFAIN. (*Tyssilio*.) This, in Galfrid's Latin, is Lucius Tiberius, Procurator of the Republic. He was general of a Roman army in Gaul that fought with King Arthur and the Armoricans about the year 541. Others call

him Lucius Hiberus. The British writers use to call the generals of armies by the titles of emperors and kings, and at that time Rome hardly knew its emperors. See Procopius.

LLES ap Coel, the 79th King of Britain, said to be the first Christian King, and converted by Ffagan and Dwywan, two preachers sent by one Eleuther, a Pope of Rome. Usher produces twenty-four different opinions of the time this Prince received the Christian faith. By Latin writers he is called *Lucius*; and by S. Beulan's note on Nennius, *Lever Mawr*, which he interprets *magni splendoris, i. e.*, great light. But none of our writers in the British tongue mention this cognomen of Lleufer Mawr. Bishop Lloyd is ready to give him up as never to have had a being, and he thinks Bede might find him in that mixture of fable, the *Gesta Pontificum*. Some are so whimsical as to derive the name from St. Luc's Gospel, and to deny the very being of Lucius; but they should have shewed the affinity between *Lles*, his real name, and Luke, for Lucius is only bastard Latin.

It is the tradition of the churches of the Switzers and Grisons that he went to France and Germany to preach the Gospel, and is said to be consecrated Bishop of Chur or Coire, the capital province of the Grisons. There is an ancient monastery near the city of Chur which bears his name, and his feast is solemnly kept there, and his sister Emerita is honoured as virgin and martyr. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Dec. 3.)

This Lles ap Coel died, according to Tyssilio's British History, A.D. 156. See also Usher's *Primord.*, p. 340.

LLES LLAW DDEOC.

LLESTR, and Morlestr, a ship or any sea vessel. This word is to be found in *Doomsday Book*, in *Cheshire*, but corruptly wrote *Lesth*, an *h* for an *r*. "Quatuor denarios de unoquoque *Lesth* habebant Rex et Comes."

LLEUCI, LLEUCU, and LLEUCY (n. p. f.); Latinized *Lucia*.

Ynghylch dy dy Lleucy Llwyd

A chlyd fur a chlo dur du

A chlicied yn iach Lleucu.—*Llewelyn Goch*.

LLEUDDAD Sant, (Latinized *Laudatus*), first Abbot of Enlli, as some say cousin-german to Beuno.

LLEUFER MAWR, a cognomen. See *Lles ap Coel*.

LLEW (n. pr. v.), an ancient and a natural name enough for a British commander, if it be true that they painted the shapes of beasts and birds on their bodies. The name signifies a lion; and the famous Prince Llew ap Cynfarch of North Britain, who married King Arthur's sister, should have been translated by Galfrid *Leo*, and not *Lotho*; but he hath often mistaken as well as here. Names of fierce or strong creatures were commonly given to men among the Britains; as, *Arth*, a bear; *Blaid*, a wolf; *Gruff*, a griffon; *Gwalch*, a hawk; *Eryr*, an eagle; *March*, a horse.

LLEW AP CYNFARCH, King of Llychlyn (Norway, or some country near the Baltic). He was made King there by Arthur, his brother-in-law, being entitled to the crown in his mother's right. He married Anna, daughter of Uthur Bendragon, and sister of King Arthur, whose son Medrod claimed the crown of Britain because Arthur was not begot in wedlock. Gwalchmai, the other son of Anna, was, it seems, of another opinion, for he was one of King Arthur's chief generals, if both had the same father. His name should be translated into Latin, *Leo*; but I cannot tell for what reason Galfrid has made it *Lot* and *Lotho*, unless in order to make British history tally with the Scotch; perhaps a mistake for Llewddyn Luyddog o Ddinas Eiddun, who Mr. Ed. Llwyd Latinizes *Leodinus Bellicosus*. But this was wrong: let every history stand on its own bottom, true or false.

LLEW, river. Old orthography, *Lleu*.

Yn Aberllew lladd Urien.—*Llywarch Hen*, Marwnad Urien.

Mr. Edward Llwyd reads it *Llay*.

LLEWELUS and LLEFELUS (n. pr. v.), a King in Gaul, brother of Lludd ap Beli, King of Britain, and of Caswallon. (*Tyssilio*.) A dispute between him and Lludd, called Cyfrangc Lludd a Llewelys (*MS*); by others, Ymarwar Lludd a Llewelus. (*Llewelyn Fardd*, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.)

LLEWELYN or LLYWELYN (n. pr. v.), generally Latinized *Leolinus*; perhaps from *llew* and *eulyn*, lion's form or lion-like, or else from *llew* and *gelyn*, lion's enemy. This name seems not to have been used till after the Romans left Britain. See *Hoianc*

Myrddin. The first Prince of this name was Llewelyn ap Seisyllt. Math. Westminster mentions him in the year 940.

It is also by the poets taken to be the same name with *Lewis*, as Lewis Glyn Cothi, the poet, is called Llywelyn Glyn Cothi; and the sneer of an Anglesey gentleman on his countryman in Dublin, that had Anglified his name, explains it.

Nuper *Iorwerth ap Llewelyn*
Nunc *Ned Lewis* o Dre Ddulyn.

LLEWELYN AP GRUFFUDD was the last Prince of Wales of the ancient British races, betrayed into the hands of the English by his own subjects of Buellt and one Madog Min, a Bishop, in the year 1282, and his head put on the highest place of the Tower of London by Edward I. He was son of Gruffudd ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

LLYWELYN AP IORWERTH DRWYNDWN was a Prince of Wales that bravely defended his country against Richard I, King John, and Henry III. He is called by historians Leolinus Magnus. He began his reign, 1194; died, 1240; reigned fifty-six [forty-six] years.

LLEWEI, or LLEWMEI, or LLOWMAI (n. f.). Lllewei ferch Seithwedd (*Tr.* 64); un o'r tair gwrforwyn, *i. e.*, hermaphrodite.

LLEW LLAWGYFFES, mentioned *Tr.* 35; in a battle at Llech Oronwy in Blaen Cynfael, Meirion (*Tr.* 77), Llew Llaw Gyffes and Gwdyon getting names and arms of Rhiarot y Fram.

LLEWENI FAWR Ynghegengl (n. l.).

LLEWON. Caer Llewon, Holt, Flintshire, or Castle of Lions, made by Jno. Barlow [Earl?] Warren and William his son. But I think this is rather the old Caerlleon Gawr, or Llewon Gawr, which Camden has kept such a rout about, and not the city of Westchester, which I take to be a later thing, and perhaps built by the Romans.

LLIANA. Llanlliana, a chapel in Môn.

LLIAWS (n. pr. v.), a very ancient British name. Lliaws mab Nwyfre o Arllechwedd (*Tr.* 40), father of Gwenwynwyn and Gwanar.

Rhag colofn Lliaws maws mab Nwyfre.

Prydydd y Moch, i Gr. ap Cyn. ap O. Gwynedd.

See *Gwanar*.

LLIBIO Sant. Llanllibio Chapel, Anglesey.

LLIENI. Llanllieni, the town of Lemster in Herefordshire; in Latin, *Leonminster* and *Leonis Monasterium*, from a lion that appeared to King Merwald in a vision, and upon this he built a nunnery. (Leland, *Itin.*, MS.) But Camden says Llanlieni is in British a church of nuns. Some, says he, derive it from *linum*, flax, the best kind of which grows there. (*Camden.*) It is true that *lleian* in the British is a nun, and that the life of nuns is called *lleianaeth*; but the plural of *lleian* is *lleianod*, and not *lleiani*; so this etymology goes for nothing. To derive it from *lliaîn*, linen cloth, as some do, is as little to the purpose, for the plural of *lliaîn* is *lleiniau*. We have Llanlliana in Anglesey, a chapel dedicated to St. Lliana, a woman; but as the Oney river falls into the Wye at Lemster, might it not have been *Llanllionwy*, as Llanllyfni, Llangefni, etc., have their names from rivers?

LLIENAWG. Aber Llienawg in Anglesey, a castle built by Hugh Earl of Chester there. (*Camden.*) Rightly *Lleiniog*, qu.?

LLIENOG, father of Lloeger and Gwallog; This Lloeger is probably the same name with the Irish Loegarius, son of Neill Maighialach. (*Flaherty*, p. 394.)

LLIFON or LIWON, a river in Anglesey, whence Cwmmwd Llifon has its name. Another river in Caernarvonshire, whence Glyn Llifon has its name. Llivon mentioned by Llywarch Hen:

Pyll wyn pwyll tân trwy Livon.—*Ll. Hen.*

LLIGAN or LLUGAN. Llanllugan, an abbey, once in the diocese of St. Asaph, deanery of Cedewain, and a nunnery. (*B. Willis.*)

LLION. Caer Llion, a market town on the river Wyse in Monmouthshire, sixteen miles south-west of Monmouth. Some say it is called so from a legion of Roman soldiers placed there. Nennius, in his *Catalogue*, hath a city called Caer Legion, to distinguish it, I suppose, from *Caer Lleon*. The poets have taken care to write this Caer *Llion*, and not *Lleon*.

Am fi y nhref Gaerllion
— a'r ford gron.

This Caerllion was the seat of the kings of Britain when they retreated over Severn, it being a city vying in pride for lofty towers, etc., with Rome itself, as Giraldus Cambrensis describes

it. Here was the Archbishop of Wales's seat till it was, on account of the wars, removed to St. David's, and then Britany. Usher, in his *Catalogue*, calls it Caerlleon ar Wysg; but if this city and Westchester came to be called Caer Legion from the Roman legions quartered there, why are not all the Roman quarters called so?

The British writers say that this town was built by Beli ap Dyfnwal, and called Caerwysg; but that after the coming of the Romans, because they quartered there in the winter, it was called Caerlleon ar Wysg. (*Tyssilio* and *Galfrid.*) The Legio Secunda Augusta, called also Britannica Secunda, were quartered here. (*Camden.*)

LLIO (n. pr. f.).

Llio eurwallt lliw arian

Ar iâd Llio rhoed lloweth

A noblau aur yn ei bleth.—*D. Nanmor.*

LLIVAN. Llyn Llivan (*Tyssilio*), a lake in Wales, said to be near the banks of the Severn, which on the flood ebbs or swallows all the water that comes into it, and on the ebb-tide vomits and overflows its banks. (*Tyss.*, *Brit. MS.*) This passage is ill translated by Galfrid and Thompson.

LLIW and Lrw (fl.), qu. whether Luguuallum?

Pell oddyman Aber Lliw.—*Llywarch Hen.*

LLIWELYDD (n. pr. v.). Caer Lliwelydd, mentioned in Gorphedd Hywel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Arglwydd nef a llawr gwawr Gwyndodydd

Mor bell o Geri Gaer Lliwelydd.

Qu. whether the Caer Liguallid of Nennius (Cotton copy)? In the Cambridge copy, Caer Lualid. Usher makes it to be *Luguuallia* or Carlisle; but this is not in the *Triades*.

LLIWER ap Llywarch Hên. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

LLIWON, a river.

A glan llewod Glyn Lliwon.—*W. Lleyn.*

See *Llifon*.

LLOBLIW.

LLOCIN GAWR, Locrinus, the son of Brutus, the 2nd King of Loegria.

Lle doe ynoch llied unawr
Llai crynnai gas Llocrin Gawr.

Thos. Gwynedd, i Edwd. Gruffydd o'r Penrhyn.

See *Lloegr*.

LLODDI, qu. whether a man's name? Marwnad Iago ap Lloddi. (*Taliessin, Arch. Brit.*, p. 256.)

LLOEGR, England, exclusive of Wales and Cornwall; from Lloegrin. Saxonum regionem. (*E. Llwyd*.)

Er ergryd angen rhag aughywir Loegyr
Ni lygraf fy mawredd, ni ddihunaf rianedd.

Llywarch Hen.

LLOEGR ap Llienog, in *Llyfr Du o Gaerfyrddin*. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 261.)

LLOEGRIN (n. pr. v.), Locrinus, the 2nd King of Britain; Llocrin Gawr.

LLOEGRWYS, the Loegrian Britons; also the Saxons since inhabiting there.

Yn y ddaw Lloegrwys drwy Dren.—*Llywarch Hen*.

LLOFAN (n. pr. v.). Llofan Llawdino killed Urien ap Cynfarch. (*Tr.* 38.) See *Llawddiffro*.

LLOFION; see *Llowion*.

LLOGAWD, q. d. Lowgate, in Anglesey.

LLONGBORTH, a place mentioned in Marwnad Gereint ab Erbin by Llywarch Hen, where there was a sea-fight between Gereint and the Saxons, or a descent by sea, and where Gereint was killed. Some take it to be Llanborth in Cardiganshire; but a sea-fight could not properly be there, nor Saxons to fight with. Gereint was one of King Arthur's three chief admirals, as appears by the *Triades*; and I should rather think this Llongborth to be Portsmouth, or some such great seaport in the possession of the Saxons, where a descent was made by this Gereint and his fleet, for the battle is plainly described to be on shore.

Yn Llongborth gwelais drabludd
Ar vain, brain ar goludd
Ag ar grann cynrhan madrudd.

And Gereint, in the same Marwnad, is said to be of Dyfnaint, i. e., Devon and Cornwall.

LLONGDDIN, in Latin *Longidinium*. (*Edward Llwyd*.)

LLONIAW Sant. (*B. Willis*.) His church at Llanddinam.

LLONIO ap Alan Ffrigan ap Emyr Llydaw.

LLONWEN, or LLOFION, or LLONION (n. l.), a place in Penfro noted for barley.

LLORIEN. Bwlch Llorien mentioned by Llywarch Hen, where Llaur, son of Llywarch Hen, was buried. Qu. whether Lloren on the borders of Montgomeryshire?

LLOWDDEN, a poet, 1450.

LLOWION, LLOFION, or LLONWEN, a place in Pembrokeshire famous for barley. (*Tr.* 30.)

LLOWNI (n. l.).

LLUARTH. Bryn Lluarth.

Pen bryn cun iawn dydd yr Ion
Lluarth gwell na Chaerlleon.

Rhys ap Cynfrig Goch.

LLUDD ap Beli Mawr, the 71st King of Britain, just before the Roman conquest, whose sons being under age on Julius Cæsar's landing here, his brother Caswallon was chosen generalissimo of the British forces. Mr. Camden (in *Middlesex*, p. 312, Gibson's edition) calls him Luddus, and allows Ludgate to have been called after his name. But he often allows and disallows the same thing. One of the ancient names of London is Caerludd; and the British history mentions a quarrel between his brothers and Lludd for changing the ancient name of the city.

[“*Ludgate* (all the six gates of London then standing) à *Luddo* rege, omnium antiquissima, cujus nomen etiamnum hodie, supra portum incisum extat; sive *Flutgate* quorundam opinione, à fluviolo subjecto (ut porta Fluentana Romæ) nunc à reginâ Elisabethâ renovata, cujus statua, ab altera quoque parte videtur.” (*Itinerarium Angliæ*, scriptum à Paulo Hentznero. Breslæ, 1627. Scriptum A.D. 1598.)—*W. D.*]

LLUDDYCCA and LLUDDOCCA ap Tudur Trefor. (*J. D.*)

LLUDLAW, LLWDLO, or LLWYDLAW, Ludlow in Shropshire. See *Dineu*.

LLUEDDOG: see *Elen Lueddog*.

LLUG, a river which runs by Presteign and Lemster into the Wye.

LLUGAN. Llanllugan Ynghedewain.

LLUGWY or LLIGWY, a river in Anglesey, and a gentleman's seat. A river also that falls into Dyfi (à *lli* or *llug* and *gwy*) ; from *llug* and *wy* (*E. Llwyd*), clear water. Rhos Ligwy ; Traeth Lligwy.

LLUN, *Luna*, the moon ; in Irish *luan* ; hence a woman's name, Eiluned.

LLUNDAIN and LLUNDEIN, London ; wrote in *Triad* 45 Llundan, q. d. *Llongddin*, or ship-fort ; and so Llongborth, port of ships, is the ancient British name of Portsmouth, which I take to be the Londinis of the ancients (though I know Mr. Edw. Llwyd and Baxster make it to be Lyme.) The Gaulish name, Londres, which is almost literally *Llongdref*, i. e., town of ships, shews it also to be of that original ; and nothing more plain and strong than the Londinium of Antoninus, or, as it is in the Naples MS., Longiduno, which is literally Llongddun or Llongddin. In Nennius it is called Cairè Lunden ; in the *Triades*, Caer Lundein ; by Usher, Caer Ludd ; the Londonium and Longidunum of the Romans. Its first name was Tro Newydd, or New Troy ; and the inhabitants were called by the Romans Trinobantes ; its next, Caer Beli ap Dyfnwal, i. e., the City of Belius ; its next name, Caer Ludd, the City of Lludd ; and its next, Llongddin or Llundain. John Major says the Britons call it Londonias ; so little did this Scotchman know of our British history.

LLWCH, a lake, and in the Irish *lough* ; used in Brecknock and Caermarthenshire : hence came the name of Llwch Tawe, Llwch Sawdde, Llwch Cyhiryeh, Llyn Llanllwch (qu. Llawnllwch), Tal y Llychau, Llwch Garmon.

Mr. Edward Llwyd calls this word Gwyddelian British ; but this word doth not prove that the Gwyddelian and the present British were different languages, no more than the South Wales and the North Wales people speak different languages, though the names of some things are different among them. It only shews they have been different dominions, and that each prince chose to have his subjects known by their dialects, when at the same time the language of the poets was the same.

LLWCHAIARN (n. pr. v.). There is a church dedicated to a saint of this name in the commot of Cedewain, near the Severn,

called Llanllwchaiarn. Sion Keri, a poet of that neighbourhood, who flourished about the year 1520, wrote a cywydd of the legend of this saint. He says he was son of Cynvael :

Mae hap canfod mab Cynvael ;

and that he was cousin-german of Beuno :

Cefnder ith rodder o thrig
Beuno dyfal bendefig ;

and that he had a church at Llam yr Ewig ; that he had been a bishop and a soldier ; and that he was an abbot of a bishoprick ; that he had heard the sound of bells at the place where he afterwards built his church and monastery ; that he made him a shirt of hair which he wore nine months and nine days, praying with his knees on the blue stone ; and that there he obtained nine petitions ; that the men and castle were his :

Dyñion da dinad oedd ;

that his land was a sanctuary as much as Ynys Enlli :

Seintwar yw dy ddaiar di.

In regard to the pronounciation of his name he says,

Llwchaiarn wynn llawchwynn wyd.

Again :

Gwellhaech euog Llwohaiarn.

He also mentions some dark story of a doe that leapt into a pool, without destroying of which his people could not live.

Ni chaid einioes ich dynion
Heb roi cwymp ir ewig hon ;

and there is a parish adjoining called Llam yr Ewig.

Gair aeth draw gwyrthian a drig
Lle mawr yw Llam yr Ewig.—*S. Keri.*

LLWCH GARMON, Lacus Garmon, the haven of Wexford ; in Irish called Loch Garmon. (*Ogygia*, p. 20.)

LLWCH Y LLOI, in Irish *Loch Laigh*, i. e., Vituli Lacus ; a lake in Ulster in Ireland.

LLWG, qu. whether a river ? Gwaunllwg and Gwenllwg in Glamorganshire. See *Gwentllwg*.

LLWYD, in the surnames of men and names [of places], signifies grey colour. Gwr Llwyd (literally a grey man) also signifies a vassal

or tenant, or one of the commonalty poorly dressed in grey, and that is not a gentleman ; and it is probable that *Leudis*, *Leudus*, and *Leodis*, among the French and Saxon writers, which meant the same thing, came from this, as also the Saxon *lowt* or *loute*, a rustic fellow ; and the passage in Chaucer of a leud man must be so understood :

Blessed be the *leud* man
That nought save his belief can ;

i. e., an illiterate, simple, poor countryman that doth not trouble himself with disputes about religion, and knows nothing but his creed. I know some learned men (Burton, etc.) urge against the authority of the British History, which says that Ludgate was so called from Lludd, a king of Britain ; but that Ludgate was so called because it was Leodgate, the *people's* gate, for that *leod* in Saxon signifies the people. Is not this stretching hard, and drawing language and sense by the hair of the head to be an evidence against an ancient national history that positively says it was so called from Lludd ? And without any one author in the world to back this evidence, or even common sense, for was there ever heard of a gate of a city that was not the people's gate ? But if these hot-headed authors were only to consider that London had its walls and gates before the Saxons or Saxon language had anything to do with giving names to gates there, it would save these kinds of lame guesses.

Llwyd is also used in cognomens : Llyr Llwyd ; Iorwerth Fynglwyd. In family surnames : Edward Llwyd ; Humphrey Llwyd ; and by corruption and pride wrote Lloyd, Loyde, Floyd, and Flyde. Ithel Llwyd ap Ithel Gethin ; Dafydd Llwyd. Places : y Berth Lwyd ; Cae Llwyd ; Caer Lwydcoed (*Tyssilio*) ; Llwydiarth ; y Ty Llwyd ; y Cefn Llwyd ; y Bryn Llwyd ; Cil Manllwyd ; y Greiglwyd ; y Garreglwyd, a gentleman's seat.

LLWYDIARTH or LLWYDDIARTH, enw lle ym Mon ag yn Meirionydd [Nhrefaldwyn—*W. D.*] ; q. d. Garth Lwyd.

LLWYDION Sant. The church of Heneglwys dedicated to Sant or Saint Llwydion.

LLWYDDOG : see *Elen Lwyddog*.

LLWYN, literally a bush or grove, is put to the names of several places in Britain ; as, Trysglwyn ; Llwyn Gwryl ; Llwyn y

Graws; Llwyn Iorwerth; Llwyn y Piod; Llwyn Dyrys; y Llwyn Glas; Derlwyn; Llwyn y Maen; Llwyn Gronwy; Llwyn y Gog; Llwyn Arth; Llwyn Melyn, a gentleman's seat; Dyryslwyn; Derwlwyn, a gentleman's seat; Llwyn Deri, a gentleman's seat; Llwyn Dafydd; Llwyn y Chwilbo.

LLWYN Y CNOTTIAU, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd.

LLWYN DAFYDD. Gwaith Llwyn Dafydd, a place in Cardiganshire. (*D. ap Ieuan Du.*)

LLWYN DOLWEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

LLWYN DYRYS, in Egremont, Penbrokeshire.

LLWYN EGRYN, a gentleman's seat in Mouldale. (*J. D.*) See *Llanegryn*.

LLWYN GWERN, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

LLWYTHLAWR, an abbey whose abbot, Gwrgene, was killed by Cynan ab Owen Gwynedd, A.D. 1168.

LLWYTHONWG (n. loci). *L. Gl. Cothi.*

LLWYVAIN. Gwaith Argoed Llwyfain, a battle fought between Flamddwyn, the Saxon general, and Urien Reged, King of Cumbria, with his auxiliary, Ceneu ap Coel, who led the northern men, and Owein ap Urien, who was Urien's general, where Urien obtained the victory. Llywelyn ap Iorwerth fought a battle at this place too. (*Einion ap Gwgan.*)

A mi ddisgoganaf cad Coed Llwyfain.—*Myrddin.*

LLYCHLYN, the Baltic Sea.

LLYCHLYNWYR, Danes, Norwegians, Normans, and all nations that bordered on the Baltic. Gwyr Llychlyn Ddu, which the Irish called Dubh Lochlonnach, the black nation or black Lochlin men; and Ffion Lochlonnach (Finlochlunion), or white Lochlin men, people of Finland. All these nations were by the Britons called Llychlynwyr and Nortmyn.

Beth os daw heibiaw hebom

I'r Traeth Coch lynges droch drom ?

Pwy a ludd werin, pwl ym,

Llychlyn a'u bwyall awchlym ?

Marwnad Tudur ap Gronwy.

In the year 987 these Danes came and destroyed the religious houses in South Wales, and to get rid of them Meredudd ap Owain

ap H. Dda was obliged to pay them a penny for every man within his land, which was called the tribute of the Black Army. (*Caradoc*, p. 71.)

LLYCHWÆL ap Bran ap Prydu.

LLYCHWR [*Leucarum*, is in Glamorgan, east of Llychwr river, and called Castell Llychwr, a borough town—*I. M.*], a river in Caermarthenshire (the Leucarum of the Romans, qu. ?); in English, Loghor. It falls into the sea at Bury, near Worme's Head. Aberllychwr.

LLYDANWYN. Elidir Lydanwyn.

LLYDAW (old orthography, Lledaw), the country of Armorica in France, part of which now called Little Britain, called in the Gaulish tongue *Ar y Mor Ucha*, i. e., on the upper sea. H. Llwyd says it was called Llydaw quasi Litoris Gallicani regio. (*Brit. Descr.*, p. 14, ed. 1731.) But is it not more probable that it was so called by the insular Britons in their dialect for the same reason as the Gauls called it *Ar y Mor Ucha*, from *Lled* and *aw*, Lledaw, i. e., on the water-side? Hence *litus*, the sea-shore.

There are different opinions about the time the colony of insular Britons first settled there. Radulph Niger says in the time of Constantius Chlorus; William of Malmsbury says it was in the time of his son, Constantine the Great; Nennius and Tyssilio say it was in the time of Maximus the Tyrant; but the French writers and some English will not allow them to be ancients than the time of Childeric, which was after the Saxons came into Britain. All these might be true as to colonies going there at these different times, though the first might settle there among the old Gauls in Constantius' time. Vertot labours hard to invalidate all but that after the Saxons' coming.

O Lydaw o draw o drwy mor Hafren

Hyfriw ei beleidr ymhorthaethwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

LLYDAWEG, *lingua Armorica*.

LLYFENI or LLEVENI (fl.); hence Aber Lleven in Meirion; perhaps Llwyfeni.

LLYFNANT river, or LLYFNANT, or LLIFNANT, the boundary between Cardiganshire and Montgomeryshire, falls into Dyfi river.

LLYFNI (fl.), in Caernarvonshire [and in Glamorgan—*I. M.*], at Llanllyfni, a church and parish. Another that falls into the Wye, which Camden calls Lleweny, and thinks the city Loven-tium was where Llyn Savathan is.

Llofn aur ynglan Llyfni wyd.

Hywel Daf, i Ph. Thomas o Langoed.

LLYFFANT (FFYNNON Y), a lake in Eryri.

LLYGAD GWR, a poet of Edeirnion. (*Marwnad Trahaern.*)

LLYGLIW. Einion Vychan ap Einion Lygliw.

LLYGOD (YNYS), an island near Anglesey, where monks resided who were kept in order by mice.

LLYN. Caer Llyn (*Triades*); qu. whether Lancaster, from Lune river, now Lancaster, which some write Longcaster. See *Lleyn*.

LLYN ARCHAEDDON, a small lake on the top of Bodavon Mountain in Anglesey.

Rhed uwch Llyn i'w herbyn hi

Archæddon, eiriach weiddi.—*D. ap Edmund.*

One would suspect that this mountain was anciently called Mynydd Bodaedd, and not Bodavon, but that the same writer says

Dyfal yngwern Bodavon.

See *Aedd* and *Treaedd*.

LLYN CAWELLYN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN CRAFTNANT, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN DECWYN UCHAF, in Meirion; a town swallowed up.

LLYN DULYN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN Y DYWARCHEN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYN EIGIAU, a lake in Eryri.

LLYNGHEDWY ap Llywarch Hen.

LLYNGHESAWL LLAW HAEL, father of Treul Difefyl. (*Triad*. No. 5.)

LLYNGWYN (Y), a pool in Radnorshire, where tradition says a town was swallowed up.

LLYN LLANLLWCH, in Caermarthenshire, where tradition says a town was swallowed up.

LLYNLLEODD or LLYNLLO, a place near Machynllaeth; perhaps *Llynllaeth*: as Cynllaeth, Ystum Llaeth.

LLYN LLYDAW, a lake in Eryri; q. d. Llwydaw.

LLYN LLYNCLYS, in Shropshire [near Oswestry—*W. D.*]; a town swallowed up.

LLYNON, a house near Llanddeusant in Anglesey, named from a lake Llyn Onn, q. d. Ash Pool.

LLYN PERIS, a lake in Eryri [near Llanberis.—*W. D.*].

LLYN TEGID, a lake near Bala in Meirionyddshire, called in English Pimble Mear, and by Mr. Camden corruptly Plenlyn Mear, for Penllyn Mear, it lying in Penllyn, one of three cantrefs of Meirionydd, which took its name from the pool. Mr. Charles Edwards, in *Hanes y Ffydd*, fancies it sounds like the Greek words *Limne Cataigidos*.

The river Dee runs into it, and retains its name on a water that comes out of it; but I cannot answer for what Mr. Camden says, that it passes through it entirely and unmixed, carrying out the same quantity of water it brought in. If Jeffrey of Monmouth had made such a blundering puff as this, he would have been knocked in the head for it by Mr. Camden. The lake is about three miles long, and about a mile broad; and you may judge whether a small river of three or four yards wide can pass through all that water without mixing with it. The river Ex in Devonshire may as easily run over to Normandy without mixing with the sea.

LLYN TEIRN, a lake in Eryri.

LLYMONYW. Llyn Llymonyw (*Tyssilio*); probably a mistake for Llymonwy (perhaps Lomond Lake in Scotland). It is said in that MS. to have in it sixty islands, and sixty rivers ran into it, and it had sixty rocks with eagles' nests in them. Here King Arthur besieged the Picts and Scots who had fled there after a defeat, and starved them, so that the clergy of Scotland came and petitioned him to save their lives.

This river gives name, in Latin, to Levinia, contr. Lennos and Lenox, near Dunbritton, and is called by the natives *Leavuin* (*Ogygia*, p. 383), as if you would say *Llifwyn*, i. e., white flood; but probably Llymonwy is the right name, as rising from a mountain called Llumon, if it doth. One river runs out of it.

LLYR (nom. prop. viri).

LLYR, the 10th King of Britain; hence *Caer Lyr*, Leirchester. He is Latinized *Leirus*, qu. ? The father of Bendigaid Fran.

LLYR ap Brychwel Powys.

LLYR LLEDIAITH, father of Manawydan. (*Tr.* 14 and 50.) See *Branwen*.

LLYR LLWYD and LLYR MERINI ap Einion Yrth.

LLYR LLYDDAWC, one of the three knights of war. (*Tr.* 23.)

LLYR MERINI (n. pr. v.). *Tr.* 69.

LLYR, a river in Cardiganshire (*E. Llwyd*), qu. ?

LLYR, the sea. Mr. Edw. Llwyd says that *llŷr*, *mâr*, *mêr*, and *môr*, signified anciently water as well as sea, whence Llyr and Leri in Cardiganshire, and Loire in France. (*Letter to Nicolson*.) There is no manner of reason to derive the name of *Leri* from water, no more than any other river. The word was wrote anciently Eleri, and the harbour on the mouth of it, Abereleri; a gentleman's seat on it, Glan Eleri. So some other more rational derivation must be found. See *Eleri*. Llyr river might have its name from a man, as there were men of that name, as we know several rivers have, as Meurig, Einion.

Llyr signified also the sea in the time of Myrddin Wyllt, about A.D. 570, who says in his Hoiane,

Er gwaith Arderydd mi ni'm dorbi

Cyn syrthiai awyr i lawr Llyr Enlli.

A nunnery at Llan Llyr (Cywydd i ofyn Ab gan Th... dros Annes, Abades Llan Llyr). (*Huw Cae Llwyd*.)

Dâm Annes sy'n dymunaw, etc.

See *Môr*.

LLYS, a palace, court, hall; used in composition of names: y Gadlys, in Anglesey; yr Henllys, in Anglesey, a gentleman's seat,—Jones; Llys Ednywain ap Bradwen; Llys Maelgwn; Llys Mathravel; Llys din Hunydd, in Tegengl; Llyssin, in Powys; Llys Maes yr Henllys, in Llangerniw.

LLYS Y CUL, in Iâl, a township. (*J. D.*)

LLYS DULAS, a gentleman's seat in Anglesey; qu. whose llys anciently?

LLYS ELIS ap Glanmor, near Conwy, on Lavan Sands, overflowed by the sea, as tradition has it, and buildings are pretended to have been seen under water.

LLYSFAEN, a parish and church in Caernarvonshire, part of Rhos deanery, in Denbighshire, dedicated to St. Cynfran. (*Dr.*

Powel.) ["Rhad Duw a Chynfran lwyd ar y da," etc.—*W. D.*]
[*Llysfaen*, a parish and church in Glamorgan, where lived the
ancestors of Oliver Cromwell.—*I. M.*]

LLYSFASI, a gentleman's seat near Ruthyn.

LLYS LLIVON, in Anglesey, the seat of Hwva ap Cynddelw.
(*J. D.*)

LLYS YN LLUNDAIN (Y), the king's palace in London.

Gelyn traws ryfel tros Rufain yd wys

Tros y Llys yn Llundain.—*Cynddelw*, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

LLYSWYNAF, q. d. Llys Wynaf, a cantref of Powys Wenwyn-
wyn containing the commots of Caereinion and Mechain uwch
Coed. Qu. whether hence Gorsedd Orwynion? (*Llywarch Hen.*)

LLYSSYN, a place in Powys mentioned in the 9th battle of
Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. See *Cylch Llywelyn*.

Pebyllwys fy llyw yn Llyssyn dref fad

Am drefred Wenwynwyn

Clawr Powys, etc.

LLYW, a river that falls into the Llychwr at Loghor town.
This, I suppose, was Llywarch Hen's Aberllyw, the British name
of Leucarum. Another Llyw [falls] into Llyn Tegid.

LLYWARCH ap Bran, lord of Cwmwd Menai in Anglesey, one
of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, lived in Porth Amal.
(*Mon. Ant.*, p. 130, 131.) Bore *argent*, a cheveron *sable* between
three rooks with ermine in their bills.

LLYWARCH GOCH.

LLYWARCH HEN (Lat. *Lomarchus*) ab Elidir Lydanwyn ap
Meirchion ab Grwst ab Ceneu ap Coel Godebog. (*Archæol. Brit.*,
p. 259.) In the genealogical tables, Llywarch Hen ap Elidir
Lydanwyn ab Meirchion Gul ab Grwst Ledlwm ap Edeyrn ab
Padarn Beisrudd ab Cenau ab Coel Godebog. A Prince of
North Britain (Cumberland, says E. Llwyd), an excellent poet,
and a great soldier, one of King Arthur's chief counsellors. (*Tr.*)
He had twenty-four sons, and all of them killed in the wars
with the Irish, Saxons, and Picts, and in the civil wars among
the Britons themselves. He was buried at Llanfor, near Bala,
where there is in the window of the church a stone with an
inscription (*I. P. P.*). Few Princes besides him and Howel ap
Owain Gwynedd have described their own wars in verse. He

was old in the time of King Arthur, and had been drove out of his country by the Saxons. Some make him a Cumbrian Prince. D. Jo. says, "O dyeddd Scotland", and that five of his sons had gained the gold chain, the torques, "Pump o honynt yn aurdorch-awg."

Llywarch Hen's sons killed in the Saxon wars [mentioned] in his poem: Gwên, Pyll, Selyf, Sandde, Maen, Madog, Medel or Meddel, Heilyn, Llawr or Llafur, Lliwer, Sawyl, Llyngheddwy or Llygedwy, and Gwêll. He had also Cenllug, Llawenydd, Cenau, Urien, Nudd, Deigr, Gorwynion, Dilig, Nefydd, Diwg, Mychydd; and three daughters, Rhyell, Cainfron, and Rhagaw.

Llywarch Hen, un o'r tri thrwyddedawg ag anfoddawg (*Tr.* 71); un o'r tri lledd unben (*Tr.* 14); Cyngthoriad farchog. (*Tr.* 86.)

LLYWARCH HOWLBWRCH.

LLYTH. Deinis Lyth ap Cadwr.

LLYTH HAIARN. Llanllythaiarn, plwy; vulgo Llychaiarn.

LLYWEL, Brecknockshire, qu. river? Blaen Llywel. Selydach in Llywel. Tre Castell in Llywel. Fairs kept there.

LLYWENI, a place in Denbighshire.

Lle mae gyda llew ai medd

Llyweni a holl Wynedd.—*D. ap Edmund.*

LLYWRI ap Cynan Cilcelph.

LLYWYN Sant o Lydaw.

M.

MABEDRYD, where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth came with an army against W. Marshal, Earl of Pembroke. Caermarddenshire, qu.? (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 283.)

MABGLA or MAPGLAF ap Llywarch, qu.?

MABINOGI [pl. -ion—*W. D.*], the name of an ancient MS. of British history once in Hengwrt Library; quoted by Mr. Robert Vaughan in *British Antiquities*. Mr. Edward Llwyd mentions a British romance under this title. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.)

MABLI verch Davydd Llwyd ap Howel.

MABON (n. pr. v.). Llanvabon in Glamorganshire.

MABON o'r Creuddyn.

MABON ap Dewenhen, the husband of the chaste Emerchret. (*Tr.* 55.)

MABON ap Tegonwy.

MABWYNION, a lordship or manor in Ceredigion. The castle is called in Powel's *Caradoc* the Castle of the Sons of Winnion, which is a mistake.

Mawr a wnafl, myn Mair a Non,
O Bennardd a Mabwynion.—*Deio ap Ieuan Du.*

MABWYS, a house in Ceretica.

MACHAWY, a river in Brecknockshire, falls into Gwy. Here a great battle was fought, A.D. 1145, called Gwaith Machawy, between Gr. ap Llewelyn and Randolph Earl of Hereford, and the English Bishop was killed by Llewelyn.

A mi ddisgoganaf Gwaith Machawy
Adfydd geloran rhudd yn rhiw dydmwy.

Hoiane Myrddin.

See *Gwaith Machawy* and *Bachwy*.

MACHE, a parish, Monmouthshire, qu. ? [*Machen* or *Mechain*. The inhabitants always say *Mechain*.—*I. M.*]

MACHNO, a river : hence Penmachno. See *Lledr*.

MACHRAETH or MACHRETH. Llanvachraeth in Mon and Meirion. Lat. *Macaritus*, qu. ?

MACHUTUS or MECHELL Sant. Llanvechell in Anglesey. His life is in John of Tinmouth, the Libr. of Fleury, etc. Machutus or Maclou was son of Went, a noble Briton, by his wife Arwela, sister to Amon, the father to St. Sampson and to Umbravel, the father of St. Maglorius, born in the vale of Llancarvan in Glamorganshire, in the church of the Monastery of St. Cadoc, where the Abbot St. Brendan presided, who, after he had brought him up, ordained him priest. Hence he passed over to Armorica, and turned hermit. Iudicael, King of Armorica, forced him to be Bishop of Aleth, the see of which, from his name, was called St. Malo. Here he was Bishop forty years, and worked miracles. A party rising against him, he was obliged to retire to Aquitaine, to Bishop Leontius of Saintes, and there remained seven years. He excommunicated the people of Aleth, and they had no rain, and famine followed the drowth. They repented, and called him home; and as soon as he entered the land he brought them rain, etc. He went to Bishop Leontius to end his days,

where he died A.D. 630, about 130 year old. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 15.)

In the churchyard of Penrhos Lligwy, in Anglesey, there is a stone with this inscription: HIC IACIT MACVTVS ECCETI, which some think is the grave of this saint. (*Mona Antiqua.*) So that it seems our Anglesey Macutus, to whom the church of Llanvechell is dedicated, was not Machutus, Bishop of St. Malo.

MACHYNLLAETH, a town and church in Montgomeryshire, in the lordship of Cynllaeth (q. d. Bach Cynllaeth), one of the parishes of the deanery of Cyfeiliog. It is probable the river Dyfi was anciently called Llaeth (milk), as it should seem by the Cynllaeth, and the name of a curve of that river, *Carreg Ystum Llaeth*. The town is situated near the river Dyfi (Dovey). Camden thinks it to be the Maglona of the Romans, where, under the Emperor Theodosius the Younger, the præfect of the Solensians lay in garrison under the *Dux Britanniae*.

MACMORWCH, the name of an Irish prince or general mentioned by Iolo Goch, A.D. 1400.

Gwna *furyemant*¹ bid trychant trwch

Macowy mawr a Macmorwch.

Iolo Goch, i Syr Roger Mortimer, E. of March.

MACSEN WLEDIG, the 91st King of Britain. This is Maximus the Emperor, or Maximinianus.

Cywlad loes moes Maxsen.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

MAD.

MADLE, Bewdley. Madle, *i. e.*, Bonus locus. (*Vita Sti. David. Ep. Menev.*)

MADOG or MADOC (n. pr. v.), from *md*, good, *i. e.*, goodly. Several noted Britons in history of this name. Allt Vadog; Gelli Vadog, etc.

MADOG GLODDAITH.

MADOG o'r Hendwr.

MADOG ap Idnerth died A.D. 1148.

MADOC ap Lloegrin was the 3rd King of Brutus' race, according to Tyssilio.

MADOG MIN, a Bishop of Bangor, who betrayed Llewelyn ap Gruffydd into the hands of his enemies at Buellt. (*W. J. MSS.*

¹ Ambushment.

at Earl of Macclesfield.) But Einiawn was that year Bishop of Bangor. (*B. Willis.*)

MADOG ap Mredydd ap Bleddyn, King of Powys, died A.D. 1160.

MADOG ap Owen Gwynedd, 1169.

MADOC ap Uthur, brother of King Arthur. (*Tr.* 82.)

MADOGION, the people and land of Madog. The tenants or slaves were as much a freehold as the lands. (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

MADOGYN (dim. à *Madog*). Gwridyn ap Madogyn. Ty Wridyn ap Madogyn, a place in Anglesey.

MADREN verch Gothevyr Frenin; in another place it is Gwrtheyrn Frenin.

MADRIN or MADRYN, a gentleman's seat near Carn Madrin in Lley. Wm. Bodvel, Esq. Q. d. Madfryn, *i. e.*, Good Hill. Hinc John Madrun.

MAED, or perhaps Mâd (fl.); hence Abermaed in Ceretica, a house on the fall of Mad into Ystwyth.

MAEL (n. pr. v.), brother of Membyr, King of Britain. In names of places: Gwrthmael, a gentleman's seat; Brychfael; Dinmael; Cynmael or Cinmael; Maelienydd.

MAEL, lord of Maelienydd; called also Mael Maelienydd ap Cadfael ap Clydawc ap Cadell ap Rhodri Mawr. (*J. D.*, Geneal.)

MAEL ap Bleddyn o Feirionydd. (*MS.*) Hence Maelienydd.

MAEL o Lydaw.

MAELDAF (n. pr. v.): see *Tracth Maelgwn*.

MAELDERW (n. pr. v.). Gwarchan Maelderw o waith Taliessin. The same with Derfael. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MAELERI, base son to Ywain Cyfeiliog, lord of Llannerch Hudol and Broniarth. (*J. D.*)

MAELGAN Sant (neu Baglan or Maglan) Ynghoedalun.

MAELGWN (n. pr. v.); Latinized Maolocunus; corruptly Maglocunus; id. quod Cynfael. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MAELGWN GWYNEDD ap Cadwallon Law Hir ap Einion Yrth ap Cunedda Wledig. Maelgwn was first a Prince of Gwynedd, and afterwards the 104th King of Britain. He is, for his great valour, called by Gildas the Island Dragon. That angry monk could not afford him a good word, for Maelgwn held the crown as next relation to Arthur; but Gildas was son of Caw o

Brydyn (*i. e.*, Scotland); and Medrod's sons, who were slain before the altar by Constantine of Cornwall, were Gildas' nephews; and no wonder he scolds and abuses the other party which prevailed. In this Prince's time the famous poets Taliesin and Myrddin Wyllt flourished. In Latin he is called Malgunus Gwynedus, Malgunus, Malgonus, Maglocunus, Malgon, Mailgunus, Mailgon, Mailcunus Magnus (*Nennius*), Malconus Magnus in *Vita S. Catoci*. (*R. Vaughan*.)

There are also mentioned in Nennius some names of persons cotemporary with Maelgwn, who it is impossible to make out, having been botched by transcribers; such as Dutigern, who stoutly fought the Saxons; and of poets,—Talhaern Tatanguen, Naieuin (Aneurin), Taliessin, Bluchbar, Cian or Gueinth Guaut (Gweydd Gwawd).

MAELGWYN, or rather Maelgwn.

MAELGYNIG, belonging to Maelgwn. (*Breiniau Powys*.)

Calchaid eu caeroedd cylchwy Maelgynig.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MAELIENYDD or MELIENYDD, and by English writers Melienyth (so called from Mael ap Bleddyn), one of the four cantrefs between the Wye and the Severn, formerly belonging to Mathrafal or the Principality of Powys, containing the commots of Ceri, Swydd y Gro, Rhiwalallt, and Glyn Ieithon. (*Price's Descr.*) Camden says it is called Melienydd from the yellowish mountains and barren

MAEL MYNAN ap Selyf Sarph Cadeu (Mael ap Mynygan, sed qu.?) ap Cynan Warwyn ap Brychfael Ysgithrog.

MAELOEGR.

Tau hyd ymylau Maeloegr

Biau'r lle gorau yn Lloegr.

MAELOG Sant. Llanvaelog, Anglesey. Son of Caw o Brydyn, and brother of Gildas, Gallgo, Eigred, Howel or Huail, and their sister Dona. See *Gildas*.

MAELOG GRWM, lord of Llechwedd Isa, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales, A.D. 1172; bore *argent*, on a cheveron *sable* three seraphims *or*.

MAELOR, lands in Powys Vadog. Gruffudd Maelor, lord of

Bromfield, had the two Maelors and Mochnant is Rhaiadr. Maelor Gymraeg in Denbighshire, and Maelor Saesnig in Flintshire. (*Powel.*) See *Maeloron*.

MAELORON, the two Maelors, two commots in Cantref Uwchnant; from Maelor ap Gwran ap Cunedda Wledig. Maelor Gymraeg is in Denbighshire, and Maelor Saesnig is in Flintshire. (Note on Price's *Description*, W.'s edit.)

MAELRHYS Sant. Llanvaelrhys in the parish of Aberdaron, qu.?

MAEN, an ancient Celtic word in the names of places, signifying a stone; as, Maen Addwyn (*Proph.*); Maen Meudwy; y Maen Du'n Llanfair (*Tr.* 30); y Maen Gwyn, Meirion; Maen Arthur; Maen Twrog (n. l.), i. e., Twrog's Stone; Maen Gwynedd; Maen y Cenawon; Llysfaen; Bodfaen; Maen Meudwy; Llyn Maen Meudwy. Maen glaw, the *manalis* or *maenlau* of the Romans, a stone which they rolled about when they wanted rain. I suppose a chrystal stone. (*Non. ex Varr. et Fulg. Labeone.*)

Ai mwnwgl oll fal maen glaw.

MAEN ap Llywarch Hen.

MAENAN, lands in Denbighshire.

MAEN Y CHWYFAN, a monument or carved pillar on Mostyn Mountain, which Mr. Edward Llwyd, in *Notes on Camden*, thinks inexplicable. *Chwyfan* or *Chwyffan* was a person's name, to whom a church in that country is dedicated (Llangwyfan); and another near Aberffraw, in Anglesey, of the same name. Is it not probable that this was a cross erected in memory of that saint?

MAEN CLOCHOG, a castle in Dyfed, Penbrokehire, A.D. 1215.

MAENEN, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. [Maenan.—*W. D.*]

MAENERCH ap Gruff. ap Gruffudd. *Maynyrch*, id.

MAEN GWYN (n. l.). Ynys y Maengwyn, Meirion.

MAEN GWYNEDD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

MAEN MODRWY ELUNED: see *Eluned*.

MAENOL. *G.*

MAENOR BYDVEY, a lordship in Ystrad Tywy.

MAENOR BYRR, Pyrrhus's mansion, a castle mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis, near Tenby in Penbrokehire, adorned then with stately towers and bulwarks; now in ruins. One of [the] three commots of Cantref Penvro. (Price's *Descr.*) See *Ynys Pyr*.

MAENOR DEILO, one of the three commots of Cantref Bychan, Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

MAENOR DEWI, church and parish in Penbrokeshire.

MAENOR RUTHYN, one of the commots of Pennythen, Morgannwg.

MAENOR TALAFAN, one of the commots of Cantref Pennythen in Morgannwg. See *Talafan*.

MAEN SIGL, or rocking stone, within half a mile of St. David's. Several of these in Cornwall and Ireland, remains of Druidism. See *Lledr a Machno* and *Siglfan*. See also *Pen Machno*.

MAENWYN (n. pr. v.), one of the warlike friends of Llywarch Hen. Maenwyn nag addo dy gyllell. See *Padrig*.

MAERDY, a gentleman's seat near Corwen.

MAERDRE, in Edeirnion, a gentleman's seat. Castell y Faerdre in Dyganwy.

MAERLYS ap Gwyddno.

MAES, a very ancient Celtic word in the composition of names of places, and signifies properly a field of corn; also a field of battle. Some critics make the Latin termination *magus* to have signified *maes*, as Citomagus, Cæsaromagus, etc. Maes y Geirchen, Caernarvonshire; Meissir; Llanvaes, Maes y Llan, etc. *Cad ar vaes*, a field, a battle (Anglesey).

MAESALEG, the seat of Ifor Hael, the patron of Dafydd ap Gwilym the poet; and a lordship belonging to it of that name. It was in Glamorganshire in the poet's time, but now is part of Monmouthshire. Wrote by some *Massaleg*.

A cherddau tafodau teg

A solas ym Maesaleg.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

Again :

Arglwyddiaeth dugiaeth deg

A seiliwyd wrth Fyssaleg.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

MAES BELI.

MAES CALETTWR (n. l.), Brecknockshire.

MAES CARNEDD, where Owain Gwynedd was buried, as says Cynddelw in Marwnad Owain Gwynedd. There is a place of this name near Dolgellu.

MAES GARMON, a battle between the Britons and the joint armies of the Scots and Picts, under the conduct of St. German,

Bishop of Auxerre, who came to Britain to confute the Pelagian heresy. (*Bede*, l. i, c. 20.) It was, as Usher says, in Flintshire, near Yr Wyddgrug. He calls it *Victoria Alleluatica*.

MAES GWENITH, a place in Gwent, famous for wheat and honey, mentioned in the *Triades* (30).

MAES Y GWIG.

MAES MAODDYN, dan dom Elwyddon. (*E. Llwyd*.) See *Maoddyn*.

MAES MAWR, ym Mynydd Emrys, lle gwnaeth Hengist dwyll y Cyllell Hirion.

MAES MOCHNANT, in Llanrhaiadr.

MAES MYNNAN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Mostyn.

MAES Y NEUADD, a place in Meirion.

MAES Y PANDY, a gentleman's seat in Meirion.

MAESTAN, qu. ? Gwrgenau Maestan o Benllyn.

MAES URIEN, yn emyl Caerwynt.

MAES USWALLT, now Croesyswallt; in English, Oswestry; so called from Ussa ap Cunedda Wledig. (*Price's Descr.*) [From Oswald Mæserfelt.—*W. D.*]

MAESYFED, MAESYFEDD, MAESHYFAIDD, and MAESYFAIDD, the town and country of Radnor in South Wales. Mr. Camden says that in the middle age writers called this country Magesetæ, and mention Comites Masegetenses and Magesetenses, and thinks it is the city Magos which Antoninus seems to call Magnos, and was the station of the Pacensian regiment under the Lieutenant of Britain in the reign of Theodosius the Younger; and that the English name Radnor was formed from Rhaiadr.

Llew Maesyfaidd gwraidd y gras.—*D. H. K.*

MAESYFED HEN (Old Radnor), called by the natives Pencraig; burnt by Rhys ap Gruffudd in the time of King John. (*Camden, Brit.*)

MAETHLU Sant Ynghaernadog Ymôn. Llanfaethlu Church, Anglesey.

MAFON or MABON (n. pr. v.): hence Bodfalon in Creuthyn. See *Rhiwabon*.

MAGDDU Gulfoel o Benllyn.

MAGEDAWC or MEGADOC (nomen loci).

Gwaith Megadoc (*MS.*), or, as Caradoc, Magedawc, a battle

fought between the Britons and Phichtieit (Picts), where Dalar-gan, King of the Picts, was slain A.D. 750. (*Caradoc*, p. 16.)

MAGLAN. *G.* Llanvagan.

MAGLOCUNE, the Latin name of *Maelgwn Gwynedd* in the corrupt copies of Gildas. If Gildas understood the British tongue, he wrote it in his Latin book *Malgo Guinet* in the orthography of those days. He was first King of Gwynedd, and afterwards supreme King of the Britons. See *Traeth Maelgwn*.

MAGSEN, qu. Maxentius?

MAIG. Trefaig, Hirdrefaig, in Anglesey. See *Meic*.

MAIN GWYNEDD, qu. or Maen Gwynedd? Madog ap Evream
o Fain Gwynedd.

MAIR, Maria, Mary (n. pr. f.). Mair Forwyn, the Virgin Mary.

MALANGELL verch Tudwal.

MALCAWN: see *Maelgwn*. (*E. Llwyd*.)

MALI verch Ifan Llwyd.

MALLAEN, one of the three commots of Cantref Bychan in Caermarthenshire. (Price's *Descr*.)

MALLDRAETH, a small harbour or tract of sand in Anglesey, which took its name from the very dangerous quicksands there, and the shifting fords on the river, it having a boggy bottom (à *mall*, evil, and *traeth*, sand).

Fe'm gwnaeth ym Malltraeth ym Mon

Yn gored penwaig irion.

It gives name to one of the six commots of Anglesey, viz., Cwm-mwd Malldraeth; and in it stood the seat of the Princes of Wales, called Aberffraw.

MALLT (n. pr. f.); Latin, *Matilda* or *Mathiltis*.

MALLT vel MAHALLT verch Rhys Gethin.

MALLTEG Sant. Llanvallteg in Pembrokeshire.

MALLWCH (n. pr. v.). Caerfallwch. (*J. D.*)

MALLWYD, a church and parish in Merionethshire, q. d. *man llwyd*. It is dedicated to Tydecho Sant. Here the industrious and learned Dr. John Davies, author of the British-Latin Dictionary and the British Grammar, was rector. He died the 14 May 1644. (*MS.*) He published his Grammar, 1620, and his Dictionary, 1632.

MALPAS, in Flintshire; another in Monmouthshire.

MANAWYDAN ap Llyr, un o'r tri lleddf unben (*Tr.* 14), cotemporary with Llywarch Hen, pan fu hyd ar Ddyfed. (*Tr.* 77.) See *Gwgon Gwron* and *Llywarch Hen*, the other two.

MANNOD, a mountain in Merionethshire. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MANAW, the Isle of Man, probably at first Monaw, *i. e.*, Môn in the sea, the other Mon (Anglesey) being close to the mainland. If so, the dispute between Humphrey Llwyd and Hector Boetius was only about sounds. This is probably the Mona of Julius Cæsar, unless he was misinformed about the distance of Mon from Britain and Ireland, for he places it half way. The Latin name of this is Eubonia. See *Mon* and *Orc*.

MANAVAN or MANAVON, a parish in Montgomeryshire, deanery of Cedewain.

MANAU GUOTODIN, the country in Scotland where Cunedda Wledig lived, and was drove out of it by the Scots, 146 years before Maelgwn the Great reigned over the Britons in Gwenedota. (*MS. Nennius R. V.*) This Manau Guotodin may possibly have been pronounced in the British Menai Gododin, it bordering on the narrow straits between Ireland and North Britain. At this very time that Nennius mentions the Scots from Ireland took possession of Argyleshire. (*Usser's Primord.*) It may be the country of those people called by Latin writers Catini or Ottadini.

MANOGAN, the 69th King of Britain, father of Beli Mawr.

MANAUON, enw lle. Ierwerth Vanauon (or Manafon) ap Einion.

MAODDYN (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cynddylan). Mr. Edw. Llwyd thinks it to be *Mwythig*, or Salop; from the similitude of the name, I suppose. But he was certainly wrong, for Pengwern, which is the known name for Salop, is mentioned in the same elegy.

Eryr Pengwern pengarn llwyd.

MAON or MAWAN (n. pr. v.). Maon, father of Llemenig.

MÂR.

MARAN, qu. ? (*Gwelygorddau Powys.*)

MARCH AM MHEIRCHION, a Prince of Scotland or some part of North Britain. The poets feigned that he had horse's ears, and whatever he touched turned into gold. The meaning was that

he was a great miser and very rich, and was an ass for suffering himself to be cuckolded by his nephew Trystan ap Tallwch. He lived in the reign of Arthur. He was one of King Arthur's three admirals. See *Essyllt* and *Trystan*.

MARCHAN ap Cynddelw Gam.

MARCHEN. Castell Marchen, the castle of Morgan ap Howel got by Gilbert Earl of Clare, A.D. 1236; qu. Carmarthenshire? Coed Marchan in Denbighshire.

MARCHAN. Coed Marchan near Rhuthyn. Cefn Varchan in Caermarthenshire.

MARCHAN (n. pr. v.); hence Coed Marchan. [There is a place in Glamorgan called Coed Marchan.—*I. M.*] Rhys ap Marchan had a daughter, Gwenllian, married to Gwaeddgwr or Gwaedd-fawr, father of Gwernog, father of Efnudd ap Gwernog, lord of Dyffryn Clwydd. (*J. D.*)

MARCHELL, a river.

MARCHELL, merch Teudric, the mother of Brychan Brycheiniog. (*Ach Cynog*). Also a daughter of his wife of Gwrylyn. Probably the founder of the Abbey of Ystrad Marchell.

MARCHELL Sant and MARCHELLYN Sant. The church of Llan-ddeusant, Anglesey, dedicated to them.

MARCHELL verch Arwystli Gloff; hence Ystrad Marchell.

MARCHGWN and MEIRCHION (n. pr. v.), the same with Cynfarch. (*E. Llwyd*.)

MARCHNANT, a river between the lordship of Mevenyth and Ysbytty or Ystwyth. [Aber Marchnant, Marchnant falling into the Eyrnwy.—*W. D.*]

MARCHOG o RYFEL, knight banneret.

MARCHUDD ap Cynan ap Elfyw, lord of Uwch Dulas and Abergeleu; his seat at Bryn Ffanigl; one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales. Bore *gules*, a Saracen's head erased. A.D. 846.

MARCHWEITHIAN, lord of Islald in Denbighshire, lived at Llys Lleweni about A.D. 740. Bore *azure*, a lion rampant *argent*. One of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales.

MARCHWEITHIAN (*Pymtheg Llwyth*).

MARCHWYDD, Mr. Edward Llwyd says, is *Gwyddfarch* transposed.

MARCHWYN.

MARCLOIS, Esgob Bangor ; died A.D. 942.

MARCULPHUS, an historian of Little Britain.

MARCWLFF (n. pr. v.), un o'r tair colofn y celfyddodion.
(*Prydydd y Moch*, i R. ap Owen Gwynedd.)

MARED neu MAERED (n. f.) ; hence Maredydd (n. pr. v.).

MAREDA verch Gruff. ap Cynan.

MAREDUDD or MAREDYDD (n. pr. v.) seems to have been made from a woman's name, Mared, or one from the other. Camden Latinizes it *Mereducius*.

MAREDYDD, rectè Maredudd (n. pr. v.), and Mredydd, and Maredydd.

Targed Vadog Ambredydd.—*D. Namnor*.

MARGAM or MARGAN, a village in Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here. Margam, the seat of the Mansels.

MARGAM (MYNYDD), a mountain in Glamorganshire, on which there are ancient rakes of mine works.

MARGAN (n. pr. v.).

MARGAN, one of the goddesses of the deep.

Pan yw Margan dwywes o annwfn.—(*Ed. Llwyd*.)

MARGEM, a village, Glamorganshire.

MARLAIS is the name of the river in Carmarthenshire, and not Marlas, whence Abermarlais, a gentleman's seat on the aber of that river of Glan Gwy (*J. D.*) ; and all the poets, who are our eternal standards of pronunciation, agree in this. The word is *marwlais*, as *marnad* is wrote for *marwnad*, and *marddur*, neap tide, for *marwddur*.

MARS, the kingdom of Mercia ; also the borders or marches of Wales. Gwyr y Mars.

MARSIA, a queen of great Britons [Britain ?], who reigned during the minority of her son Seisill, after her husband Cyhelyn, the 24th King of Britain. Leland (*Script. Brit.*, c. 8) praises her greatly for that the laws made in her reign were called after her name, as the Moelmutian Laws were called after Dyfnwal Moel-mud ; that they were translated by King Alfrid into the Saxon, and called the Marsian Law. Others will have it that the Law was so called from being the law of the *Mercians*. Nicolson says that Lombardy and all the rest were mistaken in calling

the Saxon laws *Mercenlege*, etc., for that *lege* did not signify law, etc. See Nicolson.

MARSLI (u. pr. f.); Lat. *Marsilia*; Engl. *Margery*, qu. ?

MARTHEN, qu. whether Marthin or Martin ?

MARTIA. *G.*

MARWERYDD. (*Dr. Davies.*) See *Morwerydd*.

MARWRED verch Madog, or rather Marfred or Marvered.

MARY. *G.*

MARYFRED, the mother of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn. (*MS.*)

MAR YSGVARNAWC, Marius Lepidus. (*Tyssilio.*)

MARWYSTL vel MARCHWYSTL ap Marchweithian. (*Pymtheg Llwyth.*)

MASERVETH (*Bede*, l. iii, c. 9.), the place where Oswald was killed by Penda, King of Mercia, and the Britains. Bromfield calls it Marshfield; the *Saxon Chronicle*, *Maerpeleð*; and so King Alfred's paraphrase. Leland says there is a church at Oswestry (*i. e.*, Oswald's tree) dedicated to St. Oswald, formerly called White Church; and the English annotator on Bede says the Welsh call it *Croix Oswald*; which are mistakes, for they call Oswestry Croesyswallt, which see. Qu. whether the above be Maeserwydd ?

MATH ap Mathonwy, hen frenin gynt o Wynedd. (*D. J.*) See *Arianrhod*. Un o'r trywyr hud a lledrith (*Tr.* 31); qu. second sight? Hud mab Mathonwy, un o'r tri prif hud (*Tr.* 32), contemporary with Gwdion ap Don (*Tr.* 32) and with Gronwy Pefr o Benllyn (*Tr.* 35).

MATHAFARN, nomen loci (à *mad* and *tafarn*), a gentleman's seat in Montgomeryshire, famous for being the house of David Llwyd ap Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, lord of Mathafarn, in the time of Richard III. This gentleman being a good poet wrote several prophecies, in verse, of the coming of Henry VII, for whom he was a great stickler. His wife, who knew he was no prophet, asked him how he could venture to advance such things as truths. He answered her, "If Henry carries the day, he will reckon me a true prophet; if he loses, he'll hardly come to upbraid me for it." Besides these political prophecies we have several other pieces of this poet's works extant. His *cywydd*

describing Dovey River is a curious piece, and his disputes with Llewelyn ap Guttyn the poet are common.

MATHAFARN EITHAF, a place in Anglesey : hence Llanfair ym Mathafarn Eithaf, a church and parish. Another Mathafarn in Denbighshire.

MATHANEN, river (in Morden's map), joins Gwygyr, and goes to Cemaes in Anglesey ; but qu. ?

MATHAU, not Mathew.

Na ddotto Pedr gloau

Mair a Seinlyn, Marthyn, Mathau.

MATHAU PRYS.

MATHAYARN ap Brychan Brycheiniog.

MATHE ap Cadwaladr. Vid. *Mathau*.

MATHIAS (n. pr. v. dissyll.).

I'th was cred Mathias Cradog.—*Ior. Fynglwyd*.

MATHLU, qu. Maethlu ?

MATHOLWCH (n. pr. v.) ; qu. Mothlaius ? (*Ogygia*, p. 390.) An Irish name. Matholwch Wyddel, or Matholwch the Irishman, married and abused Branwen the daughter of Llyr. (*Tr.* 51.) He was a noted Irish enterprising Prince.

Tegwech gwlad Fatholwech fu

Calon y Werddon orddu.—*Iolo Goch*.

MATHONWY.

MATHRAVAL, the name of the kingdom or principality of Powys, after Offa, King of Mercia, drove the Britains from Salop over Severn ; and that the Prince's palace was fixed at Mathrafal in Montgomeryshire. To this kingdom belonged the country of Powys and the land between Wy and Severn. (*Price's Descript.*) A castle built here by Robert Vepont, a Norman, about A.D. 1204.

A thrwy efyll Mathraval

Aur o'r Twr i'r warr a'r tâl.—*Ieuan Dafydd Ddu*.

MATHRAVAEL WYNIA : see *Gwynfa*.

MATHRI or MATHRY, a village in Penbrokehire. Fairs are kept here.

MATHUTAFWR (n. pr. v.), perhaps Mathuta Fawr (qu. Britomarus), the officer that came with Urp Lluyddawc, a Prince of the Cimbrians, to raise auxiliaries in Britain to go against the Romans. See *Urp Lluyddog*. (*Tr.* 40.)

MATHYGRYN.

MAUNGUID. *Caer Maunguid*, in Nennius' Catalogue of British Cities; and Usher hath also *Caer Menegydd*; but neither in the *Triades* or Dr. Williams' Catalogue.

MAUOG. *Bryn Mauog*, in Caio, Carmarthenshire.

MAW (fl.) or **MAWDDACH**, in Merionethshire: hence *Abermaw*, vulgo *Abermo* and *Bermo*; in English, corruptly, *Barmouth*; a good small harbour and village.

MAWD ferch Ieuan Blaene, and *Mawd Wen*.

MAWDDWY, a river which falls into Towy, near *Llangadog*, or rather *Myddfai*, qu.?

MAWDDWY, one of the two commots of *Cantref Cynan*, part of *Powys Wenwynwyn*; now the lordship of

MAWGOR, a village in Monmouthshire. Fairs are kept here.

MAWL ap Madawy, King of Britain.

MAWGR.

MAWR, great, large. *Llanfawr*, a church and parish in the deanery of *Penllyn*, *Meirion*. *Llannor* and *Llanfawr*, in *Lleyn*; qu. *Llanfor*? *Coedmawr* or *Coedmor*, in *Arfon*; *Llanfawr*, a house near *Holyhead*; *y Mynydd Fawr*, a mountain in *Eryri*; *Y Ddolfawr*, *i. e.*, *Dolfor*, *Cardiganshire*; *Maesmawr*, *i. e.*, *Maesmor*; *Dinmor*; *Trefor*; *Pen Maen Mawr*; *y Frenni Fawr*. *Cantref Mawr*, one of the three cantrefs of *Brecknockshire*. (*Price's Descr.*) See *Bychan*.

MAWR, a river which gives name to *Traeth Mawr*. (*Price's Descr.*) But qu.?

MAWRTH, the name of a Celtic Prince, afterwards a god, and called by the Romans *Mars*, *Mavors*, *Mamers*. *Dydd Mawrth*, *Dies Martis*. *Mis Mawrth*, *March*. Q. d. *Mawrwrth* or *Mawrwrth*; called also *Theuth* or *Teuth*, q. d. *Duw Taith*, the god of journeys.

MECHAIN, nomen loci in *Powysland*. *Mechain* is *Coed* in *Powys Vadog*, *Uwch Coed* in *Powys Wenwynwyn*, two commots.

Ar derfyn Mechain a Mochnant.

Prydydd y Moch, i *Ln. ap Iorwerth*.

Gwaith Mechain was a battle fought at this place by *Mredydd* and *Ithel*, sons of *Gruff. ap Llywelyn*, and *Bleddyn ap Cynfyn* and *Rhiwallon*, Kings of North Wales. *Mredydd*, *Ithel*, and

Rhiwallon, were killed, and Bleddyn made King of Powys and North Wales, A.D. 1068.

Gwerfyl Mechain, a poetess. (*Caradoc*.)

Hence Llanfechain, a church dedicated to Garmon.

MECHELL and MECHYLL (n. pr. v.).

MECHELL Sant. Llanvechell, a church in Anglesey.

MECHELL verch Brychan Brycheiniog.

MECHYDD, a river, qu. ?

Ger elfydd Mechydd a Machawy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MECHYLL, neu MECHILL. Rhys Mechyll ap Rhys Gruc ap yr Arglwydd Rhys. This, it seems, is the masculine of Mechell, from *hyll* and *hell*.

MEDCANT, an island on the coast of Northumberland, mentioned in Nennius, c. 65; supposed to be Lindisfarn. Bede (l. iii, c. 16) calls this same island Farne. It is two miles from Bamborough Castle. Here was a monastery built by St. Cuthbert; and here Aidan the Bishop was when Penda attempted to burn the city of Bebbanburg, the regal city of the Northumbrians. R. Hoveden says that Lindisfarn is by Gildas called *Medcant* in the British, meaning Nennius.

MEDEL ap Llywarch Hen.

MEDERAI BADELLVAWR. (*Tr.* 64.)

MEDLAN ach Eurog Gadarn.

MEDRAWT or MEDROD (n. pr. v.). Medrod ap Llew ap Cynfarch, called Brenhinol Farchog in *Tr.* 83, was King Arthur's nephew, and was left to take care of Britain and of his Queen in his absence, while he followed his wars in Gaul; but Medrod hearing of the defeat of Arthur beyond the Alps, dethroned Gwenhwyfar the Queen, and took the government into his own hands. This occasioned Arthur's return to recover his crown, which brought on the civil war and the great battle called *Cad Gamlan*, where Medrod was slain, and Arthur received his death's wound. See *Gwenhwyfar* and *Llew ap Oynfarch*.

MEDROD vel MEDRAWT ap Cowrda.

MEDRON, father of Madoc. (*Tr.* 50.)

MEDWYN, one of the two noble ambassadors sent by Lles ap

Coel, King of Britain, to Pope Eleutherius to desire to be instructed in the Christian doctrine. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 1 and c. 13.) He says he found the names in the Latin copy of Galfrid Mon.; but they are not in the British copy of Tyssilio, nor in any of the printed copies of Galfrid (I have three of them), nor in a very ancient MS. of Galfrid's Latin I have upon vellum.

MEDD: see *Gardd y Medd, Llannerch y Medd.*

MEDDEFUS ferch Ywain Cyfeiliog; q. d. Meddwefus, i. e., meadlip, a proper name for a fair woman.

MEDDLAN verch Cyndrwyn. (*Llynwarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

MEDDYGON MYDDFAL. Rhiwallon a'i feibion, Cadwgon, a Gruffudd, ac Einion. Dr. Davies places them in 1230. (Dr. Davies in *Myddfai*.) They collected together the empirical remedies of the Britons into a book, at the command of Rhys Gryg, Prince of South Wales. I have a MS. of it on vellum. It is wrote in the British language, and all Galenical, and chiefly empirical, there being then no occasion for physicians.

MEGADOC (GWAITH), *MS.*, or, as Caradoc, Megedawc, a battle fought between the Britons and Phichtieit (Picts), where Dalar-gan, King of the Picts, was slain. (*Caradoc*, p. 16.)

MEGDOD (*Nennius*): see *Meivod*.

MEGEN, Megge or Margaret.

MEGUAID (*Nennius*): see *Meivod*.

MEGUID: see *Meivod*. (*E. Llwyd*, from Usher's *Nennius*.)

MEIBIONAIN. Gwlad Feibionain.

Pan wnelont meiriau dadlau bychain

Anudon a brad Gwlad Feibionain.—*Hoi. Myrddin*.

Qu. whether Mabwynion in Cardiganshire?

MEIDRIM, a village in Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

MEICHIAD (fl). Glan y Meichiad [*Nant y Meichiad—W. D.*] in Meivod.

MEILFRYCH or MEILYRCH (n. pr. v.). Mr. Edward Llwyd says it is Brychfael transposed.

MEIC (n. pr. v.), probably ought to be wrote in the present orthography Maig: hence Hirdrefaig in Anglesey.

MEIC MYGOTWAS (father of Anan, one of the three gohoywriain) is in Vaughan's Index *Mogotwas*, and explained *Aneirin*.

MEIVOD, a church and parish in the deanery of Poole, Montgomeryshire. The church is dedicated to Tyssilio Sant. (*B. Willis*.) Mochnant, Mechain, Meichiad, and Meivod, seem to have some affinity; but Meivod is plainly, without any conjuration (though Mr. Llwyd could not hit it), compounded of two ancient British words, *mai* and *bod*, which signify the month of *May* and *habitation*, which is as much as to say summer quarters. So *hafod* is compounded of *haf* (summer) and *bod* (a dwelling-place), and is an ancient word for such summer-houses on the mountains where the ancient Britons attended their cattle, to make butter and cheese. *Bod* is a word prefixed to the names of abundance of houses in Wales, but more particularly in Anglesey: Bodorgan, Bodowen, Bodfeirig, etc., etc.

Here was an ancient British city of the Britains called in the *Triades* *Caer Mygit*. Mr. Llwyd, in his *Notes on Camden*, from Usher's *Nennius*, calls it *Cair Meguid*; and in other copies of *Nennius*, *Cair Metguod*; but I know that in the Cambridge MS. of *Nennius* it is *Cair Megdod*, and in the Cottonian MS. *Cair Meguaid*. So I'm afraid there is a mistake in printing Mr. Llwyd's notes.

As for the name of Mediolanum, it comes naturally enough from *Meiddlan*, the place of curds and whey, which is of the same nature and sense with Meivod and Hafod; or else it is *Meddlan*, the place of mead,—a drink made of honey, in great vogue among the ancient Britons; and we have in Anglesey a town of that name with the words transposed,—Llannerch y Medd, Llannerch being a diminutive of Llan.

Caradoc ap Gollwyn o Feifod. Glan y Meichiad in Meivod. [Nant y Meichiad.—*W. D.*]

MEIG ap Cynlas Coch.

MEIGEN, a place in Powys; in *Nennius*, *Ineicen*. A battle fought here between Cadwallon ap Cadvan and Edwin King of Northumberland. On account of their behaviour in this battle (it is supposed) the men of Powys got those fourteen privileges (*Breiniau Powys*) which exempted them from many services and payments. See *Breiniau Powys* by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr.

Bryn Meigen in Creuthyn, Cardiganshire. Meigen is mentioned by Llywarch Hen in *Marwnad Caswallon*.

MEIGEN (RHYS), *i. e.*, Rhys of Meigen, a poet about the year 1380, whom Dafydd ap Gwilym killed with a lampoon.

MEILIENYDD, enw lle. Mael Meilienydd.

MEILIR, Eryr gwyr gorsedd, and Meilir Meilirion.

MEILIW Tawarch ap Esgudaur.

MEILON. Maes Rhos Meilon, a battle fought here between the black nation under Igmond, and the Britons, A.D. 900. Penrhos Efeilw, near Holyhead, q. d. Penrhos Meilon. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 42.) See *Molerain*.

MEILLIONYDD, a gentleman's seat. Williams.

MEINI HIRION (Y). About a mile from the top of Penmaen Mawr, on the plain mountain above Gwddw Glas, in the parish of Dwygyfylchi, stands the most remarkable monument in all Snowdon: a circular entrenchment of about 26 yards diameter, with several pillars, and these encompassed with a stone wall; several carneddau and graves; and a tradition of a battle fought here between the Romans and Britons; the Britons getting the day, buried their dead under heaps of stones to secure them from the wild boars. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*, from a MS.) See *Braich y Ddinas*.

MEIRCH MORDWY, *i. e.*, sea-horses, q. d. ships.

Meirch mordwy uwch mawrdwrf toniar.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MEIRCHION ap Rhys ap Rhydderch, A.D. 1074.

MEIRCHION or MEIRCHIAWN Gul ap Grwst Ledlwm.

MEIRIAN Sant. Llanveirian Chapel, Anglesey.

MEIRIN, river. (*Ll. Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallon.) Qu. whether Merin? See *Twythwal Merin*.

MEIRION (n. pr. v.). Meirion ap Tibion ap Cunedda Wledig, lord of Meirionydd, had Cantref Meirion to his share in right of his grandmother, Gwawl, wife of Edeyrn ap Padarn Beisrudd, and mother of Cunedda; the Irish Scots, children of Glam Hector, attempting then to seize on all Wales. (Price's *Descr.*)

MEIRIONYDD, a county in North Wales, called by the English Merionethshire, and by the natives Meirion, Sir Veirion, Sir Veirionydd, and Meirionydd; in modern Latin, Mervinia, probably from Mervyn, son of Rhodri Mawr, part of whose land it

was ; for Powys is called by the poets Merviniawn, or lands of Mervyn ; and by one of the poets, *Lleudir Mervyniawn*. See *Gallt Gadwallon*. But it was called Meirion from a grandson of Cunedda Wledig many ages before this, and was but one cantref of what is now called Meirionydd ; by Giraldus Cambrensis in his *Itinerary*, “*Terra filiorum Conani*”, the lands of the sons of Conan. Neither Camden nor E. Llwyd attempt to give any etymology of this name.

MEISSIR. Dyffryn Meissir, a place mentioned in Llywarch Hen’s Marwnad Cyndylan. [Maesir, Llysfaesir.—*W. D.*]

MEL. Bodfel ; perhaps pro Mael, as Bodvael.

MELA (n. l.). Wynne of Mela.

MELANGELL verch Tudwal.

MELANGELL is Mihangel, St. Michael [Monacella.—*W. D.*] Pennant Melangell.

MELAN, Mediolanum urbs. (*Dr. Davies.*) Recte Meddlan, meaning that in Gaul.

MELANDREF, Mediolanum.

MELCHIN, an ancient British author, a MS. of whose historical works was seen by Leland in the Abbey of Glassenbury, which he takes to be ancients than Myrddin Emrys. He says it appeared he was of Cambrian original, and had there studied, and had read the Cambrian bards. Our Cambro-British writers mention nothing of him under that name, unless he be *Myllin*, to whom the church of Llanvyllin in Montgomeryshire is dedicated.

MELE : vid. *Bele*.

MELEN (n. pr. v.). Ellyll Melen. (*Tr.* 70.) See *Melyn*.

MELGAD (n. pr. v.), the same with Cadfael. (*E. Llwyd.*)

MELGOED. Cefn Melgoed in Cardiganshire, which see.

MELIDEN, chapel. St. Meliden. (*B. Willis.*) Allt Meliden gives name to a prebend of St. Asaph.

MELINDREF (n. l.), corrupt for Mileindref, a farm held in villain soccage, a tenure abolished by 22 Car. II. Melindref Sawddau, in Llangattwg, Carmarthenshire.

MELINGWM, village, Carmarthenshire.

MELIRION or **MEILIRION**.

MELKIN and **MEWIN**, names which Capgrave and Hardinge mention as British writers, which seem to have taken their rise

from bad transcripts of Nennius, for the Cambro-Britons know of no such authors or names as Melkinus and Mewinus. If there ever were such authors they were Loegrian Britons; but Mevinus is plainly Aneurin, a cotemporary of Taliesin. See *Melchin*.

MELOCH, a river (qu. ?) in Penllyn. Uwch Meloch, Is Meloch, and Micnaint, are three commots in Cantref Penllyn. (Price's *Descr.*)

MELSYRN, tad Bran. (*Llywarch Hen*.)

Pwyllei Vran vab y Melsyrn

Fy nihol i llosgi fy ffyrn.

Mr. Edward Llwyd reads it Melhyrn. (*L. K. H.*)

MELWAS, brenin Peittwf, a Gaulish name; Lat. *Bellovesus*; General of the Gauls in their first irruption to Italy in the time of Tarquin the Elder, the 165 year of the city. Latinized by Galfrid, Melga, who he makes King of the Picts; but he was a Gaul, and King of Poictou.

MELWAS, a Prince of North Britain, that carried away King Arthur's wife or concubine. See *Gwenhwyfar*.

MELWR: see *Cae'r Melwr* (n. l.), near Llanrwst.

MELYDYN, esgob Caerludd, A.D. 613. *Militus*.

MELYN, mab Cynfelyn. (*Tr.* 36.)

MELYNDDWR, a river and dyffryn in Cardiganshire.

MÉLLT, a man's name. A rock, called Maen Méllt, on the coast of Lleyn. Aedan, son of Mellt, a nobleman of Wales, died ...

MELLTEYRN, enw lle.

MEMBYR, the 4th King of Britain, son of Madog ap Lloegrin.

MENAI (fl. *Tr.* 30), the river or arm of the sea between the Isle of Anglesey and Caernarvonshire. Some say from *main*, small; but qu. ? Hence Abermenai, the south-west entrance of that water. In Nennius, Menei, Menai, and Mene. Gives name to one of the six commots of Anglesey.

Afon Fenai ni threiodd,

Arian y mab yr un modd.—*Huw Cae Llwyd*.

MENEGID (*Caradoc*), ONEGIT (*MS.*, App. Tyssilio), a place in Anglesey where Roderick the Great fought a battle with the Daues in the year 873; another, the same year, at Bangole, which see. This name is not to be found in Anglesey. These are supposed to be Halden and Hungare, two Danish captains, that

afterwards landed in South Wales. These Danes were called by the Britons *Llychlynwyr*, or Lochlin Men, as they did all that came from the coast of the Baltic.

MENEIFION, the people about Menei.

Yn Aber muner Meneifion

Yn aniwair yn diwair Deon.—*Cynddelw*, i Hywel.

MENEW: see *Mynyw*.

MENEW HEN, *Rubus Vetus*. (*Leland*.) This is a mistake in Dr. Davies' Dictionary, and ought to be read *Rudus Vetus*. Hen Venew, Eglwys Hen Fenew, in Cardiganshire. See *Hen Fynyw*.

MENVENDAN, a name on a stone in the parish of Henllan Amgoed in Caermarthenshire, which Mr. E. Llwyd says he has never met with in genealogical manuscripts. (*Notes on Camden*.) See *Menw* and *Menwaed*, and *Manawydan ap Llyr*. (*Tr*. 14.)

MENW (n. v.). Hud Menw. (*Dr. Davies*.)

MENWAED, o Arllechwedd, one of the three Cadfarchog, knights of war. (*Tr*. 23.)

MENYW (n. pr. v.), Menw. (*Dr. Davies*.) Menyw mab Teirgwaed, un o'r tri hud a lledrith (*Tr*. 31); un o'r tri phrif lledurithawc. (*Tr*. 33.) A great philosopher cotemporary with Arthur. Hud Uthur Bendragon (*i. e.*, Myrddin) a ddysgodd i Fenyw mab Teirgwaed. (*Tr*. 32.)

MERCHAEI ach Eurog Gadarn.

MERCHYR or MERCHER, the name of a Celtic Prince, afterwards a god, son of Iou, adored as a god by the Greeks and Romans. One of the days of the week, Dydd Merchyr (*i. e.*, *Dies Mercurii*), is called after his name by the Britains. Perhaps *Marchur*, from his being a horseman, and messenger of his father; and from thence might come *marchnad*, a market, because he was the first *merchant* that carried his goods on a horse,—the god of merchandizing.

MERDDIN WYLLT neu ap Morfran, A.D. 635 and 683. *Merlinus Sylvestris*, o Nanc yn

MERDHYN EMBRYS, *Merlinus Ambrosius*, A.D. 471. His was named Ældan. Y meudwy a barodd ei alw ef.

MEREDUDD, King of N.....

MEREDUDD ap Bleddyn, 1113.

MEREDUDD ap Owen, King of N[orth Wales], A.D. 986. Meredudd ap Owen ap Edwyn, King of S[outh Wales], 1050.

MEREDUDD ap Gr. ap Rys, lord of Keredigion.

MERFFORDD, a commot in the Cantref of Uwchnant in Powys Vadog. It is in Flintshire. (Price's *Descr.*)

MERFYN (n. pr. v.).

MERFYN FRYCH, a *Gwyddel* or Irishman, son of Gwyrriad (*Caradoc*, p. 22) of Ireland, married Essyllt, daughter to Cynan Din-daethwy, and was father of Rodri Mawr. His mother was next daughter of Cadell ap Brochwel ap Eliseu ap Beli, and so on to Gwrtheyrn, to demand the crown.

Merfyn, one of the sons of Rhodri Mawr, was made Prince of Powys. Giraldus Cambrensis makes him the eldest son; but all others make him the third, and Prince of Powys: hence Powys Land was called Merviniawn.

MERIADOC or MERIADOG (n. l.). Cefn Meriadog, Denbighshire; qu. a region in Denbighshire? (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*)

MEIRIADOG (CYNAN), a nephew of Eudaf, King of Britain, whom Maximus settled in Armorica, in Gaul, A.D. 383. As his uncle Eudaf was Earl of Erging and Euas before he got the crown, one would expect to find this Meriadog in that country. The *Triades* calls him brawd Elen verch Eudaf; but he was only her half-brother, or else her cousin-german, the British word *brawd* signifying in ancient times cousin as well as brother. (See H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, p. 14, ed. 1731.)

MERIN, a river in Creuddyn, Ceretica, runs into the river Mynach. Qu. whether Meirin, river of Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon? Blaen Merin. Twythwal Merin in the poets.

MERINI. Llyr Merini.

MEBS, Mercia, a Saxon kingdom. Gwyr y Mers, the Mercians. (*H. Llwyd.*)

MERTHYR TYDVYL in Glamorganshire.

MERTHYR MAWR, a village [church and castle—*I. M.*] in Glamorganshire.

MERVINIAWN, lands of Merfyn, the third son of Rhodri (*Cyn-ddehw*), which was Powys Land. See *Gallt Gadwallon*.

MERWERYDD.

Ni foddas mawredd y Merwerydd .

Yngwaith y Waederw chwerw chwelidydd.

Meilir Brydydd, i Gr. ap Cynan.

MERWYDD (n. pr. v.). *Gr. ap Gwrgan.* Gwledd Merwydd. (*Tudur Aled.*)

MERWYDD GOCH ap Gollwyn ap Gellan.

MERWYDD GOCH ap Tryffon ap Mervyn.

MERYN Sant. Bodferyn Chapel, Lleyl; qu. gave name to Merin fl.?

METHLAN or MEDDLAN, commonly called Medlam, in Lleyl. (*G. S.*)

METGUOD: see *Meivod*. (*E. Llwyd*, from Usher's *Nennius*.)

MEVENYDD, one of the three commots of Cantref Canawl in Cardiganshire. (*Price's Descr.*)

MEVINUS, corruptly wrote for Aneurin by Leland, c. 2 and 25; and by John Harding in his historical poem published in the time of Henry VI; and by the ignorant transcribers or publishers of Nennius it is wrote NVEVIN. See *Aneurin*.

MEUGAN Sant. Cappel Sant Meugan at Beaumaris. (*B. Willis.*)

MEUGANT ap Cyndaf, gwr o'r Israel.

MEURIG, a river which falls into Teifi, and gives name to Ystrad Meurig, a village and the ruins of a castle in a pass between mountains in Cardiganshire. This castle is often mentioned in Caradoc's History.

MEURIG, MEURIC, MEURUG, and MEURYG (n. pr. v.). Some kings of Britain of this name, and Latinized *Marius* by Galfrid, etc., but falsely for Meuricus. Camden makes it Merrie, and translates it Meuricus.

A mwy ddoe i mi a ddug

Y môr gar Ystrad Meurug.

G. Glyn, i Rys Abad.

Gorwyr Rhys aur dywys dug

Gyda mawredd gwaed Meurug.—*D. H. H.*

Gwych y cawn lle'r awn ith wyrennig wledd

Yn win a mawredd gan llin Meurig.

D. ap Meredithydd ap Tudur.

MEURIC (GWYS), in Tyssilio (*Brut y Brenhinoedd*), a monument erected in Westmorland by Meuric in memory of a battle.

MEURIG ap Adda, 1169.

MEURIG ap Arthpoel, 1019.

MEURIG, Bishop of Bangor, died A.D. 1160.

MEURIG ap Cadell, 936.

MEURIG, King of Dyfed in King Arthur's time.

MEURIG ap Gweirydd, the 77th King of Britain.

MEUTUR ap Hedd Molwynog.

MEWYRNIAWN or MEIRNION. Dyffryn Meurynyaun, mentioned in Llywarch Hen's Advice to Maenwyn.

MEYSCYN, one of the four commots of Cantref Pennythen in Morgannwg.

MIAN FERDIC, one of the three red-speared poets; Cadwallawn ap Cadfan's poet. In Mr. E. Llwyd's book called *Avannedig*. See *Afan Verddic*.

MICNAINT, a river in the Cantref of Penllyn in Meirion; also one of the three commots of Penllyn.

MICHEL, a modern n. pr. v.; Engl. Michael.

MIHANGEL, Michael the angel.

MILAIN ARADRGÆTH, a villan in soccage-tenure.

Os gwrthodi lliw'r ewyn
 Fab a'i felyn gudyman,
 Cei it filain aradr gaeth
 A fo gwaeth ei gyneddfau.

So the poet takes this to be the lowest kind of vassalage. See *Terra Nativa*.

MILCHUO, a King of the Picts mentioned by Flaherty, p. 397. Qu. whether the same *Milchuo* that had St. Patrick in bondage (*id.*, p. 472), and the *Melchu* of Nennius (c. 54), and perhaps Bede's Meilochon (l. iii, c. 4)? Nennius says that St. Patrick, a Briton, was captive with the Scots, and that his lord was Melchu, whose swineherd he was. Flaherty says he was six years a swineherd in the great valley of Arcaill, near the mountain Mis, in the north part of Dalriada, at a place called Scirie Arcaill, which he takes to be the Dalriada in the county of Antrim in Ireland; and says his lord or master was Milchuo, who would not release him without a ransom, and one of the hogs dug up a lump of gold with which he bought his liberty.

MILFFWRDD, corruptly, à Milford.

MINCIUS, a river which watereth the city Mantua in Italy. In the Celtic, Myngwy or Mynwy. See *Myngwy*.

MINDDU. Owen Finddu, un o feibion Maxen ap Llywarch. See *Pebblig*.

MINWYN (Y), author of a British grammar. (*E. Llwyd*.)

MIRMANTUN, in Nennius (c. 21), Caer Cwstaint in some copies, Caer Segent or Segunt, which is said to be Caer yn Arvon, where Constantius Chlorus is by some said to be buried, by others doubted. Some take it to be York, without any foundation but a marginal note in one of the copies. In some MSS. of Nennius it is called Mirmantun, Mimmaton, Mirmantoniam, Merman-tum; and by Camden read Murimandum. But, after all, should it not be read *Murimaendin*, i. e., the stone-walled city? Nennius says that Constantius sowed three kinds of seed in the pavement of that city, so that the place might never be poor (viz., gold, silver, and brass, as the Cottonian copy has it). The meaning is, he buried great quantities of Roman coin there, as the Romans did in most places where they settled.

MITHRAS, a Persian deity worshipped all over the Roman empire and in Gaul and Britain (Stukely's *Palæol.*), called by the Romans *Sol Invictus*. There were horse-races instituted in honour of the Sun or Mithras, the Mediator or Messiah. There are no remains or tradition of the worship of Mithras in the British, it being no part of the Druidical religion.

MOCHDRE, Montgomeryshire.

MOCHGARN (n. l.). Rhys Goch o Fochgarn, a poet.

MOCHNANT, a river's name; literally a swift brook: hence Llanrhaiadr ym Mochnant. Here is a surprising cataract called Pistyll Rhaiadr: hence Mochnant, a country in Montgomeryshire.

Ar derfyn Mechain a Mochnant.

Prydydd y Moch, i lln. ap Iorwerth.

Mochnant diheuchwant erchwynawo gwledig,
Gwlad Vrochfael Ysarithrawc.

Cyniddehw, i Ywain ap Madog.

MOCHNANT IS RHAIA DR, a commot of Cantre Rhaiadr, part of Powys Vadog. (*Powel*.)

MOCHNANT UWCH RHAIA DR, part of Powys Wenwynwyn, a commot of Cantre'r Fyrnwy.

MOCHNANWYS, the people of Mochnant.

Glew glyw Mochnanwys o Bywys beu.—*Hirlas O. Cyfeiliog*.

MOCHNO : see *Cors Fochno*.

MOCHROS, where Dyfrig had a college for study and devotion.
See *Henllan*.

MOCHUDD (n. l.).

MODRON, merch Afallach. (*Tr.* 52.)

Ceisio medru cais Modron

O'r gaer fraith ar gwrr y fron.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

MODYR, a governor.

Ef medrws Modyr henuriaid

Mal medru modrydaf ar haid.

Prydydd y Moch, i Rodri ap Owain.

I. e., he can govern the elders like putting a hive on a swarm of bees.

MOEL, in English, bald ; used in the composition of the names of places and surnames of men, and doth not mean *mons*, as Dr. Davies says. Moel Ehedog ; Moel y Wyddfa ; Moel Wnnio or Wynnio ; Moel y Don ; Tal y Foel ; Moel Llwydiarth ; Moelfre ; Moel Sioba ; Y Foel ; Y Voelgoch ; Y Voel-las ; Moelwyn, a gentleman's seat and a mountain in Meirion (*E. Llwyd*) ; Y Foel in Rhiwlas (*J. D.*) ; Idwal Foel, a Prince of Wales ; Iorwerth Foel, etc., etc. Hence the Vale, a hill near Abergavenny.

MOEL Y GLO, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

MOEL ENLLI, a mountain not far from Dyffryn Clwyd, on the top of which there is a military fence or rampire. (*Camden*.) Probably Moel y Benlli Gawr, who was lord of Ial A.D. 450.

MOEL Y DONN, a place in Anglesey where there is a ferry over the Menai ; corruptly called Bol y Donn. Tal y Voel is a place not far off, anciently called Tal *Moelvre*.

MOEL YR HENLLYS, in Montgomeryshire, where some British brass weapons were found in the last century. (*E. Llwyd*.)

MOEL Y WYDDFA, the highest mountain in Eiryn. See *Y Wyddfa*.

MOEL Y FAMMAU.

MOEL GYLAN.

MOEL Y MWND.

MOEL SIABOD.

MOELERI, a base son of Ywain Cyfeiliog.

MOELGROVE, Penbrokehire.

MOELVRE, a mountain near Cors y Gedol (*à moel* and *bre*).

MOELFRE, a harbour and village in Anglesey.

MOELFRE, a gentleman's seat. Llwyd's of Moelfre. [Llanslin. — *W. D.*] See *Tal y Foel*.

MOELFRYCH. Ieuan Foelfrych. Llewelyn Crach ap y Moelfrych. Llewelyn Moel y Pantri. Surnames now wrote Moyle, as John Moyle, Wm. Moyle, etc., etc.

MOELGRWN. Llywelyn Foelgrwn.

MOELIWRCH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

MOELRHONIAID (YNYS), the Skerry Island near Holyhead literally the Isle of Seals.

MOELTAF: see *Maeldaf*.

MOELWYN (Y), a mountain in Meirion. (*E. Llwyd*.)

MOELYN (Y) o Fuellt. Llewelyn oedd ei enw bedydd. (*Llyfr Ache*, fol. 117.)

MOELYRCH. Y Plas ym Moelyrch. (*Gutto'r Glyn*.)

MOESEN, Moses.

MOETHUS. Llewelyn Foethus.

MOGOTWAS and MYGOTWAS, in the *Triades* (74), explained by Mr. R. Vaughan *Aneirin*. See *Aneurin*.

MOLD, parish in Flintshire, a village and castle; in Welsh, Yr Wyddgrug.

MOLERAIN, a place in Anglesey mentioned by Caradoc (Powel's edit., p. 42), where, in A.D. 900, a battle was fought between the natives and Igmond the Dane. Dr. Powel, in his Notes, says that in some copies the battle was called Maes Rhos Meilon, and that Mervyn was slain there; but the manuscript Appendix to Tyssilio says he was killed by his own men in the year 898. This may possibly be Rhos Feilw near Holyhead; but there is no place in Anglesey that sounds like *Molerain* except *Moelvre*, which is in another part of the island.

MOLWYNOG, full, plenteous; used as a surname; as, Rhodri Molwynog; Hedd Molwynog; Meilir Molwynog. (*Englyn. Bedd*.)

MÔN, Tir Mon, Anglesey; the *Mona* of Tacitus; called also Mon mam Cymru, or Mon the Mother of Wales, for its plenty. See my notes on Mon in Dict. Dr. Davies. See *Anglesey*.

MON FYNYDD, a name of Anglesey to distinguish it from the other Mon or Monaw, the Isle of Man, the first being *Mountain Mon*, the other *Sea Mon*, or Mon in the Sea.

Môr, the sea, used in names of some places and people ; as, Llannerch y Mor ; Glan y Mor ; Dinmor or Dingmor ; Ar y Mor Ucha, *i. e.*, Aremorica in Gaul. Morinwyr, *i. e.*, Morini (*à mor* and *Rhin*).

Mr. Edward Llwyd says that *mor* and *mâr* and *mêr* anciently signified *water* as well as *sea*, as does *llyr* also ; and in order to prove this, that Ogmor, the name of a river in Glamorganshire and in Caernarvonshire, means *eogmor*, or salmon-water ; and that Marlas, a river in Carmarddenshire, and Morlas, a river in Glamorganshire, are of the same origin ; and that *mêr* in the word *cymmer* signifies water, and in *mêrhelig* or water-willow.

All these are guesses, but backed by no manner of authorities. As such positions as these tend to confound all languages by making one word to run through all the vowels, which etymologists are too apt to do when they are at a loss for the derivation of a word, we'll see what can be said to the contrary, so that every word may keep its own primitive sound, as the wise founders of languages certainly intended they should, and as the nature of things requires. Ogmor might signify the greatest Og, if there is another hard by, or runs into it, that was called Og-fach, as Dwyfor and Dwyfach, near Criccieth in Caernarvonshire ; for *mawr* in composition is often pronounced *mor*, as Coetmor for Coedmawr ; Mordaf, a man's name, for Mawrdda ; and Mordaf, a river in Shropshire, as Mr. Llwyd confesses, signifies a great brook, which, by the by, means the great Tav, as no doubt there is a little Tav hard by [not to my knowledge.—*W. D.*]. But the true name of the river which in our times they called Ogmor, is Ogwr. So the whole argument has no foundation. Glyn Ogwr, etc.

MOR ap Pasgen ap Uried Reged.

Môr AWST, the mouth of the Severn, q. d. Augustus's sea. A street in Caernarthen called Heol Awst.

Môr MAWR (Y), the great sea or ocean.

Môr MARW (Y), (this is said to be the only word extant of the language of the ancient Cimbrians, produced by Pliny out

of Philemon,—*Morimarus*), the Dead Sea (*Camden*); and H. Llwyd before him, which he doth not own.

MÔR HAFREN, the Severn Sea, Bristol Channel.

O Lydaw o draw o drwy Mor Hafren.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MÔR UCHA (Y), the upper sea. This was the ancient Celtic or Gaulish name of the sea between Gaul and Britain, and the inhabitants on that sea-coast were called *Gwyr ar y mor ucha*, which was Latinized *Aremorica*. This sea was by the Irish called *Muirnict* (Flaherty, p. 403), and by Latin writers *Maris Ictii*; and *Calis*, its chief sea-port was called *Portus Iccius* (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*), naturally enough made out of *Porth Ucha*; and the Armoricans are called in Irish *Armuirich*. See *Armorica*.

MORACH MORFRAN.

Pan fu gyffeddach Forach Forfran.—*Hirlas Owen*.

MORBEN. Rhisiart Owen o'r Morben.

MORDA and MORDAF (n. pr. v.). Several men of this name, both Irish and Welsh. Hence Llanvorda.

Llaw *Forda* rasol llaw Fair drosoch.—*Tudur Aled*.

MORDAF HAEL, one of the three generous men of Britain. He was the son of Servan. (*Tr.* 8.)

MORDAI, a man's name in Hoianau Myrddin.

MORDEIRN (n. pr. v.), rectè Mordeyrn.

MORDEIRN Sant, yn Nantglyn. I have a poem in praise of this saint by Davydd ap Lln. ap Madog. The poet makes him a grandson of Cunedda Wledig, and son of a king, and a relation of Dewi Sant. His legend is—

“When many of thy relations of the 20,000 saints went to Ynys Enlli, a causeway arose out of the sea, and suffered them to go to the island; and when the sea, after their passing over, overflowed the place, thou went on thy golden-maned horse over the waters without wetting a hoof; and from thence thou had thy name, Mordeirn [the sovereign of the sea.—*W. D.*] Thou wert a confessor, and thy home is in the valley of Nantglyn, where thou hast a house and a sacrifice (*aberth*), and thy grave is there, and thy curious image which gives health to the

sick. Thou art a blessed doctor, curing pain, deafness, blindness, the mad and dumb, preserving the person's cattle for a year that visits thy tomb. Several gifts of wax and gold are brought thee."

The fryers had a share with him of these presents we may suppose.

MOREIDDIG or MORIDDIG (n. pr. v.).

Oedd rym gwr Moreiddig ynn

Oedd garw Moreiddig Warwyn.

Rh. Iorwerth, i Sir W. Vychan.

MORFAWR ap Caden ap Cynan,—an id. Mor?

MORFIL or MORFUL, a parish in Penbrokeshire.

MORFRAN (n. pr. v.).

MORFRAN, father of Myrddin Wyllt.

MORFRAN, a poet mentioned by Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr.

MORFRAN, mab Tegit, a man so notoriously deformed that he escaped in the battle of Camlan from being killed because they thought he was the Devil. (*Tr.* 85.) Morfran eil Tegit. (*Tr.* 29.) See Hanes Taliesin in prose. The poetical story is this: He was so ill favoured in his youth that his mother, Caridwen, being well skilled in chymistry and philosophy, and intending to give him some qualifications of the mind, as he had none of the body, gathered all manner of plants which she knew would make a decoction of that virtue as to make him a poet and an orator. Gwion Bach, the poet, happening to come by, was employed to attend the fire of this chymical process, and, watching the critical minute, ran away with the virtue of the decoction; who afterwards, by the transmigration of his soul, became Taliesin the poet, who, like Pythagoras, remembered himself to have been Gwion Bach, Myrddin Emrys, and great many other learned men, and all his transmigrations before he came to be Taliesin, beginning

Prif fardd cyffredin

Ydwyf i Elphin,

foolishly called the errors of Taliesin by Nicolson, etc.

MORFYD.

MORGAIN, a woman's name. There was a lady, a noble matron of this name, called Morgain le Fay, a relation of King Arthur

(probably the Abbess of Glastonbury), who conveyed the body of King Arthur after the battle of Camlan, and buried it in Ynys Avallon. Giraldus Cambrensis says the Britons in their songs feigned this Morgain to be a goddess who understood the cure of Arthur, who, when he recovers, is to reign over them again. (See Sir John Price, p. 131.)

MORGAN and MORGANT (n. pr. v.), the same with Cynvor; Ir., Keanmôr; Arm., Penfras; and Greathead. (*E. Llwyd.*)

Pwylla Forgant ef a'i wyr.—*Llywarch Hen.*

Neu'r orwydd yngorenw Morgant

Ar filwyr Prydain pedrydant.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

MORGAN ap Arthal, the 39th King of Britain.

MORGAN MWYN VAWR, *i. e.*, Great Morgan the Kind; un o'r tri rhuddfoawc Ynys Brydain. (*Tr.* 25.)

Carr Morgan Mwyn Vawr was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain,—un o'r tri thlws ar ddeg. Any one sitting in this chariot or chaise, and wishing himself in any place, was there immediately. It seems this was a common and free chariot kept by this generous man, or some kind of a carriage of that nature.

MORGAN MORGANWG. Bedd Morgan Morganwg, between Margam and Cynffig, where the inscription is of Pompeius Carantopius. (*Camden and Llwyd.*) This name was by the ancients wrote Morgant.

MORGANT VYCHAN ap Morgant ap Howel.

MORGANWG, Gwlad Forgan, and Gwlad Morganwg, the country called in English, by corruption, Glamorgan, for Gwladmorgan: so named from Morgan, a Prince of that country. Camden would derive it from *môr*, the sea, because it lies on the sea, and says that some would derive it from a monastery there. Had not the country a name before the use of monasteries? And why is not Penbroke-shire and all other countries on the sea called Morganwg? And lastly, why should not a national tradition take place before Mr. Camden's guesses?

MORGENEU Ynad, ap Madog.

MORGENEY (n. pr. v.), or Urogeney; perhaps Gwrgeneu. (*Caradoc* in Edwal ap Meyric.)

MORHAIARN Sant. The church of Trewalchmai in Anglesey is dedicated to him. (*Br. Willis.*)

MORIAL ap Cyndrwyn. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

MORIDDIG ap Sandde Hardd.

MORIEN, a man. Tir Morien, Morien's land.

Adar Mair o dir Morien

Dyma sail o Domas Hen.

D. ap Edmunt, i Domas Salbri o Leweni.

Marw Morien mur trin.

Cyf. Myrddin a Gwenddydd.

MORINWYR (à *mor*, the sea; *Rhin*, the Rhine; and *gwy*, men), the people inhabiting between the river Rhine and the sea, called by Bede (l. i. c. 1) Morini. A colony of these came over in ancient times, and settled about Portland in Dorsetshire, and were called by the Britons by a name equivalent to Morini, *Dwrdrigwyr*. See *Durotriges*.

MORLAIS, river. Rhyd Morlas, where Gwên, son of Llywarch Hen, was killed by the Saxons.

MORLAIS is also the name of a river in Glamorganshire, and signifies *mawr lais*, or great sound; and it is possible that Cymmer may be a mistake for Cymmar or Cydmar, a fellow; q. d. fellow rivers, or the confluence of rivers. *Mérhelyg* may be for their softness and pliable nature beyond other willows, may be called so, as the *marrow* of willows, which is the meaning of *mér* in the British.

MORLAIS Castle in Morganwg, near the confines of Brecknockshire [about three miles north-east of Merthyr Tudful, on as bold a situation, on a high hill, as any inland castle in Wales. Steepness on one side, and Taf Fechan on the other, and deep trenches cut in the solid rock. It forms an irregular pentagon. All the works within and without the trench include an acre of ground.—*W. D.*]

MORLAIX, in Brittany in France, and the surname of the family of Morley, from Morlais Castle in Morganwg (à *mawr-lais*). See *Rhyd Forlas*.

MORRAN: see *Caervorran*.

MORRIS, Maurice, Morice, Moris, is a modern name in Wales, as some say from the British Mawr rwysg, but more probably from the Latin Mauritius, for it is not to be met with in very ancient manuscripts.

MORTUN (n. l. in Cylchau Cymru), Moreton. Sandde Hardd o Fortun. [Rhedyn Mortun, near Maesir.—*W. D.*]

MORUDD (n. pr. v.).

Y mae eryr fal Môrudd

A llew yn Iâl a llaw Nudd.—*Ieuan Brydydd Hir.*

Hence Caer Forudd, corruptly Caer Forwyn.

MORUDD, the 29th King of Britain.

MÔRÛDD, corruptly Morrudd, the Channel between Britain and Gaul; from *môr*, sea, and *udd*, king; *i. e.*, the king's sea.

Fy nhafawd yn frawd ar Frython

O For Udd hyd For Iwerddon.—*Prydydd y Moch.*

Rhoist ar gythlwg rhwystr gwythlawn

Ar For Udd aerfa fawr iawn.

Iolo Goch, to Edward III.

Gelyn fuost i'r Galais (*i. e.*, Calais).

MÔR-RUDD, the Red Sea (*Dr. Davies*); the British Sea says D. Llwyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffudd.

MORWERYDD. Camden (in Lothien) says that the *Eulogium* (*i. e.*, Nennius) calls Edenborough Frith *Morwiridh*; but this must be examined into, for Morwerydd is Solway Frith, and called so because opposite to Ireland, q. d. Mor y Werddon. This is a slip of Mr. Camden, for Nennius doth not mention Morwerydd; but perhaps it is another *Eulogium*. Rhun ap Maelgwn landed with his fleet after he had chased the fleet of the northern princes who, with Elidir Mwynfawr, had come to North Wales to claim the crown in right of his wife. So that it could by no means be Edenborough, which is on the German Ocean. See *Pennrhyn Rhionydd*. See also Camden in the beginning of his description of Ireland, where he calls the Irish Sea *Morweridd*. H. Llwyd Latinizes it *Mare Virginis* or *Mare Hibernicum*. See *Ewerddon*.

MORWYDD, daughter of Urien Reged. (*Tr.* 52.)

MOSTONE, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for Mostyn in Flintshire.

MOSTUN and MOSTYN, nomen locorum et virorum.

Llaw Duw'n Ial lle doe yn un

Llew aur feistr a lloer Fostun.—*William Lley.*

— ond gressyn, yn byw

Na bai Domas Mostyn.—*W. Lley.*

MOSTYN, the name of a place in Flintshire ; and since Henry VIII's time, as Camden says, is the surname of the family that have since enjoyed it. These are his words : "An ancient worshipful gentleman of Wales being called at the pannel of jury by the name of Thomas ap William ap Thomas ap Richard ap Hoel ap Evan Vaughan, etc., was advised by the judge to leave that old manner, whereupon he after called himself *Moston*, according to the name of his principal house, and left that surname to his posterity." (Camden, *Remains*, p. 145.)

MOWDDWY, part of Powys Wenwynwyn. Llan y Mowddwy, a parish and church in Merionethshire, said to be once part of the deanery of Cyfeiliog. St. Tydecho. See *Dinas y Mowddwy*.

MUGNACH GORR, father of Fflur.

MUNICIP. Caer Municip (*Nennius*), Verulamium, now St. Alban's.

MUR, a wall (Lat. *murus*), in the names of places. Hendre'r Mur, a gentleman's seat, Trawsfynydd, in Meirion ; and qu. whether Mirmantun in *Nennius* be not of the same origin, *Murmaendin*, because enclosed with a stone wall.

MUR SEVER, Severus's Wall. See *Gwal Sever*.

MURDDIN, *i. e.*, Caer Vyrddin ; supposed by some of the same origin.

MURNACH : see *Urnach* and *Caer Furnach*.

MURCASTELL, a place on the borders of North Wales. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 173.) Thus far came Henry I with all the power of England, Scotland, and Cornwall, against Gruffudd ap Cynan, A.D. 1113, to Pennant Bachwy ; but peace was made. See *Bachwy*.

MUOTRIGES, Somersetshire.

MWG MAWRDREFYDD, a Saxon Prince, father of Gwyllty Drahwg, and son of Ossa Gyllell Fawr, who fought with Arthur in Mynydd Baddon,—the battle on Badon Hill, A.D. 520, O. C.

MWNCTON, q. d. Monkstown, near Pembroke town.

MWREYF, a country in North Britain, called also Reget, of which Urien Reged, King of that country, took his cognomen. See *Urien Reged*. Here the Scots and Picts had three battles with King Arthur. (*Tyssilia*.)

MWROG Sant. Llanfwrog in Denbighshire and Anglesey; also Bodfwrog, a church, vulgo Bodwrog.

MWSOGLEN or **MWSOGLAN** (n. l.), in Anglesey.

MWYNDEG, I suppose an appellative, for I find it explained thus: Davydd i gelwid y Mwyndeg yn iawn enw a hwnnw (the author) oedd Lewis Aled.

MWYNFAWR. Morgant Mwynfawr.

MWYTHIG: see *Amwythig*, q. d. Amwyddig.

MYCHDEYRN, a prince.

Myr meddgyrn mychdeyrn Mechain.

Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.

MYDDWY river. See *Dinfyddwy*.

MYDDFAI (fl.), falls into Towi, qu.?

MYDDFAI, a village near Llanamddyfri in Caermarthenshire. See *Meddygon Myddfai*. Fairs kept here.

MYFANWY, vulgo Myddanwy, verch Llewelyn ap Ywain, or Mefanwy.

O fynaig byd rwymgwyd rwy

O fynor Gaer Fefanwy.—*Howel ap Eignion*.

MYFYRIAN, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.

MYGIT. Caer Mygit. (*Tr.*) See *Meivod*.

MYLLIN Sant. Llanvyllin in Powysland. See *Melchin*. Camden says he is fully persuaded that this is the Mediolanum of Antoninus and Ptolemy; for Millano in Italy, Le Million in Xantoigne, and Methlan in the Low Countries, were also called Mediolanum. (*Camden* in Montgomeryshire.) Mr. Edward Llwyd in his notes, after praising Mr. Camden for his ingenuity, disagrees with him, and places Mediolanum at Meivod, three miles south of Llanvyllin, a mile below Mathraval, on the north side of the river Myrnwy, where Dr. Powell had placed it in his notes on Giraldus Cambrensis, before Camden wrote his *Britannia*. Meivod, as Bishop Usher supposes, is called by Nennius Caer Metguod; but what the words Meguid, Metguod, Meivod, or Mediolanum, might signify is hardly intelligible (says Mr.

Llwyd) at present ; at leastwise I cannot discern (says he) the modern British affords us any information concerning the origin of these names. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden*, Montgomeryshire.) But see *Meivod*, and perhaps you may be informed.

MYLLTEYRN, a parish, Caernarvonshire. See *Edeyrn*.

MYMBYR or MEMBYR, a man's name. *Caer Fymbyr*, Coventry. (*Thos. Williams*.) Ffynnon Fymbyr, a lake near the Gludair, within a mile of Troed y Widdfa. The water of this lake runs through two other lakes, and so to Capel Curig, and so to the river Llugwy. See my map.

MYNACH, a river in Cardiganshire. Pont ar Fynach, the Devil's Bridge.

MYNAICH or MYNYCH, vulgo Manachod ; in English, monks. Llan y Mynych, church and parish, Shropshire. Tir y Mynych, a lordship, Cardiganshire. Mynachdy or Monachdy, *i. e.*, monk's house, places where monasteries have been.

MYNACH NOWMON, or Manach Nowmod, Elidir Mwynfawr's counsellor. (*Tr. M.* 1.)

MYNAN. Mael Mynan.

MYNGAN (n. pr. v.). Cyrchu Myngan o Veigen. (*Tr.* 63.)

MYNGUY, wrote anciently for Mynwy.

MYNNAU and MYNNE, the Alps. Mynydd Mynnau. (*Tr.* 90.)

MYNOGAN, or MONOGAN, or MINOCAN (as Nennius), the 69th King of Britain.

MYNOGI, qu. whether a pr. n. ?

Am Vadawc mynawc mynw haeloni

Medel glyw glewdraws maws Mynogi.

Cynddelw, i Gad. ap Madog.

Hydraws hydraiddd maws a Mynogi.

Llewelyn Vardd, i Enlli.

MYNYDAWC EYDYN (n. pr. v.), at the battle of Cattræth. (*Tr.* 36.) See *Eydyn*.

MYNYDD, properly a mountain. Cwmmwd y Mynydd, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent in Swydd Gwent.

MYNYDD BANNAWC : see *Bannawc*.

MYNYDD CADARN (Y), q. d. Montfort. Iarll y Mynydd Cadarn a 3000 o wyr a laddodd Drahaern fal y caffai Eudaf y gorou.

(*Brut y Brenhin.*) Galfrid, in the Latin, has it the magistrate of a certain privileged town.

MYNYDD CARN, in South Wales, where a battle was fought for the Principality of Wales by Gruffydd ap Cynan and Trahayarn, A.D. 1079, and Trahaern killed. (*Meilir Brydydd.*) Called by Caradoc Mynydd Carno; but in Oeslyfr, Mynydd Carn.

MYNYDD FAWR (Y), a mountain in Eryri.

MYNYDD GELLI ONNEN: see *Gelli Onnen*.

MYNYDD MIHANGEL, a place in Armorica. See *Bedd Elen*.

MYNYDD MAON.

Un yssym a rown Mynydd Maon.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*

MYNYDD Y DRYMMAU, by Neath.

MYNYW, or MENAI, or MENEU, and anciently wrote Menew (*E. Llwyd*), Menevia, St. David's.

Pennaf i'th farnaf i'th fyw
O Fon hyd yn nhy Fynyw.

R. Llwyd ap Rh. ap Rhiccart.

See *Hen Fynyw*. The archbishop's see was removed by Dewi from Caerllion. See *Dubricius*.

MYNWI, Monmouth town in Monmouthshire, on the river Mynwy (à *mon* and *gwy*, says Leland). Fairs are kept here.

Lloegr wrthryn tra llyn Llwmynnw.

Prydydd y Moch, i L. ap Iorwerth.

MYRNGWY, wrote anciently for Myrnwy.

MYRNEWY river, anciently Myrngwy. (*Maravonia. Dr. Powell. —W. D.*) See *Y Fyrnwy*.

MYRDDIN (n. pr. v.). There were two noted Britons of this name. The first was

MYRDDIN EMRYS, called Emreis in the *Triad* 90, a great mathematician and philosopher, who flourished about the year 450. He was a Cambro-Briton, and born at Caer Fyrdin, i. e., Caermarthen, in Wales. His mother was a nun, and daughter to the King of Dyfed or Demetia. His father was probably the abbot, or some nobleman, otherwise his mother would have [been] prosecuted; but she was suffered to conceal his father, and to give out that he was begot by a spirit who lay with her in her sleep. The poets call him *Anap y Lleian*; that is, the mischance of the nun; which Dr. Davies, in his Catalogue, mistook for a

proper name, and wrote it An ap y Lleian, and so has Mr. E. Llwyd, as if his name had been An the son of the Nun ; but Lewis Glyn Cothi explains this :

Tad y mab nid adnabu .
(*Anap ei fam*) neb pwy fu.

Some Latin writers call him Merlinus Ambrosius, from Aurelius Ambrose, as Sir John Prise thinks in p. 10. Nennius' interpolator confounds him with Aurelius Ambrosius, and calls him Embreys Glautic ; but Emrys Wledig is the British name of the King Aurelius Ambrosius ; and he says his mother was afraid of owning the father lest she should be sentenced to die for it. But that the boy owned to King Vortigern that his father was a Roman, says nothing of his being the son of an Incubus. (*Eulog. Brit.*, c. 42.) He says that King Vortigern's messengers found him "ad Campum Electi in regione quæ vocatur *Glevi-sing*." Mr. Edward Llwyd owns he doth not know any places of this name (Llwyd's Note) ; but in his Notes on Flintshire there is a place of this name mentioned.

I have met with nothing of his works that I am sure is his, except some political prophecies which he wrote, no doubt, to serve the turn of the reigning Prince, his great learning and knowledge in philosophy, mathematics, and mechanics, having acquired him the character of a prophet. These prophecies are chiefly in prose. He is often confounded with Myrddin Wyllt the poet. He is called Hut or Hud Uthur Bendragon (*Tr.* 32), un o'r tri phrif hud.

He was called Myrddin from the town *Oaer Fyrddin*, where he was born, which is the Muridunum of Antoninus, and Mari-dunum of Ptolomy. The word is derived from *myr*, the seas, and *din*, a fort, as Dr. Davies says ; but as it is an inland town, I take this derivation to be bad, for it is not *urbs maritima*. But qu. whether it was called so from its being the first walled town in that country,—*Murddin*, i. e., the walled fort,—or from the river Byrddin ?

Myrddin Emrys's address in persuading Uthur Bendragon's army, on the death of Emrys Wledig, that a comet then appearing prognosticated a victory over the Saxons, gave him a great character among them ; for upon this they believed Heaven

took their part, came to battle with the Saxons, and beat them. See Iolo Goch's *Cywydd y Seren*.

Nennius says that Gwrtheyrn, on his leaving North Wales and his going to fortify himself at *Caer Gwrtheyrn*, gave Myrddin the castle he had built in Eryri, and all the provinces of the west country of Britain: "*Cum omnibus provinciis plagæ occidentalis Britanniae*" (*Nennius*, c. 44.); and he and his magi (wise men or poets) went to the country of Gwenesi (Gwenwys). The King had been excommunicated by Garmon, who hunted him from place to place; and we find a chapel of his (*Cappel Garmon*) even in Eryri, which might be the cause of his leaving his castle to Myrddin; and also the title of being chief poet or *penbardd* (prophet or chief herald, or *prif-fardd*, as the *Triades* calls him) of the western parts of Britain; or, as other MSS., *arwyddfardd*, a herald of arms. *Penbardd*, *prif-fardd* (poet and prophet), were synonymous terms among the Britons; and the *arwyddfardd* was the herald to treat about peace.

Nennius could not mean that he gave him the dominion of the countries, or else there would have been no occasion to give him one castle if he had power over all the castles. But he made him an *arwyddfardd*, or herald, for the west part of Britain. See Jo. David Rhys' *Grammar*.

The second Myrddin was

MYRDDIN AP MORFRYD (*Tr.* 70), and generally Myrddin Wyllt, by Latin writers called *Merlinus Sylvestris* and *Caledonius*; so called because after the misfortune of killing his own nephew, son of his sister Gwenddydd, he grew mad, or pretended to be so. We have a tradition that his madness affecting him but every other hour,

Awr oi gôf gan Dduw ry gai
Awr ymbell yr amhwyllai.—*Iouan Dyfi*.

He was born in *Caer Werthefyn*, which is called *Tref Myrddin ap Morfryn* (*MS.*); and it seems he had great property there, which he lost in the war between his lord, Gwenddolau ap Ceidio, and Aeddan Vradwg, against Rhydderch Hael. This town was in or near the Forest of Caledonia in Scotland, from whence he was named by some writers *Merlinus Caledonius*; and thence arose the mistake of some in attributing some of his works to a

third Merlin. He flourished about the year 560. See *Canon Cynllaith*.

I have seen abundance of MSS. containing some of this poet's works dispersed all over Wales; and though he was a *Pictish* Britain, and wrote so long ago, his works are intelligible to a person that is tolerably versed in the Welsh. The troubles and civil wars in Scotland drove him to Wales; and we have dialogues in verse between him and Taliessin, the Gwynethian poet. Ymddiddan rhwng Myrddin a Thaliessin.

He was buried in the Isle of Enlli (Bardsey), where there was a college of *Manachod Cwflau duon*, black-cowled monks (Colidean monks). See *Enlli*,

MYRDDIN. Caerfyrddin, a town in that part of West Wales called now, in English, Caermarthenshire; by the natives, Caerfyrddin. This is the Muridunum of Antoninus, and the Maridunum of Ptolomy; and Camden says that the copyists of Antoninus have confounded two journeys,—one from Galena to Isca, and the other from Maridunum to Viroconovium. It gave name to Myrddin Emrys the poet and mathematician, commonly called the Magician; and Camden, by way of sneer, calls him *Tages*, after Tages the Tuscan soothsayer. See *Myrddin Emrys*.

It is probable the town and castle was called so from being the first walled town in that country, *Murddin* or *Murddinas*. Some think from *myr*, plural of *mor*, the sea. If so, why are not all towns near the sea called Myrddin? Einion ap Gwgawn, in mentioning the taking of Caerfyrddin by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, says, "A thrychiad gwerin Caerfyrddin faen"; i. e., the stone castle called Caerfyrddin. Or perhaps so called from a brook called *Byrddin* (if there be such) falling there into the Towi, for there are rivers of that name. From Byrddin comes Caer Fyrddin. Other derivations are strained. See *Byrddin*.

MYSEN: see *Moesen*.

MYSKYN, a mesne lordship in Morgannwg. (*Powel*.) See *Meyscyn*, a commot.

MYVYR, a mountain mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cyndylan:

Rhyddwyn a Myvyr a Berwyn.

See also Hanesyn Flodeuog, *Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.

N.

NAF or NAW (n. pr. v.). Naf, father of Gwenwynwyn the admiral. (*Tr.* 20.)

NAICH, arglwyddiaeth Tomos ap Roger.

NAINT, river; qu. Nantes in Gaul of this origin?

NANCONWY, from Nant.

NANHEUDWY. Here Cadwallon ap Gr. ap Cynan was slain by Eneon ap Owen ap Edwyn, A.D. 1132. (*Powel.*) Part of Powys Vadog. It is one of the three commots of Cantre' Rhaiadr, the other two being Mochnant is Rhaiadr and Cynllaeth. (*Price's Descr.*) Castell Dinas Bran is in the commot of Nanheudwy, and Chirk Castle, or Castell Crogen, is in the commot of Nanheudwy. (*J. D.*)

O Ddyfnaint, o naint, o Nanheudwy

O'r tir a fernir wrth y Fyrnwy.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Gruffydd.

NANHOEUNAIN, river.

Arf eryf eryr Nanhoywnain.—*Cynddelw*, i O. Gwynedd.

NANHWYNAIN, river and parish in Meirion. See *Nanmor*.

NANHYFER, a place mentioned by Meilir Brydydd in the year 1079, in Ireland.

Pobl anhyfaith Nanhyfer.—*Meilir Brydydd*.

Also Nanhyfer in Dyfed; qu. Nevern? (*L. Gl. Cothi.*) [Nevern in Scotland.—*W. D.*]

NANMOR, or NANTMOR, or NANTMAWR, a river, etc., in the parish of Nanhwynain in Meirion. From hence the poet Davydd Nanmor took his name; and there is a tradition that a disciple of his being on his deathbed, Davydd asked him whether he would be buried in Nanhwynain or in his own parish, which was a great distance off. The disciple answered, "I desire nothing but to have this *englyn* cut on my gravestone", which is there to be seen to this day:

Dyma lle 'r wyf mewn damwain yn gorwedd

Dan gerrig Nanhwynain

A pham waeth i wr maeth main

Bridd na'i gilydd ar gelain.

There is another river called Nanmor near St. David's, from whence the poet Rhys Nanmor took his name.

Rhys Nanmor o faenor Fynyw.

NANNAU, Nenau (n. l.), now wrote Nanney (à *nant* and *gau*, i. e., a hollow valley or hollow brook), the seat of Wm. Vaughan, Esq., in Merionethshire, of which county he is Member.

NANNERCH, a church and parish in Flintshire.

NANT and NAN, an ancient Celtic word signifying in North Wales a valley about a river; in South Wales, a small brook. It is found in the composition of the names of places and about rivers, the *t* being melted. Nanmor, Nanconwy, Nanhwynain or Nanhoywnain (*MS.*), Nannau, etc. Nant y Deiliau in Meirion. Small brooks in South Wales are Nant y Bwla; Nant Mel, Radnorshire; Nant Garedyn; Nant Cwnlle; Nant yr Arian; Carnant, Brecon; Nant y Carr; Nant Graianog. The poets used it for a valley whether there was a river or no.

A mi'n gynnar yn aros

Gwen yn y nant gan y nos.—*D. ap Gwilym.*

Cornant is a small brook. Creunant Chapel, Glamorganshire. Hirnant; Creignant.

NANT, a river of that name. Abernant, Carmarthenshire; Cwm Nant in Llannon, Carmarthenshire.

NANT GLYN, a church and parish near Denbigh; also a place in Anglesey. Pronounced Nanclyn.

NANT BAI, in Llanvair y Bryn, Caermarthenshire.

NANT Y NIWL, Penbrokehire.

NANT Y GALLGWN, Gaulbrooke. (*Tyssilio.*) Gallo Broc, Gallem Brec. (*Virun.*)

NANT Y SYDDION, NANT Y CREIAU, NANT YR HUDOL, run into the river Merin in Cardiganshire.

NANT Y BENGLOG.

NANT Y CAGAL, river in Genau'r Glyn.

NANT Y MOCH.

NANT BRAN, a river that falls into the Wysg.

NANT GLAS (Y).

NANT FFRANCON: see *Ffranco*.

NANT Y FRAN, a river in Anglesey.

NANT MAWR and NANT BYCHAN, rivers in Anglesey.

NANT PENKARN : see *Pencarn*.

NANT CLWYD, a gentleman's seat in Rhuthyn land.

NANT CONWY pro Nant.

NANT MELAN (nomen loci).

NANT YR ARIAN, or Silver Dale Castle in Cardiganshire.
(*Powel*, p. 274, A.D. 1215.) Coginan, I suppose.

NANT MEL (nomen loci) in Radnorshire.

NANT Y CRIBAU, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

NASSIENS, King of Denmark, subject to King Arthur. (*Tr.* 83.)

NAW. Gwenwynwyn ap Naw. (*E. Llwyd*.)

NEDD, river, or Neth, now Neath, in Glamorganshire. The town is called Castell Nedd. Fairs kept here. (Abernedd, Pont Nedd.) A town and lordship in Morgannwg, a seaport and village. The Abbey of Neath is on this river.

NEFYN, a village in Caernarvonshire. The church took its name from

NEFYN, a woman's name, daughter of Brychan, and wife of Cynfarch Hen, a Prince of Scotland (*Tr.* 52); and perhaps a river called Nefyn. See *Abernefydd*.

NEFYDD. Abernefydd, where Elidir Mwynfawr was killed by Rhun ap Maelgwn. Perhaps it was Abernefyn, now Nefyn.

NEFYDD HARDD, of Cwmmwd Nanconwy, one of the Fifteen Tribes of North Wales; bore *argent*, three javelins *sable*. Llan Nefydd, church and parish, deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

NEFYDD, verch Brychan, gwraig Tudwal Bevyr, santes yn Llech Gelyddon Ymhrydyn, *i. e.*, Scotland. Hence Llan Nefydd.

NEFFEI ap Brychan Brycheiniog o'r Ysbaenes = Spanish woman. Vid. *Ffabiali*.

NEGESAWC, a courier or messenger.

Bum yn negesawc.—*Meilir Brydydd*, Marwnad Gr. ap Cynan.

NEIFION (n. pr. v.), qu. Eneas? See *Eifion*.

Y nofiad a wnaeth Neifion

O Droea fawr draw i Fon.—*D. ap Edmund* (medd Dr. Davies).

Ef a yrr nifer i For Neifion.—*L. G. Cothi*.

NEINTEIRCH (fl.), q. d. Naint Eirch. [Nant Erch, q. d. Erchyll, it being a most romantic, rugged place in Glyn Ceiriog, Denbighshire.—*W. D.*]

NEMESIS, daughter of Jupiter and Necessitas, a Celtic Princess, whose name in the Celtic might be *Anarus*, or, as the ancients wrote, *Anamhis*.

NEMRWTH (n. pr. v.), Nimrod. (*Sion Ceri*.)

Nemrwrth gawr ni myriaeth gar.

NENNIUS, author of the *Eulogium*. Camden (in Ireland, edit. Gibson, 1695) calls him "Ninnius, a very ancient author and disciple of Elvodugus, who lived, by his own testimony, in the year 830, under Anaraugh, King of Anglesey and Gwineth". But either Camden had a bad memory or had a bad copy of Nennius, for in that at Hengwrt, compared with all the copies in the public libraries, etc., Nennius says he wrote under Merwin, King of the Britains. These are his words: "858 Año Dmicæ incarnationis 20 vero 4 Mervini Regis Britonum." And as for *Anaraugh*, it is the name of no king nor anybody else; and this Merfyn was Merfyn Frych, father of Rodri Mawr. See *Ninniauw* and *Merfyn*. Leland says he had seen (with much pains) two copies of Nennius which he thinks uncorrupted. He takes him to be a Briton from the many British words in the History; that Henry of Huntington had met with the History, but was ignorant of the author; and he recites out of him Arthur's battles. May not this be the book that Lombard says was met with by Huntington at Bec in Normandy? (*Script. Brit.*, c. 47.) See *Samuel Britannus*.

NERCWYS, a chapel in the diocese of St. Asaph, belongs to Mold. See *Pen Erchwys*.

NEST (n. pr. f.). Camden says it is used in Wales for Agnes; but it is only a contraction of Onest, *i. e.*, faithful, pure. Lat. *Nesta*.

NEST verch Howel ap Rhys Gethin.

NEST verch Rys ap Tewdwr.

NETHAN. Edryd ap Neddau neu Nethan, qu. ?

NETHY (fl.), recte Neddi (fl.); hence Abernethy, a town of Perthshire in Scotland. Lat. *Abernæthum*.

NEUADD, used in the names of places, signifies Lat. *aula*, a hall; as, Y Neuadd Wen; y Neuadd Lwyd; y Neuadd; Neuadd Maen Arthur.

NEUTU ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.

NEUTURVWR vel Neutur Vawr ap Hedd.

NEVER or NEVERN, rightly Nanhyfer, which see. Uwch Nefer and Is Nefer are two of the three commots of Cantref Cemaes in Dyfed. (Price's *Descr.*)

NEWENT, qu. ?

NEWCASTLE, the English name of a town in Pembrokeshire [Carmarthenshire], on the banks of the river Teivi; repaired, says Camden, by Rhys ap Thomas, a stout warrior, who assisted Henry VII; and that the English gave it the name *Elmlin*, as he thinks, from elms, for that *Uwyven* in British is an elm; and hence he thinks the Romans called it Loventium of the Dimetæ, mentioned by Ptolomy. But if Mr. Camden had known that the country thereabouts was called *Emlyn* (one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed) many ages before a castle was built here, it would have saved this lame guess. The Britons call this town Y Castell Newydd yn Emlyn, *i. e.*, the New Castle in Emlyn; and the *Triades* mentions Glyn Cwch yn Emlyn before ever the Saxons saw this country. This Castle, Rhys, Prince of South Wales, took from the Normans A.D. 1215, etc.

NEWPORT, in Monmouthshire, called by Giraldus Novus Burgus. Here a Roman road called Julia Strata came, as the Necha...[?] says.

'NHINIÖG, or YNHINIÖG, or ANHINIÖG, a manor in Cardigan-shire, commonly called Cwmmwd Anhiniog.

I 'Nhiniog oludogwledd

Mi af, yno mae f' annedd.—*D. ap Ieuan Du.*

NIDAN Sant (ym Mon) ap Gwrfyw. This knocks Mr. Rowlands' Aidan.

NINIAW (n. pr. v.). Niniaw, son of Beli Mawr, mentioned in *Brut y Brenhinoedd* to have fought with Julius Cæsar hand to hand, and to have carried Cæsar's sword from him, which had stuck in Niniaw's helmet so fast that Cæsar could not draw it out. But though Nyniaw performed great feats afterwards with Cæsar's sword, yet the wound in his head proved mortal, and he died in fifteen days, to the great loss of the Britons. The name of this sword was *Angau Coch*, *i. e.*, literally *Red Death*,

for all wounds made with it were mortal. (Tyssilio, *Brut y Brenhinoedd*.)

NINIO ; Lat. Ninnius, qu. ap Cynfrig ?

NINNIAN (Saint), a Britain, Bishop of Candidæ Casæ (Eglwys Wen), who converted the Southern Picts as far as the mountain Grampus, in the year 412. (*Bede*.) See Flaherty, p. 414. This was in Galloway, which was part of the kingdom of the Cumbrrian Britons ; and the Saxon name of the place was Witehern, where he erected a monastery. Died 432. St. Plebeias was his brother. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Sept. 16.) This Plebeias is called by Leland Plebenius.

John of Tinmouth says he was a son of a prince of that country, and brought up from his infancy in the Christian faith. He took a pilgrimage to Rome to Pope Damasus. The Pope made him Bishop, and sent him to preach to the infidels in Britain. In his way home he called with St. Martin of Tours, who kindly received him. Usher says he was called by the Scots St. Ringen. This monastery was in the province of the Bernicians ; in the hands of the Saxons when Bede wrote. Leland says that Tudovaldus was King of the Picts at this time ; probably *Tudwal*.

NINNIAW, Lat. *Nennius*, Abbot, as is said, of Bangor is y Coed, wrote a history of the Britons in the Latin tongue, entitled, in Hengwrt Library, Gildas Nennius' *Eulogium Brit. Insul.* ; and in Oxford Library, Gildas Minor. He wrote in the twenty-fourth year of Mervyn Frych, which, according to Caradoc, began to reign A.D. 817, and was killed in the twenty-six year of his reign in a battle with the Saxons. So that Nennius wrote in the year 841, according to the current account of the year of Christ, which shews the Britons had a different account. Nennius makes it 858.

This man's name seems to have been Gildas, but surnamed Nennius to distinguish him from the elder Gildas, who was a North Briton, son of Caw o Brydyn. Some think that Gildas ap Caw, about 580, was the author of this *Historia Britonum*, and that it was continued by Nennius, and by Bælanus and others since ; and this occasioned the mistake of several writers quoting this Nennius for the first Gildas, author of the Epistle, and of Pol. Virgil calling him the Impostor Gildas, as if it was

impossible for the Britons to produce two Gildases. There is a curious MS. of this History in Hengwrt Library, in Mr. R. Vaughan the antiquarian's own hand, compared with all the MSS. in the public libraries of England, etc. Several copies of it in other parts of Wales.

NIWBWRCH, a town in Anglesey, from the Saxon Newburg.

NOAH, the father of all mankind at the Universal Deluge. From his name came the Celtic *novio*, to swim; and the Lat. *No*, the Greek *Neo*, the Armoric *noun*, the Irish *snavam*; and all from the Hebrew *Noah*, to swim. From hence also came Neptune; in the Celtic, *Nobhdhyvn*, swimmer of the deep. [*Nobhtonn*, swimmer of the wave.—*W. D.*]

NOE. Thus the Welsh poets wrote the name of *Noah* in one syllable.

Llefain mal llif Noe am wr.—*L. Morganwg.*

NON or NONN was the name of the mother of Dewi or St. David, whom they call the patron saint of Wales. She was also a saint, and the wife of Xanthus, an Armorican, who the Welsh call *Sant* or *Csant*. Her legend says that she was with child of this Dewi, and happened to be in a congregation where a famous preacher taught the people, he was instantly struck dumb, because Dewi, unborn, a greater man than he, was present. "Non, merch Cynyr o Gaergawch ym Mynyw, mam St. Dewi." (*MS.*)

Duw a wnel a Dewi a Non

Ei gael wrth fodd ei galon.

NORDDMANDI, NORTMANDI, and NORMANDI, in English Normandy, a country in Gaul (now France), where the Normans or Northmen, called by the Britons *Nortmyn*, settled under Clovis, their leader, about the same time that the Saxons came into England, in the beginning of the fifth century. They were Germans that inhabited about the Rhine, under the name of Franks, from whence France took its name; and there were Gauls about the Seine far before this, called Franks. (*Pezron.*)

But it seems this country took not the name of Normandy till the time of Rollo, about the year 911, who, with more Northmen from Scandinavia and the coast of the Baltic, wrested this part of Neustria, as also Little Bretagne, out of Charles the

Simple's hands, and called it by the name of their own country in the North. Our Myrddin Wyllt, about the year 570, mentions the country of these *Northmyn*, which he calls Normandi, Nortmandir, and Norddmandi, bordering on the Baltic.

"Pan ddyfo Nortmyn o iar lydan lynn"; *i. e.*, when *Northmen* come from the wide lake. "Pum penaeth o Normandi". They had some country about the Baltic called by the Britons Northmandir, for they went under the names of Normans in Charlemagne's time, about A.D. 800; and why might not that name be then 220 year old, and well known among the Britons? (*Myrddin.*)

NORTMAIN, Normans.

Cyfran tonn a glann glasdir gwylain

Golud mor ysgrud ysgryd Nortmain.

Einion ap Gwgan, i Lu. ap Iorwerth.

NORTHMYRLOND, Angl. Northumberland.

Nos ap Hoyw ap Gloyw.

Nowy ap Arthen.

NUDD (n. pr. v.) and NYDD. (*Hywel Swrddwal.*) Nudd Hael fab Senyllt, one of the three generous men of the Isle of Britain. (*Tr.* 8.)

NUDD (fl.) or NYTH, wrote by some NITH, a river which is the boundary between Galloway and Dumfriesshire; was of old the boundary between the Northumbrians of the Heptarchy and the Scots; and this day the names of places on one side of the river are all Saxon, and on the other Celtic. Vide a map of that part. Abernudd.

NUDD, father of Gwyn.

NUG. Rhyd Nug. (*Dr. Davies.*) The river Nug rises in Ffynnon Wen, near Hafod y Maidd in Denbighshire [runs by Pentre Foelas.—*W. D.*], and falls into Conwy near Pant Glas.

NUR (n. pr. v.); Lat. *Nurius*.

NWYFRE [the welkin—*W. D.*], a very ancient British name. Nwyfre of Arllechwedd, father of Lliaws. (*Tr.* 40.)

NWYTHON (n. pr.).

Gwr ail flaidd gwraidd gwrhyd Nwython.

Oynddelw, Mar. Cad. ap Madog.

NYDD: see *Nudd*.

NYF, cariad Peredur ap Efrog.

NYNIAS and NINIANUS, a most reverend Bishop and most holy man of the British nation, because he was brought up at Rome. (*Bede*, l. iii, c. 4.) He preached to the Scots or North Britons.

O.

ODNEA, a castle in Gaul, mentioned in the British History, where Julius Cæsar landed in his flight from Britain. He is said to have landed at Traeth Morian, probably the sands of the Morini. Here he made it up with the Gauls, which had revolted, says Tyssilio. See Cæsar, *Comm.*, lib. iv, c. 13.

ODOR or ODER, the British name of the river that runs through Wiltshire to Bath, and thence to Bristol; in English called the Lower *Avon*, by a mistake of the first West Saxons, who hearing the Britons call it Avon, the common name of all rivers, and not knowing the meaning of the word, have retained it to this day. *Caer Odor Nant* was once the name of Bristol. See *Bri-thon* and *Bristol*.

ODWYN. Llanbadarn Odwyn, church and parish in Cardigan-shire.

OKR. Cynfrig Oer ap Meirchion Gul.

OETH. *Caer Oeth ac Anoeth*, where Arthur was kept prisoner three nights. (*Triad*.) It was in some part of Britain, for *Teulu Oeth ac Anoeth* are mentioned in Taliessin's account of the Tombs of the Warriors of Britain. (*Beddau Milwyr Ynys Prydain*.) See *Ottadini*. Northumberland. *Caer Oeth* in *Ystori K. ap Kilydd*.

OEUROSWYD WLEDIG a garcharodd Lyr Lletieith. (*Tr.* 50.)

OFYDD (n. pr.), Ovidius, Ovid, the Latin poet.

OFFA (n. pr. v.), a Saxon name. Offa, King of the Mercians. *Clawdd Offa*, a ditch made by Offa, King of Mercia, between England and Wales, to keep off the Welsh who made incursions into his land. This was of the same nature with another ditch and wall made between Lloegr and Alban, called *Gwâl Sever*, now the Picts' Wall. See *Clawdd Offa*, *Caer Offa*.

OGWANN, a river mentioned in *Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai*, one of the rivers that gives name to *Deuddwr*. See *Cegin* and *Aberdau*.

OGWEN or OGFAEN (fl.) : hence Aberogwen, a village and harbour near Bangor. See *Ogwann*.

OGMORE, a manor and castle in Carmarthenshire. [Glamorganshire.—*I. M.*] (*Powel*.) Also a place in Caernarvonshire. Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks it to be Eogmor, salt water. Qu. whether *Ogmawr*? See *Ogwr*.

OGWR, a river in Glamorganshire, called in English Ogmor. Maenor Glyn Ogwr, one of the three commots of Cantref Croneth in Morganwg. (*Price's Descr.*) Ogmor Castle is on this river. See *Ogmore*.

OGYRFAN GAWR. (*Tr.* 59.)

Gwr hydwf gwrhydri Ogyrfan.

Prydydd y Moch, i Lewelyn ap Iorwerth.

Therefore no giant. See *Gogyrfan*.

OILWY river. (Camden in Monmouthshire.) Morden's Map, Olwy. The city of Burrium or Bryn Buga lies between Oilwy and Wysc. (*Camden*.)

OLGRA or OLGRE, a place in Anglesey, in the parish of Llanddyfnan.

OLIFER (n. pr. v.). (*Trïoedd y Meirch*, Pr. copy.) Mynydd Oliver, in the modern translations, Mynydd yr Olewydd, Mount Olivet.

OLIVER GOSGORFAWR, alias GOSGORDDFAWR, *i. e.*, with the great guard.

OLMARCH, a gentleman's seat in Cardiganshire. Olmarch Dewi, the mark of the foot of Dewi's horse in a stone.

OLWEN (nom. fæm.).

OLWEN, merch Yspaddaden Ben Cawr o'r Gogledd, a beautiful lady of King Arthur's court. (*D. J.* and *Iolo Goch*.) The poets feigned that four flowers sprung wherever she trod. Some say that she was Gwalchmai's mistress; others, Cyllweh (*Culwch*) ap Cilydd's (*Culydd's*), mistress; but Lewis Mon, the poet, calls her the wife of Gwalchmai. See *Stori'r Twrch Trwyth*, otherwise called *Ystori Cyllwch ac Olwen*, merch Yspaddaden Ben Cawr. Ac felly y cafas Cyllweh Olwen, etc.

OMYR, the name of a poet and orator mentioned in Tyssilio's History of the Britons; but I am not certain whether he meant

a British poet of that name, or Homer the Greek poet, though Galfrid translates it Homer.

ONWY, river in Shropshire, at Onibury; another falls into the Wye at Lemster. See *Lieni*. Another Onwy runs south of Bishop's Castle, and into the Severn. See *Trydonwy* and *Dyfrdonwy*. [Two Onwys near Crickhowel,—one of them Onwy Goed. Ony river near Wistanstow, Salop.—*W. D.*]

ORC, the name of an island in the *Triades*. (*Tr.* 3.) One of three principal adjacent islands of Britain, the Isle of Man and Wight being the other two. The largest of the Orcades or Orkneys was so called, which is probably the plural of Orc. See *Erch*.

OREWYN : see *Pont Orewyn*.

ORLIAWNS, Orleans in France.

Rosser llew ffyrdder holl Ffrawns

Wyd o Erllyn hyd Orliawns.—*Hywel Swrdwal*.

ORONIUS and ORION : see *Plemmidius* and *Plennydd*.

ORTON or OVERTON, church and town in Flintshire, near Bangor is y Coed ; by the Welsh called Owrtyn.

OSBER. Cynfrig ap Osber, id. quod *Osburn*.

OSBWRN. Llewelyn ap Cynfrig ap Osbwrn ap Gwythr Iarll Desmwnt o'r Iwerddon.

OSC : see *Wysg*.

OSWALLT. Croes Oswallt, a church and town in Shropshire, now Oswestry or Oswaldstree. Some say from Oswald the Saxon King ; but see *Ussa* ap Cynedda Wledig.

OTTADINI, the name which the Romans gave to the Britons of the country called now Northumberland ; probably the people of Gododin, where the great battle of Cattræth was fought. See *Gododin Aneurin*. In the *Triades* it is said that Arthur had been in prison three nights in Caer Oeth ac Anoeth. Where to look for this Caer Oeth I cannot tell, unless it is among the Ottadini. See *Oeth*.

OWAIN (n. pr. v.) : see *Ywain*.

OWAIN, the 35th King of Britain, reigned jointly with Pere-dur ; wrote also Iwgein. So Iwgein, Ywain, and Owein, are the same, and Latinized by some Audoenus, and by some Eugenius,

from which Iwgein was formed. Tir Oen, in Ireland, is in Latin called Terra Eugenii. (*Camden.*) But the name, in my opinion, should be wrote Owain, and formed of *O* and *wain*, as if you would say *unsheathed, i. e.*, with his sword always drawn and ready; though Mr. Camden says the Britons will have it that this name cometh from King *Oenus*, father-in-law to Hercules. But he should have told us *who those Britons were*. The English nation would think it hard to charge them in general with any blunder of Camden's, or any particular man; for as we find all our ancient Celtic names significative in our own language without straining, we have no occasion to seek for the etymons of them in the language of people to whom the Celtæ gave laws. So *all the Britons* should not be charged with the fancy, blunder, or opinion, of *one Briton*.

OWAIN DANWYN: vid. *Ywain*.

OWAIN GWYNEDD ap Gruffudd ap Cynan, Prince of Wales, a very great and glorious Prince. He and his brother Cadwaladr were eminent for their virtues, strength, beauty, and proportion; humble, liberal, and terrible to their enemies. He died A.D. 1169. (*Caradoc* in Gr. ap Cynan.)

OWAIN TUDUR, or rather Owen ap Mredydd ap Tudur, was the son of Mredydd ap Tudur ap Gronwy of Pen Mynydd in Anglesey. He was born about the year 1385, and was brought up to the law in London. From thence he went on his travels, and being one of the handsomest men in Europe, made a great figure at the court of the King of France, where Catherine, the daughter of [the King of] France (afterwards Queen of England), took notice of him; and after the death of her husband, Henry V of England, she married him; and by her he had children, viz., Edmund the eldest, who was the father of Henry VII, King of England; and Jasper; who were enabled by Henry VI to be his lawful half-brethren, and created Edmund Earl of Richmond, and Jasper Earl of Penbroke, with preeminence to take place above all earls; for kings have absolute authority in dispensing honours. (Notes on Camden in Penbr.)

The kings of England, descendants of this Owen Tudur, are called Tudors, or the Tudor family, but not rightly; and Tudor was no surname of any family, and family surnames were not in being in Owen Tudor's time.

OWAIN AP URIEN REGED was the Prince of Reged that succeeded his father. He was one of the great officers in King Arthur's court. (*Tr.* 9.) Un o'r tri gwyn teyrn. His exploits in *Stori Iarllles y Ffynnon* are entirely poetical, as in the ring given him by Eluned, which had a stone in it that would make him invisible if he had the stone. He is foolishly called Owen, Regent of Scotland, in a note on Camden fathered on Mr. R. Vaughan, and also in Mr. Wynne's edition of the History of Wales.

P.

PABELL LLYWARCH HEN, a place in Llanfor, near Bala. (*MS.*)

PABO, a man's name: hence Llanbabo, a church dedicated to one of that name in Anglesey, and seems to have been founded by Pabo Post Prydain, whose tombstone was discovered by digging a grave in the churchyard, in the time of Charles II, and which was removed into the church, where it now lies. This is one of the most noble British monuments now in Great Britain; and has the portraiture of the Prince at full length, with a coronet on his head and a sceptre in his hand, with a neat inscription on the edge of the stone, the whole very well done and adorned.

Pabo Post Prydain governed Anglesey about the year 500 after Christ, and was cotemporary with Uthur Bendragon, King of Great Britain, and seems to me to have been Uthur's chief general in the north and west of Britain against the Picts and Scots of Ireland, who till then joined against the remains of the Roman provincials, at the same time that Uthur disputed the crown of London with the Saxons.

Post Prydain seems to signify chief general, but literally pillar of Britain; and Llywarch Hen, in the following age, calls Urien Reged, King of Cumbria, by the same title:

Llary udd llywiau wlad
Pen Post Prydain ryallad.

So doth Llygad Gwr call Gr. ap Madog ap Mredydd:

Post Prydain urddain wrdd gyhussed
Penyadur llafnddur llaw egored.

Whether he got the government of Anglesey by marriage or

by the king's appointment I cannot find ; probably by the first, because on his tomb at Llanbabo in Anglesey he has a coronet or diadem on his head, and a sceptre in his right hand, and is dressed in princely robes. The tradition in Anglesey is that he was a king, *i. e.*, Brenhin Pabo. He was of a noble family in the north of Britain, being descended from Coel Hen, commonly called Coel Godhebog, priodawr o'r Gogledd, a title given to the princes of the North. His father was Arthwys ap Mor ap Cenau ap Coel Godhebog. Pabo's eldest brother was Ceidiaw, father of Gwenddolau, Myrddin Wyllt's lord and benefactor. (See *Afall-ennau* and *Porchellanau Myrddin*.) Pabo's second brother was Cynfelyn, father of Cynwyd Cynwydion. Three hundred ysgwyd Cynwydion. The clan of Cynwyd Cynwydion is mentioned in the *Gododin*. Pabo's youngest brother was Elifer Osgorddfawr, who was father of Gwrgi and Peredur. See *Triades*.

Pabo had a son called Dunawd Fyr, or Dunawd Fur, who married Dwywe verch Leenawc. He is mentioned in Tyssilio's History to be one of the great men which graced the feast made by King Arthur after his conquest of the islands. Dunawd Fyr ap Pabo Post Prydain is also called in the *Triades* one of the three pillars of battle of the Isle of Britain. Tri phost cad Ynys Prydain. This Post Cad may possibly be some title in the army.

Deinioel, the patron saint of Bangor, was son of Dunawd Fur. Pabo had also a son called Cerwydd, who is celebrated in the *Cân Brith* between Myrddin and Taliessin ; and another son called Sawl Benuchel, and I think he had a daughter called Arddun. There is a tradition at Llanbabo that Pabo and a son and daughter of his were buried in that churchyard, over against certain faces cut in stones to be seen to this day in the south wall of that church, and against one of these faces the above mentioned tombstone was by accident discovered in Charles II's time, as I was there informed in 1730, or thereabouts.

Besides the testimony of the *Triades*, as aforesaid, in relation to this Dunawd, Llywarch Hen, the noble northern poet, who was an eye witness to the brave actions of his countrymen in the war against the Saxons, who had possessed Deira and Bernicia, says of this Dunawd, in *Marwnad Urien*,

Dunawd mab Pabo in thech.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Mr. Humphrey Lloyd in his *Description of Britain*, sent to Ortelius, thinks that Pabo's British name was *Paun*, which is Welsh for the Latin *Pavo* (a peacock), and that from *Pavo* came Pabo. But the *Triades*, the old genealogical tables, and Llywarch Hen's works, compared with the inscription on his tomb, shew that his real name was Pabo, whatever the word may signify. HIC JACET PABO POST PRUD CORPORS VIR EL. P. M. A. It is probable that the *y* now wrote in the word Prydain was wrote then with two *i*, which afterwards became an *u*, and perhaps they had an eye on their descent from Brutus.

PADARN (St.) Beisrudd ap Tegid ap Iago ap Genedawc ap Cain ap Gwrgain ap Beli ap Gwrddole ap Dwyn ap Gwrddwyn ap Amynod ap Anwedd ap Dawe ap Brychwan, gave name to Llanbadarn Vawr, Llanbadarn Vach, Llanbadarn Odwyn, Llanbadarn Vynydd. He is mentioned in the *Triades* (43): Tri gwynfydedig westai Ynys Prydain: Dewi, Padarn, a Theilo. So it should seem they were all three foreigners, or else how could they be called the three happy guests?

St. Paternus's life is wrote by John of Tinmouth—that he was born of noble parents in Armorica—his father *Petranus*, and his mother *Gueana*. Padarn founded a monastery at Llanbadarn Vawr in Cardiganshire; thence he went to Ireland to visit his father who had turned recluse there. There he reconciled two kings, who were in war; then returned to Britain and founded several churches and monasteries, and contracted a friendship with St. David and St. Teilo, with whom he made a pilgrimage to Jerusalem, and was there made bishop, and after his return held his episcopal see at Llanbadarn. He lived here 21 years, and at the desire of Caradog, King of Armorica, returned home, where he was made bishop of Vannes by means of Sampson Sant. Died in the land of the Franks: his name is found subscribed with Sampson's in the third council of Paris, A.D. 560. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Apr. 15.)

Pais Padarn Beisrudd, un o 13 tlws Ynys Prydain. This coat would fit no man but Padarn himself. See *Eluned*.

PADRIG Sant ap Alfryd ap Gronwy o Wareddawg yn Arfon (*MS.*) St. Patrick, the apostle of Ireland, is said to have been born in the country of Rhos in Dyfed, about the year 373. His

father Calphurnus, a deacon, his mother Concha, sister of St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, his grandfather Politus, a priest. Others say he was born in Scotland among the Ystrad Clwyd Britains (*Ogygia*, p. 178). Nennius says his first name was *Maenwryn*, and that he afterwards took him the name of Padrig. Some copies has it Maun or Moun.

There is a place in Anglesey called Rhos Badrig, and also a church there dedicated to him called Llanbadrig. It is near the seaport of Cemmaes, where it is said he took shipping for Ireland, when he went to convert the Irish to the Christian faith. There is a noted shoal or dangerous shelf of rocks in the sea on the coast of Ardudwy in Merionethshire, and runs parallel to Caernarvonshire for about twenty miles, called Sarn Badrig, *i. e.*, Patrick's Causeway, a name given it by the monks probably, pretending it to be part of the causeway over which St. Patrick passed to Ireland. I find in the *Extent of Anglesey*, Edward III, there were also lands in Anglesey held by the title of *Gwas Padrig*, or Patrick's servant, free from any services to the prince; which shows that St. Patrick or his followers had certain privileges of keeping servants among the freemen independent of the prince.

He began to preach in Ireland A.D. 433, and died A.D. 493 (*Flaherty*, p. 422); and died 120 years of age. (*Nennius*, c. 61.)

PADRAN ap Corun ap Ceredig.

PALADR. Ach baladr, *i. e.*, in direct line or male stock.

PALADRWISG ap Caynawg Mawr.

PALUC, Cath Baluc (*Tr.* 81). This seems to have been some name or nickname of a person that was brought up in Anglesey, but proved its enemy, as King Edwin, another mentioned in the same *Triades*, is known to be. He is mentioned also in an obscure manner in Triad 30, that he was born at sea in the river Menai. There is an herb called Palf y Gath Baluc.

PANT, a hollow, used in the names of places of that situation; as, Pant Mawr; Pant y Barwn; Blaen y Pant; y Pant Gwyn; y Pant Glas; Pant y Fedwen; Cae'r Pant; Pant y Polion. Qu. whether Trinobant (London) might not be formed from Tro'n y Pant, *i. e.*, Troy in the Hollow, or Tre'n y Pant, the Town in the Hollow. Y Pant uch Pentraeth, Anglesey, the

house of Cadivor Wyddel, 1140. A place there still called Y Pant. Pant y Llyn, Caermarthenshire; Pant y Persli, a gentleman's seat; Y Pant Têg; Pentre Pant; Pant y Garreg, a gentleman's seat,—Vaughan; Pant y Llongddu, a gentleman's seat, near Ruthyn. (*J. D.*)

PANWEN BYRDDIN, in the parish of Llangadoc above Neath, a monument called Maen dau Lygad yr Ych, with an inscription. M. Ceritin, etc. See Vertot.

PARADWYS, nomen loci in Anglesey; *i. e.*, paradise. Powys Paradwys Cymru. (*Llynwarch Hen.*)

PARC, nomen loci and gentleman's seat.

PARC CETHIN, Caermarthenshire.

PARC Y FRIGAN, Anglesey.

PARC Y RHUN (nomen loci).

PARCHYLLAN. Ieuan Vychan o Barchyllan. Qu. Parc y Llan?

PAREDUR or PEREDUR (n. pr. *v.*), *MS.*

PASCEN, mab Urien, un o'r tri thrahawc (*Tr.* 28).

PASGEN. Bôd ap Pasgen neu Cysgen.

PATRICK (n. pr. *v.*), Lat. *Patricius*, the Apostle of the Irish. *Nennius* says he wrote 365 Books of A. B. C.; founded 365 churches; ordained 365 bishops, in whom was the Spirit of God; ordained 3000 presbyters; and converted and baptized 12,000 men in the region of Conacht; and baptized 7 kings in one day, the sons of *Amolgith*; fasted 40 days on the top of mount Eli, and obtained 3 petitions.

He was born, says Flaherty, p. 178, in the country of *Alchwyd*, in a village called Nemthor, in the plain of *Taburn*. He was three times taken by pirates; went to Rome, and visited the holy solitaries of Italy; went to Gaul; studied under German, Bishop of Auxerre, and there was made priest; thence went to Rome, and had a mission from Pope Celestine to preach in Ireland, and in the year 432 he was made bishop by Celestine, and sent a legate, with 20 more, to Ireland. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Mar. 17.)

Patrick's Welsh name was Maenwyn, and the ecclesiastical name of Patricius was given him by the Pope when sent legate to Ireland. See *Nennius*.

He visited the isles of the Tyrhen or Tuscan sea; had a

staff given him by a monk or hermit, called the Staff of Jesus, having been used by our Lord. This St. Patrick carried to Ireland, and was in great repute there, and one of our British bards says of it,

Ffon a ddanfonos Iesu
I Badrig da fenthyg fu.

He made a third journey to Rome, to tell the Pope what he had done, and had several relics given him, which he carried to Armach. (*Brit. Sanct.*)

Sarn Badrig in Meirionydd is a ridge of foul ground that runs about twenty miles to sea, and comes dry at low-water spring tides. Rhos Badrig, a place in Anglesey. Purdan Padrig, Patrick's Purgatory, in Ireland.

Patrick was begot in the vale of Rhos in Dyfed, by Calphurnus, a priest, on Concha, sister to St. Martin of Tours. (*Camden* in Penbrokeshire. See Lloyd's *Brev. Brit.*)

Llanbadrig, a church in Anglesey.

PAUL (ST.) of Leon, bishop. He was a Briton, son of Porphius Aurelianus, and kinsman of St. Samson of Dole, and a disciple of St. Illtud, at the same time with Gildas, Samson, etc.

PAULINUS, archbishop of York in King Edwin's time, it seems, was a Britain, and his first name was Rhun ap Urien Reged. He baptized the nation of the Ambrones or Old Saxons, and by his preaching converted many. (*Nennius*, c. 63, *R. V.*) Qu. whether Peulan Sant of Llanbeulan?

PAUN ap Meirchion ap Tanged.

PAUN POST PRYDAIN, which Mr. H. Llwyd Latinizes *Pavo*, is probably the same with Pabo, which might be formed from Pavo. In the Latin inscription on his grave in the church of Llanbabo in Anglesey, he is called PABO, but in all our books of genealogies and poets it is wrote Pabo. Tradition calls him Y Brenhin Pabo.

Y Paun Bach o Wigmor, mentioned in *Araith Wgan*, was a poet noted in his time.

PAUN (CASTELL), in Elvel (n. 1.), taken by Lord Rys, A.D. 1195; built by one Pain, a Norman, says Camden, rhwng Gwy a Hafren.

PAWL, Saint Paul, as if pronounced in English Pàool.

Celfyddodau mau ni fo marwawl
I brofi pob peth o bregeth Bawl.

Ein. ap Gwgaun, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

PEBID PENLLYN, enw gwr, tad Sulwch.

PEBIDIOG, one of the eight cantrefs of Dyfed, containing the commots of Mynyw, Pencaer, and Pebidiog. (*Price's Descr.*) The Octopitarum of Ptolomy. (*Camden in Penbroke.*)

PEBLIG ap Macsen Wledig, Ymerodr Rhufain.

PEBLYC Sant. Llanbebylc near Caer yn Arvon, the seat of Owain Gwynedd, Prince of Wales.

Hardd i fardd ei fwrdd Nadolyc
Oedd aelaw ger aelwyd Bebylc.

PEDOLAU, horse-shoes. Hoel y Pedolau—he could bend horse-shoes.

PEDROG Sant. He was a native of Wales, of royal extraction, in the fifth century. He was twenty years in Ireland learning Christianity and sacred letters, and instructed St. Coemgen; thence he went to Cornwall, founded a college or monastery at Petrockstow or Padstow; made a pilgrimage to Rome and to Jerusalem; was neighbour to St. Samson. (*Brit. Sanct.*) Leland says when Pedrog came to Cornwall from Corinnia there reigned two famous kings in that country, Theodorus and Constantinus, who gave him leave to build a monastery near the Severn, whose name in the country language was Bosmanach (more probably Rosmanach), one Guronus (Gwron), an hermit, first lived there, and it appears by an old book in that monastery of Petrobergi that three holy men who followed Petroc's example, are buried there—Credan, Medan, and Dachun. Ethelstan afterwards repaired that monastery, and in the time of William the Conqueror, a half-brother of his robbed and spoiled it. There was afterwards Augustine Canons placed there. (*Leland, Script. Brit.*)

Another Pedrog, A.D. 850, Bishop of Cornwall. (*Heylin's Help*, 116.) See *Rhos Manach*.

PEDROGL (n. pr. v.) Pedrogl Paladrddellt, un o'r tri chyfion farchog in Arthur's court (*Tr.* 84). Qu. whether Patroclus?

PEFYR and PEFR. Goronwy Pefr o Benllyn is mentioned in

Tr. 35 for the ill behaviour of his soldiers in a battle (at Llech Oronwy in Blaen Cynfael in Ardudwy) with Llew Llawgyffes. Dafydd ap Gwilym mentions him in his poem of the Owl. Gwdion ap Don, an eminent philosopher and Prince of Ar Gonwy, because a certain married lady admitted of the amours of this Goronwy, he metamorphosed her into an owl.

..... Am deuru i garu gynt
Goronwy map Pefr Garanir
Arglwydd Penllyn howyn hir.

The meaning is, that he exposed her so that she was ashamed of being seen by daylight. Therefore this Gronwy Pefr was cotemporary with Gwdion ap Don. Sr. Wm. Pevyr ap Goronw. Rhuaun Pefr. (*Tr.* 9 and 68.)

PEIBIAW ap Meurig ap Dingad: hence Ynys Beibio juxta Holyhead.

PEIBIO (n. pr. v.). Ynys Beibio, near Holyhead. Garth Beibio, church and parish in the deanery of Pool, dedicated to St. Tydecho, on the river Twrch, Montgomeryshire.

PEIBRON, in Anglesey.

PEIRAN or PIRAN Sant. This is he whom the Irish call St. Kiaran. Born in Ireland, as Usher says, about the year 352. (*Brit. Sanct.*) There are no places in Wales that retain his name, as I know of, except a mill in Anglesey called Melin Beiran. [Peiran Sabulo, church of Peiran, buried under sands in Cornwall. See a small tract by 1841.—*W. D.*]

PEIRIO Sant. Rhos Beirio, a church and parish in Anglesey.

PEITWN ap Emyr Llydaw.

PEITHYLL, a river's name in Cardiganshire, that runs by Gog-erthan and into Clarach. See *Ystrad Peithyll*.

PELAGIUS, a Britain mentioned by Bede (l. i, c. 10) about A.D. 394, who broached some tenets in the Christian Church which were not agreeable, which caused a synod to be held to suppress him. German and Lupus, two Bishops from France, attended the synod in Britain about A.D. 430. Camden intimates that the Monastery of Bangor is y Coed produced him, whom he calls the greatest and worst of heretics, for that he perverted the nature of God's grace, and infested the Western Churches.

His doctrine spread itself over Britain and Gaul, that a man might be saved by good works only. St. Augustine answered him. Some say his British name was Morgan. See his tenets in St. August. *De Gest. Palæstin.*, c. ii, and *De Peccat. Orig.*, c. ii.

PEN, an old Celtic word in the names of places, signifying a top, head, or end of a thing, and not as Mr. Baxter whimsically advances. Penllyn; Penmaen; Penrhos; Pen y Lan in Swanzey; Penrhyn; Pennant; Penfro, now Penbroke (*Tr.* 30); Pentir, Caernarvonshire; Pen y Caerau in Cynwyl Elfed; Penllech; Penhesgin; Penhwnlllys; Pentraeth; Penbol in Anglesey; Pen Machno; Pen y Chwintan; Pen Morfa, Caernarvonshire; Penboir (see *Boir*); Penbre; Pentre'rianell; Pencraig; Penbedw; Penllwynau, yn Llanegwad; Penwedig; Penmynydd; Pen Mon; Pen Cader; Pengwern; Penbre; Pencoed; Penhelyg; Penbryn; Penardd Halawg; Penardd (hence Penard in Somersetshire); Peniarth; y Penwyn, *i. e.*, white top, Appenine Mountains.

PEN Y PARCHELL, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENALUN, yn Nyfed, a church where one of St. Teilaw's three bodies were intombed. (*Tr.* 44.)

PEN AR LAC, rightly Penardd Halawc, a town in Flintshire; Hardin.

PENANT (à *pen* and *nant*). Rhys ap Dafydd Penant.

PENARAN. Ieuan Penaran ap Iorwerth Voel. [Penaran yn Ngheri, ar gyfer Dol Vorgan.—*W. D.*]

PENALLT (Camden in Montgomeryshire) for Pennal, a village and church in Merionethshire, near the river Dovey, where there is the ruins of a supposed Roman fort at a place called Cefn Caer, which signifies the castle hill (and not "dorsum urbis", as explained in the margin of Camden). In the same manner are called several other places: Cefn Nithgroen, Cefn Treversi, Cefn Cerwyni. See *Cefn*.

PENARDD, a commot of Cantre Canawl, a part of Cardiganshire.

I Bennardd a Mabwynion.—*D. ab Ieuan Du.*

PENARDD HALAWG, commonly called Penar Lag.

PENCELLI, a castle in South Wales, A.D. 1215. (*Caradoc*.) Sir Roger Vychan o Dref y Twr, arglwydd Pencelli (à *pen* and *gallt* o *goed cyll*). Hinc Pengelly, an English name, qu. ? Baron Pengelly.

PENARWEN (nom. foem.), daughter of Culfynawyt Prydain, and wife of Owen ap Urien, noted for her lasciviousness. (*Tr.* 56.)

PENBEDW, a gentleman's seat, Denbighshire. Mostyn.

PENBOL, a place in Anglesey, near Cors y Bol, in Tal y Bolion.

PENBRE, Carmarthenshire.

PENBRYN, a parish and church in Cardiganshire.

PENBRYN Y BARCUD, my house in the parish of Llanbadarn Vawr, Cardiganshire.

PENBRYN in Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

PENCADAIR, near Brecknock, where Gruffydd ap Llewelyn, Prince of North Wales, met Howel ap Edwyn, A.D. 1038, with an army of his countrymen and strangers; gave him battle, overthrew him, took his wife prisoner, whom he had brought to see the defeat of Gruffydd. But Gruffydd liked her so well, and she him, being the better man, that he kept her for his concubine. (*Caradoc* in Gr. ap Llewelyn.) Henry II came here with a great army against Rhys, but had no battle anno Dom. 1163.

PENCADER, in Llanvihangel Orarth, Caermarthenshire. See *Cader*.

PENCAER, one of the three commots of Cantref Pebidiog in Dyfed. (*Price's Descr.*)

PENCARN River, called Nant Pencarn, in Monmouthshire, mentioned by Gir. Cambrensis. Here Henry II, passing the ford of Nant Pencarn, discouraged the Britons, who, relying too much on their oracle, Merlinus Sylvester, who had said that when a strong Prince with a freckled face should pass that ford, the British forces should be vanquished. (*Oamden* in Monmouthshire.) See *Gwasgargerdd Vyrddin*.

PENCARREG.

PENCOET, nomen loci, qu. South Wales? (*Caradoc*.) Gwaith Pencoet, where a battle was fought between the Britons and Saxons, and the latter defeated. (*Caradoc*, p. 14, A.D. 721.)

PENCRAIG, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.

PENDA or PEANDA, King of Mercia, brother-in-law of Cadwallon, and his general. (*William Mamsbr.*)

PENDARAN (n. pr. v.). Pendaran Dyfed (*Tr.* 30), cotemporary with Pryderi mab Pwyll Amwyn. *Pen y Darren* in Gelli Gâr, Glamorgan.

PENDEW. Edynowain Bendew.

PENDRAGON, the cognomen of Uthur, the father of Arthur, who, upon the Britons throwing off the Roman yoke, exchanged the Roman eagle for a golden dragon in his standard. (The Danes and Scythians had before a dragon in their standards.) This is the reason Tyssilio [gives] for the name of Pendragon, and which is highly probable. Others have had the appellation of Pendragon.

PENEGOES, church and parish in the deanery of Cyfeiliog, Powys, dedicated to Cadfarch Sant.

PENERCHWYS (qu. Nercwys ?), a gentleman's seat, where Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of North Wales, was brought up.

Handyth vagwyd pefr ymhen Erchwys

Yn oreu Cenau Cynan vegys.

Llewelyn Vardd, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

PENMON MAWR, falsely by Mr. Camden for Penmaen Mawr.

PENFRAS. Madog Benfras ap Gr. ap Ierwerth.

PENFRO, q. d. Pen y Fro, swydd Benfro and Sir Benfro (Engl. Penbrokeshire), formerly called Dyfed or Penfro Dyfed, the extreme end of the country of Dyfed; and in Latin, *Demetia*. It contained eight cantrefs and twenty-three commots. The town of Penfro, or Penbroke, hath given name to one of those cantrefs, which is called Cantref Penfro, which also is divided into three commots,—Coed yr Haf, Maenor Byrr, and Penfro; so that there is Sir Benfro and Cwmwd Penfro, and Tref Benfro. (Price's *Descr.*)

The town of Penfro (Penbroke) is called by Giraldus Cambrensis the metropolis of *Dimetia*. He says that Arnulph de Montgomery built this castle, in the time of Henry I, with *stakes* and *green turf*, and afterwards delivered it to Girald of Windsor, his lieutenant-general, who was besieged by the Welsh, but to no effect. Girald of Windsor afterwards married Nest, sister of Pr. Gruffydd, from whom came the Geraldines of Ireland, etc.; and also Giraldus Cambrensis that gives this account, who was Archdeacon of Brecknock. (See *Girald. Cambr.* and *Dyfed*.)

Paun o frig Ieirll Penfro gynt.—*Iorwerth Fynglwyd*.
I. c., Penfro Dyfed.

PENGARN LLWYD, some mountain where eagles bred, qu. ?
(*Llywarch Hen* in *Marwnad Cyndylan*.)

Eryr Pengwern Pengarn llwyd.

PENGOCH. Mredydd Bengoch ap Llywelyn ap Howel.

PENGWERN (n. l.). There are several places of this name.

PENGWERN, in Cardiganshire. Castell Llanvihangel ym Mhengewern. (*Caradoc* in *O. Gwynedd*.)

PENGWERN, in Caernarvonshire.

PENGWERN BOWYS was the old name of Salop, now in Welsh Amwythig. (*Ll. Hen* in *Mar. Cyndylan*.) The Princes of Powys had their seat here till Offa, King of Mercia, about the year 784, drove them away, who, prevailing on the other Saxon kings to join him, threw up a great ditch from sea to sea, which is to be seen to this day, and called *Clawdd Offa*, or Offa's Ditch; and this was to be a boundary between the Saxons and the Welsh. Upon which the Princes of Powys removed to Mathraval in Montgomeryshire; but Pengwern was burnt by the Saxons when Cyndylan was Prince there.

Llys Bengwern neud tandde
Gwae ieuaingc a eiddun brotro.

PENHERNYW, peth o dir Phylip Dorddu.

PENHESCYN, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey.

PENIARTH, enw lle.

PENISEL. Samwel Penisel. (Dr. Davies, *Gram.*, p. 161). Qu. whether Sawl?

PENHWYLCOED. Caer Penhwylcoed. (*Tyssilio*.) This is that in Nennius called Caire Pensanelcoith; and by Usher, Caer Hwél o goed. This Caer is not to be found in the *Triades*.

PENLLECH Chapel, Lleyn.

PENLLECH ELIDIR, yn y Gogledd, i. e., North Britain. (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1.)

PENLLECH ELIDIR, ym Mon (*Tr. y Meirch*, 1), a place in Anglesey, now called y Benllech, at the mouth of the harbour called Redwharf. See *Llech Elidir*.

PENLLOEGR, a place in the parish of Llanvair ynghornwy, in Anglesey, where there is the remains of an ancient fort of this form

PENLLWYNOG (à *llwyn*), a cantref in Dyfed. (*Powel*.)

PENLLYN, one of the three cantrefs of Meirionydd, so called from *pen* and *llyn*, *i. e.*, Llyn Tegid, a large lake near Bala. It contains four parishes, viz., Llanyckil, Llanwllyn, Llanvawr, and Llangower. (*B. Willis*.) See *Meloch* and *Micnaint*. Deanery of Penllyn, St. Asaph diocese.

Tudur Penllyn, a poet. Gwr bonheddig o Benllyn, perchen Caergai. (*Dd. Jones MS.*)

PEN MACHNO, a village and church which is dedicated to St. Tudclyd. See *Machno*, fl.

PENMAEN, lands in Denbighshire. Penmaen yn Rhos. Penmaen, hence Dolbenmaen in Caernarvonshire.

PENMAEN MAWR and BACH, mountains in Carnarvonshire; on the top of the first there is an impregnable fort, corruptly wrote by Mr. Camden Penmon Mawr. See *Braich y Ddinas*.

PENMON, a church in the east corner of Anglesey, dedicated to St. Seirioel. (*Bp. Willis*.) There is also an island hard by called Ynys Seirioel, where there is a chapel which bears that saint's name, in English called Priestholme Island, vulgo Preston Island. One of our poets mentions this saint's image to be formerly in great repute to help the increase of cheese, and was therefore made with cheeses in his arms. By this the monks got cheese in plenty, in barter for those images.

Gwas arall a ddug Seirioel

A naw o gaws yn ei goel.

St. Seirioel was very fair in the face, occasioned by his often meeting St. Cybi at a famous well at Clorach near Llannerch y Medd; for he had the sun in his back in coming and going home, whereas St. Cybi had it always in his face, which made him very tawny, so that it is proverbial to this day: "Seirioel wyn a Chybi velyn"—*i. e.*, Seirioel the white and Cybi the yellow.

Penmon was spoiled by Mactus with an army of Danes A.D. 969.

PENMON MAWR, falsely by Mr. Camden for Penmaen Mawr.

PEN MORFA, a town in Caernarvonshire, Angl. Marsh End. The church is dedicated to Beuno Sant.

PENMYNYDD, a church and parish in Anglesey. In this parish

there is a gentleman's seat, where formerly the ancestors of Owen Tudur lived, who was the grandfather of Henry VIIIth, King of England. The church is dedicated to St. Cradifael.

PENNAL, a place on the north bank of the river Dyfi, where there hath been a fort in ancient times, supposed to be Roman. Here was the seventh camp of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth. (*Cylch Llywelyn.*)

Pebyllva peir cyfa cerdd
Pennal dir engir angerdd.

It gives name to one of the three commots of Cantref Meirion.

PENNANT, one of the three commots of Cantref Daugleddeu, Pembrokeshire. (*Price's Descr.*)

PENNANT BACHWY, where the King of Scots came as an ally of Henry I against Gr. ap Cynan, A.D. 1113; but peace was made between them. It is somewhere on the borders of North Wales. [It is near Llanidloes. Biga, Bachwy, Clywedog, join the Severn in one stream, near the town.—*W. D.*]

PENNANT MELANGELL, parish and church, deanery of Welsh Poole. See *Llanvihangel y Pennant*.

PENRHOS CYFEILILOG.

PENRHOS LLIGWY, a parish in Anglesey; church dedicated to St. Mihangel.

PENRHOS FWRDIOS.

PENRHOS Y FEILW : see *Mac's Rhos Meilon*.

PENRHYN, an old Celtic word signifying properly a headland or promontory, from *pen*, a head, and *rhyn*, highland. The name of several places in Wales; as Penrhyn Bangor; Penrhyn Safnas; Penrhyn Blathaon, Caithness Point, Scotland; Penrhyn Hawstin, in Cornwall; Penrhyn Penwaed or Penwaeth, Land's End of Cornwall. Penrhyn Rhionedd, the seat of the Cumbrian princes, Edinborough (*Tr.* 7). Also a surname, Gruffudd Penrhyn, Esqr. o Bowys.

Gruffudd yw i budd wrth ein bodd
Penrhyn ag ef pwyl unrhodd.—*Hywel Cilan*.

See *Blathaon*, etc.

PENRHYN BANGOR.

PENRHYN GWAED, *Promontorium Sanguinis*, the promontory of blood. This is the promontory of Cornwall says Humphrey

Lloyd (*Brit. Descr.*, p. 33, Edit. 1731), which he thinks to be the Antivestisæum of Ptolomy. John Major calls it Penwick Streit, *i. e.*, Penuici Strata, corruptly no doubt. See *Penrhyn Penwaeth*.

PENRRHYN AR ELAYS, one of the three commots of Cantref Arberth in Penbrokeshire. (*Price's Descr.*)

PENRRHYN RHIONEDD yn y Gogledd (qu. Rhianedd ?), *i. e.*, the promontory of maidens in the North (*Tr.* 7). This is Edenborough in Scotland, the royal seat of the Northern Britons in King Arthur's time, A.D. 520, where, according to the *Triades*, Gwrthmwl Wledig was proprætor or lieutenant-general under Arthur, and Cyndeyrn Garthwys chief of bishops, and Arthur chief tyrant or king (in Brit. teyrn). This place is also called by others Castell Mynydd Agned, and Castell y Morwynion, and Dinas Eiddyn. The great bay and the sea here is called by Ptolomy *Boderia*; Tacitus, *Bodotria*; the Scots, the Forth of Frith [Firth of Forth]; the English Edenborough Frith; others *Mare Tresicum* (as Nennius) and *Mare Scoticum*; and Mr. Camden says that Nennius (qu. whether *Eulogium* ?) calls it *Mor-wiridh*, which is certainly a blunder of one side or other; for Morwerydd is Solway Frith on the north side of the land. See *Morwerydd*.

PENRRHYS, Glamorgan. Fair kept here.

PENTALLWCH. Caer Pentallwch (*Nennius*) q.d. Pen tal y llwch. This Camden thinks to be the town Kirkintilloch, one of the garrison towns on the Roman wall called by Bede *Guidi*; but qu. ?

PENTIR, a chapel near Bangor, and a gentleman's seat.

PENTIR GANION, a promontory in Ireland.

PENTIR GAFRAN, a promontory in Scotland.

PENTRAETH (à *pen* and *traeth*), near Redwharf in Anglesey; Llanfair Bettws Geraint.

Meibion Cadifor cyd ehelaeth blant

Yn y Pant uch Pentraeth.

See *y Pant uch Pentraeth*.

PENTREV, a village, literally chief town. Pentre'rianell; Pentre'r Bwauau; Pentre'r Cwn; Pentre Hobyn; Pentre Heilin; y Pentre Du, Cardiganshire; Pentre Bychan, Denbighshire;

Pentre Coed, a gentleman's seat, Oswestry; Pentre Caer, a gentleman's seat.

PENTRE AERON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE CYNFRIG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE HOBYN, a gentleman's seat—Lloyd.

PENTRE HYFAIDD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE MADOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTRE PANT, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

PENTYRCH, a place in Glamorganshire [and another in Caer-einion in Montgomeryshire with a tremendous rock called Moel Bentyrch. *W. D.*]

PENWAETH, PENWAEDD, or PENWAED (n. pr. v.). Penrhyn Penwaeth Ynghernyw, the extreme part of Cornwall to the south (*Tr. 2*).

PENWEDIG, one of the four cantrefs of Cardiganshire, possessed by the Normans in 1116, as most of the country was. Castle of Penwedig belonging to Howel ap O. Gwynedd, 1151.

PENWELLT, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Clawdd, between Wy and Severn. (*Price's Descr.*)

PENWYN, the cognomen of a man.

PENYFED, a gentleman's seat in Eiddionydd. (*J. D.*)

PENYSTROWALLT, rectè Penystrywaid. See *Ystrywaid*.

PENYSTROWYDD, or PENYSTRYWED, or PENYSTRYWALLT, qu. church dedicated to St. Gwrgi? (*B. Willis.*)

PENYTHEN or PENNYTHEN, one of the four cantrefs of Morgannwg. (*Price's Descr.*)

PERDIX, the name of an ancient British prophet mentioned by Leland, on whom he has bestowed a large chapter. (*Leland, Script. Brit.*, c. 9.) He prophesied in the time of Rhiwallon, the 13th King of Britain, and is mentioned by Ponticus Virunnius in his Epitome of the British History, who says a large *Perdix*, meaning the bird *partridge*, prophesied in the Temple of Diana; and perhaps the prophet's name in the British might be Pettris, which might give rise to the story. But our writers in the British make no mention of such a person. Time has swallowed him up, though Virunnius met him somewhere.

PEREDUR, mab Efracw. (*Mabinogi.*)

PEREDUR, mab Elifer Gosgorfawr, and father of Gwgawn Gwr-

awn. (*Tr.* 14.) Peredur and Gwrgi were both killed in battle, A.D. 584. (*Aer. Cambr.*) Qu. whether killed in the battle at Gwanas? See *Beddau Hirion*.

PERESGRI, un o dair gwraig Brychain Brycheiniog. It is likely this was the Spanish woman. Vid. *Neffei*.

PERFARCH ap Iarddur.

PERFEDD, one of the three commots of Cantref Penwedig, Cardiganshire. Another in Y Berfeddwlad, the middle country: so Perfeddbwynt.

Enwaf y Cwmmwd einym

Perfedd hyd Wynedd da ym.

Deio ap Ieuan Du.

PERGWMLYS, a house near Neath, Glamorganshire.

Porthiant a fu i'r lluoedd

Pergwmlys pur ag aml oedd.—*Huw Oae Llwyd*.

PERIF (n. pr. v.), the same with Priaf, says Edward Llwyd; Priaf is Priamus.

PERIF ap Cadifor, a poet, an. 1180.

PERIS Sant. Llanberis, a church in Caernarvonshire. Caer Beris, in the *Triades*, is the same with Caer Peris in Nennius, which Usher makes to be Porchester. So also Galfrid. (*Th. Williams*.)

PERITH, a town in Cumberland; q. d. Pen rhudd, as Camden guesses.

PERRI. Harri Perri, author of a treatise of Rhetoric in the British tongue, published an. 1580.

PERSELAU, PRESELI, PARSELI, PRYSELI, or PRESELAU. Mynydd y Preselau, a mountain in Pembrokeshire.

PERSON. Ithel Berson ap Ithel Vychan.

PERTH, a bush, is found in the composition of the names of places; as, Perth yr Aur; Perth Eirin; Ty'n y Berth; y Berth Lwyd; y Berdd Ddu, a gentleman's seat. Perth, a town and shire in Scotland.

PERWEFR, nom. fœm. (*H. ap Ow. Gwynedd*.)

PERWYR, daughter of Rhun Ryfeddfawr. (*Triad*.)

PERYDR ap Eniudd Bach ap Brochwel.

PERYDDON (fl.), ancient orthography Periton. Lat., Fluvius Peritonis. (*Galf.* l. vii, c. 3.) *M. R. V.* In both the Paris editions

of Galfrid (fol. 54) the river is called Fluv. Perinoris; but in Commelinus' edit., Perironis; falsely for Peritonis. In my Latin MS., Perironis and Peridonis. See *Dyfrdwy*.

PETEONA: see *Gallgo*.

PETRUAL. Cefn y Petrual in Llanfair Dalhaearn. Rhos Petrual, a common a mile and a half from Carnarvon town.

PETRUAL CLWYD. (*Dr. Davies*.)

PEULIN (qu. ?) ap Heulyn, q. d. Apollo, son of the Sun.

PEULAN Sant. Llanbeulan church in Môn: qu. whether Beulanus (*Nennius*) or Paulinus? See *Elfod*.

PHELIPA, gwraig Fleddyn ap Ithel Vychan o Degaingl.

PHICHTIAID or FFYCHDEYD, wrote also Phichti, and not Ffychti, the Picts (in Scotland pronounced Pihts or Pites), a colony of northern people which I take to be Cimbrians from the Cimbric Chersonese, and who settled among the northern Britons about the Orkneys, and mixed with them. They painted their bodies as the Cimmerians and other northern nations did. According to Tyssilio's *Brut* they came there in the reign of Meuric ap Gweirydd, about 70 or 80 years after Christ, under Rodric their King, A.D. 72, says H. Llwyd (*Brit. Descr.*, p. 47), from Scythia, whom Meuryc fought and killed, and erected a stone with an inscription at Gwys Meuric (not West Maria, as some people dream).

The subdued people, says Tyssilio, had leave to live about Cathness (probably in the Orcades), and they took them wives from Ireland, the Britons refusing to give them any. (But it seems this is a mistake, for they were soon mixt with the Britons, and lost their own language, if it was not Celtic before they came; for the Cimbrians are supposed to be Celtæ.) Because of their alliance with the Gwyddyl (or Irish), or the Gallwyddyl of the Hebrides, Tyssilio calls them Gwyddyl Phichti, *i. e.*, Irish Picts; and the *Triades* also makes them to be the second colony of invaders of Britain, under the name of Gwyddyl Phichti. Tyssilio owns he had no materials to write the history of the *Gwyddyl Phichti*, nor the *Gwyddyl iawn*, *i. e.*, the Pictish Irish, nor the right Irish; therefore he proceeds with the British history. The Irish historians call the Isles of the Hebrides *Inse Gall*, *i. e.*, the Isle of the Gauls. Probably these were some of

the first planters of Britain unmixed, which the other Britons called Gwyddyl, or wild men ; and the Irish, in their language, called them *Gallgaoithel* (*Flaherty*, p. 323), as if a Briton would say *Gallwyddyl*, i. e., wild Gauls.

Engl *Gallwyddel* gwnaon eu rhyfel.—*Prif Gyf. Taliessin.*

Tyssilio bringing the Picts from Scythia, and calling the land given by Meuryc ap Gwerydd *Scotlond*, seems to favour the opinion of the Scots coming from Scythia ; and that Scytiaid and Scwytiaid were the same, i. e., Scythi and Scoti. The book of the Culdee of St. Andrews, quoted by Usher (*Prim.*, p. 579), says all Britain had received the Christian religion before the Scots and Picts came. This he took from Tertullian probably. But Fordun, the Scotch historian, says they came here before Christ's incarnation. Buchanan tells you the very year the Scots came to Britain, that it was when Alexander the Great took Babylon. (Buchanan, *Rer. Scot. in Rege*, 1.) Tyssilio, in the reign of Carawn (Carausius), says that for the good service the *Ffychteyd* (Picts) did him against Romans and provincial Britons, he gave them all the country called in his time *Ysgotlond*, where they remained to his time among the Britons ; i. e., he gave them leave to live all over the country, among the Britons ; and by this means the North Britons came to call themselves Brython, or painted men, as Myrddin Wyllt doth. (*Hoiane Myrddin.*)

The South Picts were converted A.D. 412, and the North Picts about A.D. 560. (Lloyd's *West. Ch.*, p. 50, from Bede, Adamnanus.) Now, according to Lloyd, all the people of the country now called Scotland were called Picts. Those to the north of the great Grampian Mountains called North Picts, and those to the south called South Picts. Where were the North Britons then, if they were not Picts, or mixt with the Picts ? But the language was British, as appears by Myrddin the Caledonian's works ; and it will appear in this book that the names of places in the north are also British. See Mar, Buchan, Cathenes, Aberdeen, Strath Nevern, Erch, Glen Elg, Glenshiel, Lochaber, Abernethy, Ross, Dalwhinnie. (See Edward Llwyd's *Letter.*)

The modern Scotch history says the Picts came here a good while after the Scots (Dav., *Camer.*, p. 5 and 207) ; but Bede says

the Britons came first into the island, next the Picts, next the Scots. Ammian. Marcellinus mentions the Picts and Scots repulsed by Theodosius, and he wrote about A.D. 378; and no author mentions them before the time of Vespasian, about which time Meuryc was King of Britain as aforesaid. Eumenius, in his Panegyric to Constantius, about the year 296, is the first Roman that mentions the Picts. They lived first in the Orcades (*H. L.*); the Attacotti in the Hebrides. The Picts divided into two people by Eumenius, the Dicalidones and Vecturiones, Deau Celyddon and

PHILI or PHILY : see *Ffili*.

PHILYB and PHILYP; English, Philip. (Gr.) Phylip Dorddu.

PHIVION ap Ieuan Colier o Harddlech. Qu. whether English or Welsh?

PICCYLL. Howel Piccyll ap Davydd o Faelor.

PICHERNES, near Holyhead.

PICTWN.

PILWM, in Anglesey.

PILL ap Cynan ap Gwrydr Goch.

PISTAIR, qu. Llanbistair?

PISTYLL, a fall of water (from *piso*); so Pistyll Rhaiadr Mochnant is a vast cataract on the river Mochnant in Montgomeryshire. Pistyll, near Nevyn.

PLANT, children or issue. Plant Llywarch Hen; plant Cunedda Wledig, etc.; the descendants of such men. This is the beginning and foundation of the clans in Scotland and Ireland, as Mr. Edward Llwyd observes. See his letter to Mr. Davies of Llanerch, where he makes the Irish a colony from Britain, and he calls them C. Britons, because in Irish the words where we in Wales use P, they change into C or K : *ken*, a head, for *pen*.

PLÂS, used in the names of places, and signifies a gentleman's house, hall, or seat; and Plasdy, a slated house, to distinguish it from a thatched or farmhouse. Plas y Ward; Plas Iolyn; Plas y Cryg; y Plas Coch; y Plas Gwyn; Plas Canol; Plas y Brain; Plas Madog in Rhiwabon; y Plas yn Llanvair; y Plas yn Amlwch; y Plas Candryll; yr Henblas; y Plas Bach; Plas Power; Plas Hofa; Plas Rhoscolyn; Plas Maen Gwynedd; y Plas Isaf; y Plas Uchaf.

PLEMMYDIUS, a British poet mentioned by Leland, who he supposes to be very ancient; but as nothing remains of his works, nor of *Oronius* and *Gildas*, two other ancient poets in the same place named, he attributes it to the havoc and destruction made by the Picts, Scots, Irish, and Saxons. He quotes Lilius Greg. Giraldus of Ferrar, who mention these three celebrated British poets. (Leland, *Script. Brit.*, c. 10.) In one of our British poets I find the first two mentioned :

Plennydd ag Orion plennant

Oi plwy ddysgeidiaeth yw plant.—*Sr. W. Glyn.*

But as Lilius Greg. Giraldus is but a modern author, who died but in the year 1552, I am apprehensive these are corruptions of some British names of well known poets; for how could a stranger know more of our poets than we do ourselves? And I am also of opinion that *Oronius* is nothing else than *GORONWY*, of which name we have had several noted ancient poets, as *Goronwy Ddu o Fon*, *Goronwy Gyrriog*, etc.; and that *Sir William Glyn* got his *Plennydd ac Orion* out of *Lil. Gr. Giraldus* as well as *Mr. Leland*, for I believe they were all three near contemporaries. What British name is like *Plemmydius* I cannot tell.

Since I wrote the above I find in *Ponticus Virunnius* what *Mr. Leland* had not taken notice of (and *Ponticus Virunnius* wrote about A.D. 1490). He says the ancient Britons were noted for poets, philosophers, and orators, among whom he names *Plenydius* and *Oronius*; for so it should be read, and not *Plenydius Oronius*. Who can this *Plenydius* be but *Bledynius*, *i. e.*, *Bleddyn Vardd*; and *Oronius* is, no doubt, *Goronwy*. See *Pont. Virunnius*, l. i.

PLENLYN MEAR (*Camden*), corruptly for *Penllyn Mear*, called by the English *Pemble Mear*. See *Llyn Tegid*.

PLENNYDD: see *Plemmydius*.

POLION. Pant y Polion, *i. e.*, *Pant Paulin*, at *Caio* in *Caermarthenshire*. (*E. Llwyd*.)

POLLYN (n. pr.), *Paulinus*.

POMONA, a large island among the *Orcades*.

PONT, a bridge, in the names of places in *Wales*; as, *Pont y Gwyddyl*; *Pont y Pwyl* or *Pwl*, in *Monmouthshire*. *Tal Hen-*

bont, a gentleman's seat in Lleyn, Tal y Bont; y Bont Vaen, Glamorganshire, Cowbridge; Rhydpont in Anglesey; y Bont Ddu. Pont ar Fynaich, Pont ar Gamddwr, signify the bridges on the rivers Mynaich and Camddwr, etc. Pont Rhyd y Cleifion, Radnorshire, a village, and fairs kept. Y Bont Goch. Pont Nedd Fechan, a village in Brecknockshire. Fairs are kept here. Y Bont Newydd in Caernarvonshire. Pont Neuf, in France, of the same sense.

PONT OREWYN, a bridge on the river; *qu*. Irwon? (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 373); probably Pont ar Ewyn; or ar Irwon, near Buellt, where, in a wood just by, Llywelyn ap Gruffudd, the last Welsh Prince, was slain by treachery of a Bishop of Bangor, Madoc Min. (*D. J.*) Others say Einion was then Bishop of Bangor, in great favour with Edward I.

PONT WILYM.

POOL: *vid.* *Welsh Poole and Trallwng.*

PORECS, the 19th King of Britain.

PORECS ap Coel, the 46th King of Britain.

PORTH, river. Aberporth, Blaen Porth Gwithen, Cardiganshire.

PORTH CERDDIN, a haven in Dyfed. (*E. Llwyd.*)

PORTH Y CASUL, a little creek, some say, on the sea-side, near Celynnog in Arvon, where it is said the cloak landed of its own accord, which Gwenfrewi sent by the tide as a present to Beuno, and the water was so compliant to it that it came quite dry. (Tradition.)

PORTH CLEIS, a small creek on St. David's Head, Pembroke-shire, where Gruffydd ap Cynan landed with his Irish auxiliaries anno Dom. 1079.

[*Porth Cleis*, one of the gates of Bangor Iscoed.—*W. D.*]

PORTH DINLLEYN, a harbour in Lleyn, Caernarvonshire. See *Tinlley.*

PORTH EURAWG.

PORTHFAWR GADW, father of Cadreith. (*Tr.* 15.)

PORTH LARGY, Waterford. (*Camden* in Waterford.)

PORTH SINICRÂN, a place near Caerllion ar Wysg, where a curious coffin, etc., was found. (*E. Llwyd, Notes on Camden.*)

PORTH SKEWETH. (*Camden, Britannia*, in Monmouthshire.) Marianus calls it Porth Skith, and says Harold built a fort

there in the year 1065, which the Welsh immediately, under the conduct of Caradoc, overthrew. (*Camden.*) Rectè Porth Yscewyn. See *Yscewyn*.

PORTH WYDDNO yn y Gogledd (*Triad*), one of the three principal seaports in the Britains' dominions after the Saxon conquest of Loegria, the other two being Porth Wygyr and Porth Yscewyn. (*Triad* 5.)

PORTH WYGYR ym Môn (*Tr.* 5), one of the three principal ports in Britain, probably Beaumaris. See *Gwygyr* river.

PORTH YCHEN, near Llanellian in Anglesey, where Elian landed in his voyage from Rome, with his men and oxen and team (wêdd) and all his effects. (*Gm. Gwyn* in Elian's Leg. N. 3.)

PORTH YSCEWYN: see *Yscewyn*, etc.

PORTHAETHWY, the ferry to and from Anglesey, near Bangor; rectè Porth Ddaethwy, or Daethwy's Port, as appears from Din-daethwy, one of the six commots of Anglesey, which signifies Daethwy's fort or castle.

PORTHAML, in Anglesey (q. d. Portus Emilius ?); also Porthaml on the river Wysg.

Blodau gwyr deau blodeuyn Porthaml
Wrth ymyl y Pentyn.—*Rhis. Iorwerth.*

PORTINLLANE, rightly Porthdinlleyn, a harbour in Caernarvon Bay. See *Lleyn*, North Wales.

POST PRYDAIN, an epithet given to some great generals of the Britons who fought valiantly against the Saxons on their first coming to Britain. Urien Reged hath this epithet also given him by Llywarch Hên:

Llary udd llywiau wlad
Pen post Prydain ryallad, etc.—*Mar. Urien Reged.*

And Gr. ap Mad. ap Mredydd by Llygad Gwr:

Post Prydain urddain wrdd gyhyssed
Penyadur llafndur llaw egored.—*Ll. G.*

See *Pabo Post Prydain*.

POTHON (Y). Davydd ap y Pothon o Benllyn. His right name was Davydd, a grandson of Rhiryd Flaidd.

POWELL. David Powell, Doctor of Divinity, vicar of Rhiwfabon in Denbighshire, published Giraldus Cambrensis' *Itinera-*

rium Cambriæ and Ponticus Virunnius with notes, and also Caradoc's Chronicle of the Princes of Wales with some additions, in which he hath shewed great learning and a considerable knowledge in our antiquities.

POŴYS, wrote also Pywys, and not Powŷs or Powis, once a principality of Wales, and about A.D. 1190 divided into Powys Vadog and Powys Wenwynwyn. It once extended eastward to the rivers Dee and Severn, with the country between Wy and Severn, and in a line from Broxen Hills to Salop; but after making Offa's Ditch, and the Saxons and Normans gaining the plain country towards Salop, it extended from Pulford Bridge, north-east, to the confines of Cardiganshire at Llangurig, south-west; and in breadth, from the west part of Cyfeiliog to Elsmere, east. Llywarch Hên admitted to Powys after his expulsion by the Saxons from his country, calls it Powys Paradŵys Gymry.

Ynys Bowys in Llangranog, Glamorganshire. See *Dinas Bywys*. [Denys, daughter of Bleddyn ap Cynfyn.—*W. D.*]

POWYS CASTLE, anciently two castles within the same walls. The Lord of Powis and Baron Dudley. (*Camden.*) Built, or begun to be built, by Cadwgan ap Bleddyn ap Cynfyn, A.D. 1109. Camden calls him a renowned Briton because he sided with the King of England.

Gwenwyn yn amwyn am dir breiniawl

Poŵys ai diffwys a'i glwys a glyw ei hawl.

Ein. ap Gurgawn, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

Dwyn y byd yma dan bwys

Dwyn byw dynion o Bowys.—*H. Kilan.*

Powys wen wlad Froohfael.—*Cynddelw, i Yw. Cyfeiliog.*

POWYS VADOG contained Cantref y Barwn, Cantref y Rhiw, Cantref Uwchnant, Cantref Trefred, and Cantref Rhaiadr. (*Price, Descr.*)

POWYS WENWYNWYN contained Cantref y Fyrnwy, Cantref Ystlyc, Cantref Llysawynaf, Cantref Cydewen, and Cantref Cynan. (*Price, Descr.*)

PRADWEN (n. pr. v.).

Pradwen imp pura' dyn yw.—*O. Gwynedd.*

PRAWST (n. pr. fœm.). Prawst verch Elisseu oedd fam Gynan (*MS.*) a Llywelyn ap Seisyllt. Trawst, says Caradoc in Edwal.

PREDUR, the 31st King of Britain.

PREDUR TEIRNOC.

PRESTETONE, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire, corruptly for Prys-tatyn, a village in Englefield, manor of Rhuddlan.

PRIAF (n. pr. v.), Priamus. Sibli Ddoeth oedd ferch i Briaf frenhin. (*MS.*)—*Breuddwyd a Phroplwydoliaeth Sibli.*

PRIODAWR, an ancient Celtic word, literally *proprietary*. Coel Godebog, priodawr o'r Gogledd. Elidir Mwynvawr, priodawr o'r Gogledd. (*MS.*) These were Northern Britons who had great property in North Britain; and this term *priodawr*, or proprietor, seems to be a local word among the Pictish Britons; whence *priodi*, to marry, is to make a person one's property; from hence, perhaps, *prætor*. Anciently wrote *priotor*, *priotawr*. See *Gwledig* and *Cawr*.

PRYDAIN, Prydein, Pryden, one of the ancient British names of the Isle of Britain. Camden's account of the name of this island is this,—that the Greeks called it ALBION (*Pliny*); that it seems to have been so called by the Greeks in a fanciful humour, from Albion the son of Neptune, as Perrot and Lil. Giraldus have before observed; that the British poets call it *Inis Wen* (Selden, *Annot. Polyolb.*, p. 20); that Orpheus, in his *Argonautics*, if they be his, call the island next Ireland, White Land. In the old *Parodia* against Ventidius Bassus it is called *Insula Ceruli*, i. e., the green or blue island,—Glas Ynys, which has an affinity with the old name Clas in the *Triades*. So Claudian says of it,

—cujus vestigia verrit
Cœrulus.

Prosper Aquitanus calls it the Roman Island, and Gildas hints at that name; that it was a presidial, but never proconsular; that the name Samothea, from Samothēs, sixth son of Japhet, is borrowed of Annus Viterbiensis' forged Berosus; that it is probable the natives were called Brit or Brith in the old *barbarous* language, by a Greek verse which passes under the name of Sibyl (see Myrddin's *Chwibleian*); that Procopius calls this island *Britia*; that in ancient inscriptions set up by the Britons

themselves we read Brito, Britones, Brittus; that the Saxons called the Britons *Brutar*, particularly Witichund, through his whole History, useth the word *Britæ*; and the word *Brith*, in the ancient language of this island, signifies anything that is painted or coloured over with various colours; that in the names of almost all the ancient Britons there appears some imitation of a colour, as Cogidunus, from *coch*, etc.; that Isidore says Britannia came from a word of the inhabitants. So Mr. Camden concludes Britannia came from *Brith* and *Tania*, a Greek word, found in an old glossary, for a region (which Casaubon is not satisfied with, and says it is a mistake of glossographers for *tainia*, a slip of land). Lucretius and Cæsar have named it Britannia, and they are the first of the Latins [that] make mention of it.

This is all Mr. Camden says of it; and Casaubon, in the room of *Brith-tania*, would have the name come from the British word *brydio*, to warm, to boil, because the seas boil and are more outrageous than other seas; but this hath no foundation in truth, for they are not warmer or more outrageous.

Mr. Humphrey Lloyd derives it from *Pryd Cain*, *quasi* Prydain for softness; but Camden says *cain* is a Latin word, *candidus*, though Pezron would make *candidus* come from the Celtic *cain*. Camden, in first inhabitants, says the Greeks called this island *Βρεταννίαν*; so he thinks Eliot's *Πρωταρεία* seems improbable. Every man for the honour of his country. Goropius Becanus says the Danes gave it the name of *Bridania*, i. e., Free Dania,—a poor antiquary, not knowing the Greeks called it *Bretania*. Bodin supposes it took its name from the Spanish word *Bretta*, earth. But where was the Spanish tongue when the Greeks called it *Bretania*? Great Bodinus Forcatulus, from *Brithin*, a kind of drink among the Grecians. (*Athenæus*.) Others from the *Brutii* in Italy; and some pedants, from the brutish manner of the inhabitants. (Camden, vi, in *Notes on Camden*, p. vi.)

According to the most ancient Irish antiquities [antiquaries?] Britain was so called from Brittan, son of Fergus Fitz Nemech, formerly called *Inis Môr*, agreeable to Aristides' *Insula Magna*, whereof Selden in *Mare Clausum*. (See *Ogygia*, p. 11, 12, 66, 170.)

Our British traditions say it was called by one Brutus *Ynys Brut*, i. e., Brut Ynys, and hence Britannia; and afterwards Prydain by Prydain ab Aedd Mawr, who conquered it.

PRYDELOW MENESTYR GWALLGOFIAD, one of the officers that came with Elidir Mwynfawr in his North Wales expedition against Rhun ap Maelgwn. (*Tr. M. 1.*)

PRYDERI ap Dolor Deini o Ddeifr a Brynaich (Durham, qu. ?); wrote also Pryder. He was one of the strong cripples. (*Tr. 21.*)

PRYDERI, mab Pwyll Amwyn, un o'r tri gwrddfeichiad (*Tr. 30*), arglwydd ar saith gantref Dyfed. Tir Pryderi in Bro Gadell (*D. ap Gwilym.*) Pan ladded Pryderi yn Arfon a Gwrgi yn Ngwanas. (*MS. D. Jones.*)

Ydd wyf pryderus fal Pryderi.

Einion ap Gwalchmai, to Nest ferch Howel (probably daughter of Howel ap Ow. Gwynedd).

See *Mabinogi*.

PRYDU ap Braint Hir ap Nevydd ap Geraint.

PRYDWEN, the name of King Arthur's shield. (*Tyssilio.*)

PRYDYDD, the common acceptation of the word now is a poet; but it seems to have been, among the ancients, the title of a branch or class of the bards whose business it was to keep an account of time in verse. The word is derived from *pryd*, time; and *prydydd* is literally a chronicler, as *darllenydd* is reader, *sgrifennydd*, a writer, etc. Prydu, among the poets about the Norman conquest, was to sing and record praises. So Gr. Gryg to D. ap Gwilym.

Sir John Price, in his *Defence of the British History*, guesses that the name of the *Druides* might come from the word *Pryduides*, by which he means poets or bards; but his *pryduides*, though ingenious enough, is a made word from *prydydd*, pl. *prydyddion*, and hath nothing in it of *Druides*.

PRYDYN, a name given to North Britain or Scotland by the provincial Britons and Romans when inhabited by those stout Britons who would not yield to the Roman yoke, and were called painted Britons, or Picts, who are there still, mixed with the Irish Scots, etc. In the *Notitia*, Britannia Minor.

.PRYS DOLFFYN, nomen loci in Mona and Flintshire.

PRYSEDDFOD or PRYSADDFED, nomen loci in Mona.

PRYS IORWERTH, nomen loci in Mona.

PRYSTATYN or PRESTATYN, a commot and castle in Tegengl, A.D. 1167. (*Caradoc* ; Price's *Descr.*)

PRYSGAGA or PRYSGAGEU, in Cardiganshire.

PRYSGLWYN, nomen loci.

PRYSLYGOD, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd's.

PRYSEFEL, nomen loci in Mona.

PRYSOR. Castell Prysor in the parish of Trawsfynydd, supposed by Mr. Edward Llwyd to have been built by the Romans, but gives no reasons for it. (*Notes on Camden.*)

PULESTON, enw lle, qu. ? John o Puleston ; hinc Pilstwn.

PUMLUMON Mountain, rightly Plymlumon, from *plum*, i.e., lead, with which that country abounds ; a high mountain on the east border of Ceretica. [*Pumlumon*, five standards or five beacons.—*I. M.*]

PWLL is a British word used in the composition of the names of places in Wales and Cornwall ; signifies a pool of water. Pwll y Crochan ; Pwll Pillo ; Pwll y Tarw, etc.

PWLL river. Aberpwll, near Moel y Donn, Caernarvonshire.

PWLL HALOG (nomen loci).

PWLL CYNFFIG, in Glamorgan, a town swallowed, as tradition has it.

PWLL GWYNGYLL, a place in Anglesey ; hence Llanvair Pwll Gwyngyll, church and parish.

PWLL CYNAN, the west boundary of Morganwg, or lordship of Glamorgan, when taken by the Normans. (*Dr. Powel*, p. 122.)

PWLL GWTTIG (n. l.). Here a battle was fought by Trahaern ap Caradoc, King of North Wales, with Rhys ap Owen with all the power of South Wales, where Rhys and his brother Howel were defeated, and at last taken and killed, to revenge the death of Bleddyn ap Cynvyn, A.D. 1075. (*Caradoc* in Trahaern.)

PWLL CERIS (nomen loci) : see *Ceris*.

PWLLHELI, a seaport in Lleyn, Caernarvonshire. Qu. whether Pwll Eli, and that the river from the west was called Eli ?

PWLL FFANOGL, a creek in the river Menai in Anglesey.

PWMFFRED (*MS.*), Pomfret. A dorresid ei ben gerllaw'r Pwmffred.

PWYLL (n. pr. v.).

PWYLL AMWYN, father of Pryderi. (*Tr.* 30.)

PWYLL GWYDDEL (n. pr. v.).

PWYLL PENDEFIG DYFED ap Casnar Wledig. (*Mabinogi.*)

PWYLL or Y PWYL, Poland. (*R. Vaughan.*)

PWYLIAD, Polanders.

PWYTH MEINLAS, where Cæsar first landed in Britain.

PYBYR ap Capar ap Puder ap Stradwar ap Pandwlfh ap Cynwlfh.

PYCTAS, the name of certain light skiffs, or scouting vessels (or, as we now call them, *tenders*), among the ancient Britons mentioned by Fl. Vegetius (*De Re Milit.*, l. iv, c. 37). They had about twenty rowers, and attended the bigger sort of pinnaces, or, as now called, men of war. Their sails, and even the sailors' clothes, were dyed of a sea-green, that they might approach the enemy undiscovered, and so make sudden attacks and intercept transport, etc. This word, in some copies of Vegetius, is wrote *pyctas* and *pyctates*; and in the old French translations of Vegetius it is *picaces* and *pigaces*; and it is Godeschalius Stewechius' opinion on this place, that they were called *pinças*, for that as this day in Britain and Holland such vessels are called *pinkes* or *een pinke*. What a beating about the bush there is here about the name of a kind of vessel! The English and Dutch, who are Germans, may lay claim to the word *een pinke*, but the ancient British tongue hath it not. Vegetius was a Constantinopolitan, and lived about the year 386, just on the decline of the Roman empire in Britain; therefore he must mean these British ships of war belonged to the Northern Pictish Britons who infested the Roman or Southern Britains with their shipping. (Selden, *Mare Claus.*, p. 229.) What is more natural than for a Roman to call the small craft of the Picts, which were really coloured sea-green, *pyctas*? The Romans in Britain (or, if you please to call them Southern Britons who were really Roman) called them so; and they also called those stout Northern Britons who refused the Roman yoke *Picti*, because they painted themselves, though these Britains called themselves in their own language *Brython*, as appears by the works of Myrddin Wyllt, who was a Caledonian Pict, and whose poems are understood to this day in Wales, where he ended his days. There is no great conjuration

then to find that *Pyctas* or *Pictas* was a British Latin or bastard Latin name given by the Roman party to the tenders or privateers of the Pictish Northern Britons who gave them so much trouble. The very account of their dyeing their sails and clothes shews it. Vegetius says the Romans observed these *Britons* called them *Pictas*; *i. e.*, the provincial Britons called them so in Latin, which was the common language then among the Roman Britons, or else a mongrel mixture of Latin and British.

PYDEW, a draw-well, an appellative for water in the name of some places. Pydew, in Creuddyn, etc.

PYLL, a son of Llywarch Hen, killed in battle: hence Pylli, nomen loci in Cardiganshire. Pyll, father of Gweir. (*Caradoc*.)

PYMER, King of Loegria in the time of the Pentarchy and confusion, the 20th King after Brutus.

PYR, the 67th King of Britain; Latinized Pyrrus. Maenor Byrr; and Ynys Byrr, Caldey in Penbrokehire, from Pyr, abbot of a monastery on that island.

PYWYR LEW ap Bwydeg.

R.

RAGAT, a place in Meirion. See *Caer Reged*.

RANULLT (verch Reinallt brenin Manaw) oedd fam Wladus verch Gr. ap Llewelyn ap Iorwerth Drwyndwn.

REGET: vid. *Mwreuf* and *Urien Reged*.

REGNI, a people of Loegria.

REGNUM, qu. Yr Hengwm?

REINALLT ap Meuric ap Rhys.

REIOL (PLAS) Ynghaerdŷf: qu. an id. palace royal?

REWENIOV, in *Doomsday Book*, Cheshire; corruptly wrote for *Rhyfoniog*. "Robertus tenet de rege Ros et Reweniov", *i. e.*, Rhos and Rhyfoniog.

RHAD VACH: see *Rhaiadr Bach*.

RHAEADR, a cataract (from *rhwo*, qu. *rhuaiddwfr*, *i. e.*, roaring water).

RHAGLAN, a church and parish [and castle—*W. D.*] in Monmouthshire. Y Llys yn Rhaglan; Neuadd Rhaglan; et hinc denomin. Robert Rhaglan.

RHAIADR, a cantref in Powys Vadog, containing Mochnant is Rhaiadr, Cynllaeth, and Nanheudwy. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHAIADR BACH ap Asser neu Arseth.

RHAIADR GWY, a town in Radnorshire, on the river Gwy; *i. e.*, the Cataract of Gwy. The castle built by Lord Rees, A.D. 1178.

RHAIADR MOCHNANT: see *Pistyll Rhaiadr*.

RHAIN ap Brychan Brycheiniog. Mae iddo deml ym Manaw.

RHAT ap Asser ap Hedd Molwynog.

RHEDYN. Mynachlog yr Rhedyn or Yr Hedyn, the ruins of a small monastery or cell of monks on the land called Bryn y Gefeiliau, near Bettws Llanfihangel in Eryri, on the river Conwy.

RHEDYNOG VELEN (Y), nomen loci in Caernarvonshire. Rhedynog is *Feliceus*. See *Tal y Rhedynog*.

RHEGED or REGET (n. l.), a country in the north of Britain; Latin, *Regedia*. (*E. Llwyd*.) Called also Mwreyf, where, in the time of Uthur Bendragon, Urien Reged was Prince. His son, Owen ap Urien Reged, was one of King Arthur's great officers. His country was given to Urien ap Cynfarch by Arthur, says Tyssilio. This Mwreyf is called by Galfrid Murefrensium.

Gwas Reged o heddyw.

Llywarch Hen, in Urien Reged's Elegy.

Tir Reged. (Gorhoffedd *H. ap O. Gwynedd*.)

RHEL, or RHAI, gwraig Gyrthmwl. (*Llywarch Hen*, Marwnad Cynddylan.)

RHEIDIOL (fl.), in Cardiganshire, rises in Plumlumon, and, taking in several rivers, falls into the sea near Aberystwyth. It is wrote also Rheidiawl.

Llewychedig llafn yn llaw reddfawl

Yn lladd dy wrthladd i wrth Lys Rheidiawl.

Einion ap Gwgan, i L. ap Iorwerth.

RHEINIAD: vid. *Gwyndda Rheiniad*. (*Tr. M.* 1.)

RHEON and Rhyd Reon.

Neud gweigion Arfon is Rheon Ryd.

Gwilym Ddu, to Sir Gr. Llwyd.

RHIAL, enw lle yn swydd Fflint.

RHIAROT Y FRAM, some noted king-at-arms or herald, to

whom (it was remarkable that) two Princes, Llew Llawgyffes and Gwdion, applied for names and arms. (*Tr.* 77.) In *Triocedd y Meirch*, No. 5, this man is Rahawt eil Morgant.

RHIDIAN. Llanridian, Glamorganshire. There are fairs kept here.

RHIENGAR, daughter of Lluddocca ap Cariadog Freichfras. (*J. D.*)

RHIENGAR, verch Brychan, mam Geinydr Sant.

RHIEINWG : see *Ereinwoc*.

RHIN, river, the Rhine in France. Morrinwyr, the Morini, that inhabited between the Rhine and the sea.

Mu fum yn nhre'r Rhin
Yn darllen llyfrau Myrddin.

RHINERI (n. pr. v.). Rhineri fab Tangwn, one of the tri gwrdd-faglawg ; qu. strong crooks ?

RHIONYDD (n. pr.). Penrhyn Rhionydd yn y Gogledd, where the north coronet or *talaith* (diadem) was wore under the crown of London. (*Tr.* 2.) Edinburgh. See *Din Eiddyn*. This is the same with Penrhyn *Rhianedd* and Castell y Morwynion, i.e., the Castle of Virgins. Penrhyn Rhionedd, the seat of the Princes of Cumbria. (*E. Llwyd.*)

RHIRYD FLAIDD, a noted warrior in the time of Owein Gwynedd, Prince of Wales. He was lord of Pennant. (*Oynddelw*, i Riryd Flaidd.)

Priodawr Pennant pennaf uchelwr
Uchelwyr vodrydaf.
Mae yn vlaidd am car, etc.—*Oynddelw*.
Llin Ririd glendid glander.—*O. Ll. M.*

Vid. *Garmon a Blaid*.

[RHISGAE, in Monmouthshire, the Welsh *Gotham*, lle hynod am ffyliaid. Odid nad prydyddion ydynt oll y trigolion, os gwir y chwedlau digrifon y siaredir am danynt. Un o honynt yw Iolo.—*I. M.*]

RHITTA GAWR, a Prince mentioned in *Brut y Brenhinoedd*. He seems to have been a freebooter or pillager on the marches towards Scotland. The story is, he had a cap made of the beards of the princes or great men he had conquered, which he had

flayed and sewed together ; and had left room for the beard of Arthur to crown it, as he was the chief of kings. So in a bravado he sent a message to Arthur to flay his beard, and to send it him, or else to come and fight him hand to hand, and whoever should get the day should have the other's beard and cap. Accordingly King Arthur accepted the challenge, and gained the prize. (*Tyssilio*.) This and some other passages in the British history, where there is mention of the word *cawr*, was by Galfrid into Latin translated (*gigas*) a giant, whereas the meaning of the word among the ancient Britons was a prince or a man of great power ; and by being ridiculously worded, hath given them the air of fable ; whereas it is no more improbable that Arthur (the Prince of the Britons that had been lately Roman provincials) should fight Rhitta, a Pictish Prince, in a single combat, than that the great Canute, who was King of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, should fight Edmund Ironside the Saxon in sight of both their armies ; and a challenge of this nature hath been in the time of Henry VIII, between the King of France and the Emperor of Germany.

RHIW, an ancient Celtic word in the composition of the names of places in Britain. It signifies high ground or side of a bank. "Cadw dithau'r rhiw", says Llywarch Hen to his son in the battle ; *i.e.*, keep the upper ground. Rhiw Gyferthwch yn Eryri (*Tr.* 30) ; Rhiw 'r Saeson, Montgomeryshire ; Rhiw Leding ; Rhiw Arthen. In the Greek, *rhion* (ῥιον) signifies the top of a mountain or promontory. In the Latin, *rupes* is a steep bank or rock.

RHIW (Y), a cantref in Powys Vadog, containing the commots of Ial, Ystrad Alun, and Hope.

RHIW DYDRNWy.

A mi ddisgoganaf gwaith Machawy
Adfydd gelorau rhydd yn Rhiw Dydrnwy.

Hoiane Myrddin.

RHIW FELEN (*Llywarch Hen*), a mountain or high land near Llangollen, where Gwëll ap Llywarch Hen was buried.

RHIW FEDDGAIN, mentioned by Einion ap Gwgawn in Canu i Lywelyn ap Iorwerth.

RHIW HIRIETH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) See *Hirieth* afon.

RHIW'R HYDDOD. (*G. Glyn*, i Hywel.)

RHIW TANAD, the house or monastery of Rhys Abad Ystrad Fflur.

• Awn hyd yno a'n dilyno
A'n rhaid tyno yn Rhiw Tanad.

G. Glyn, i Rys Abad.

RHIW Y CAWS. Aberrihiw y Caws.

RHIWABON, rectè Rhiw Fabon, a town in Denbighshire; church and parish, vicarage. See *Rhiw*.

RHIWALALLT (*Price's Descr.*), one of the commots of Cantref Melienydd, between Wy and Severn. Qu. whether Rhiwalallt?

RHIWALLON ap Cunedda, the 13th King of Britain.

RHIWALLON ap Dingad.

RHIWALLON Wallt Banhadlen, one of the tri deifniog Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 10.)

RHIWALLON ap Urien, yn ymladd a'r Saeson. (*Tr.* 49.) In some battle this Rhiwallon fought with the Saxons. His men tied their feet together by pairs, resolving to die or keep the field. (*Tr.* 49.) See also *Serigi*.

RHIWALLON EURHUALOG. This Rhiwallon and the other two *Eurhualog*, or golden-fettered (which were Rhun ap Maelgwn and Cadwaladr the Blessed), were so tall that no horses high enough could be got for them without their using a kind of stirrups made of gold chains, and a pan of gold for the knee. (*Tr.* 22.)

RHIWDDOLION, a place between Bettws and Dolwyddelen. Here is a stone called Carreg yr Ysgrifen, with these letters, as D. Jones says, LLJZ.

RHIWEDOG, rectè Rhiw Waedog, in Meirion.

RHIWLALLT, nomen loci. (*L. G. Cothi*.)

RHIWLAS, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

Prysur hael Prys o'r Rhiwlas.—*Ieuan Tew*.

RHODNI River. Aber Rhodni, and not Hodni, which see, qu.?

Rhif Ieuan ddwyllan ddeiliad

Rhyd ynglynn Rhodni yngwlad.

Llewelyn Goch y Dant.

Aber hydr-uer Rhodni.

Prydydd y Moch, i Llywelyn.

Glyn Rhodni, one of the four commots of Pennythen in Morgannwg: so there may be Hodni and Rhodni.

[*Rhodni*, a river of Glamorgan. *Glyn Rhodni* in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

RHODRI, generally translated in Latin *Rodericus* (n. pr. v.).

RHODRI MAWR, or Roderick the Great, King of Wales, famous for dividing Wales between three of his sons. He was son of Eyllt, daughter of Cynan Tindaethwy. He was killed in a battle with the Saxons in Anglesey, A.D. 876; and also Gwyrriad, his brother.

RHODRI MOLWYNOG, son of Idwal Iwrch, son of Cadwaladr, King of Britain, who reigned in Cornwall and Devon about thirty years, and till about the year 750, and then was drove by the Saxons to Wales. He was father of Cynan Tindaethwy.

RHODYGEIDIO, the parish of Ceidio, in Anglesey. See *Ceidio*.

RHODDVYN, the river Rhone in Gaul, in Latin Rhodanus, à *rhedec*, says Camden. What river doth not run?

RHODDWYDD. Castell y Rhodwydd in Ial, built by O. Gwynedd, A.D. 1149.

RHODDWYDD ARDERYD, a place in Scotland, where a great battle was fought in the civil war between Rhydderch Hael and the more northern Picts and Aeddan Fradwg. This battle was seventeen years after the death of Arthur, A.D. 557 (*Aer. Camb.*), when all Britain was in confusion. It was occasioned by a trifle mentioned in the *Triades*, Hoiane Myrddin, etc.

RHOET ap Donet ap Tudwal.

RHOMANI, the Romans.

Teyrnedd anrhyfedd eu cynnyfeddi

Gwyddyl a Brython a Rhomani.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*

RHONABWY (n. pr. v.). Breuddwyd Rhonabwy. (*Llyfr Coch o Hergest.*)

RHONECH, Island (*Capgrave* in the Life of St. Cadoc); perhaps Caldey. Qu.?

RHON GYMYNIAN, the name of King Arthur's *glai*f or billhook, which broad hatchet, and his sword called *Caledfwlch*, and his shield on his shoulder, called *Prydwen*, are his arms described by Tyssilio, in his first battle against the Saxons.

RHONWEN, the Saxon Princess called by Verstegan Rowenna, but by the *Triades* Rhonwen. It is remarkable that Nennius doth not give us her name, and only says she was the fair daughter of Hengist, and that she served King Gwrtheyrn with wine and strong drinks till she made him drunk, and he was with love of her; but Verstegan proves, out of Utilapius, a German, that she was not Hengistus's daughter, but his niece; and one of our British poets says as much, and that she was the daughter of Hors:

A Rhonwen ferch yr hen Hors
Y rhiaïn, ferch yr hen Fors.

She is also, by the British poets, called the general mother of the English, whom they call *Hil Rhonwen* and *Llwyth Rhonwen* and *Plant Rhonwen*.

A chrog Lwyth Rhonwen wrth ganghennau
Ao ennyn tewyn yn eu teiau.—*L. Gl. Cothi*.

Drwy dal yr arth drwyadl wenn
Y trâennir Plant Rhonwen.—*D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd*.

Jo. Major (*Hist. Scot.*) calls her *Ronouen*.

RHÔS is a British word used in the composition of several names of places in Britain. From hence comes Ross, a town in Herefordshire; and Roose, a cantref in Pembrokeshire, inhabited by Flemings; and abundance of places in Wales and Cornwall. The word signifies, at present, a wet, splashy, heathy ground, and so Dr. Davies also translates it. Such grounds are Rhos Vadog, Rhos Lligwy, Rhosdre Hwfa, Rhos y Gaer, Rhos Widol, Rhos y Rhiw, Rhos Gellan, etc. But anciently the word Rhos had another sense, and signified something like the Latin *rus*, a plain, inhabited, arable country. Such are the countries before mentioned, of Rhos in Pembrokeshire, Rhos in Herefordshire, and Rhos in Denbighshire. Llanelian yn Rhos; Llan-drillo'n Rhos; Eglwys Ros, etc., churches and parishes in that district or deanery. Rhoscolun, or Colyn, or, as some say, Colofn. Rhosaur, Rhossir, or Rhossyr, Newborough. Rhosbeirio Church, Anglesey. Ross-shire in Scotland. Rhosnant in Dyfed. (*Irish History*, etc.)

[*Rhôs*, in Glamorganshire, is a fine plain, very fertile, and

may be esteemed not only one of the best parts of the county, but of the island of Britain. *Rhŵs* is masculine; *Rhôs*, feminine.—*I. M.*]

RHOS, a cantref in Penbrokeshire, called by the Flemish inhabitants *Roose*. It contains three commots, Uwch Dulas, Is Dulas, and Creuthyn. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHOSMANACH, a place in Anglesey, near Dulas; so named, probably, from monks, being near the famous collegiate church or monastery of Elian Sant. See *Bosmanach* and *Pedrog*.

RHOSSER, I suppose the same with Roger. (*Dr. Davies*, p. 162.)

RHOSSIEL, Rochel in France.

Bwrw Rhossiel ar win melys

Ni fwriwyd trai ar ford Rhys.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

RHOSSYR, Rhosir, Rhossir, Rhosvair, Rhosaur, Rhosair, and Rhoshir, Newborough in Anglesey. The Englyn produced by Mr. E. Llwyd in his notes on Camden's *Anglesey* proves nothing, which shows how little Mr. Llwyd knew of the poetry of the Britons, and their rules to secure the language. The word Rhossyr doth not come within the *cynganedd* to make a proof. Cantref Rhossyr, one of the three cantrefs of Anglesey, containing the commots of Tyndaethwy and Menai. (Price, *Descr.*)

RHUAL, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

RHUAWN PEFYR ap Gwyddno, un o'r tri eurgelein. (*Tr.* 63.)

RHUD, qu. ? *Sc.*

RHUDD (red). Gwgon Gledddyfrudd.

RHYDD FEDEL FRYCH (n. pr. v.).

Rhudd Fedel rhyfel rhyferthwy.—*Yw. Cyfeiliog*.

RHUDDALLT. Gruffudd or Rhuddallt, ap Madog Vychan ap Madog Grupl.

RHUDDLAD Sant. Llanrhuddlad (in Anglesey) Church.

RHUDDLAN (& *rhudd* and *llan*, q. d. red place); hence the English name Rutland or Ruddyland. Rhuddlan Tegeingl is the town and castle of Rhuddlan in Flintshire, first built by Llewelyn ap Siteyllt, Prince of Wales, says Camden. The monastery began to be built A.D. 258. (*MS.*, but qu. ?) At Rhuddlan, in Flintshire, was made the Welsh Statute of Rutland in the time of Edward I.

Ymladd Rhuddlan, A.D. 795. Caradog, King of North Wales, was slain by the Saxons. (*Caradoc*, p. 20.)

Wrote also Rutglan in old MSS.

A Rutglan yn rhutlaw amgant.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

Mr. Camden, in his *Britannia*, after his description of *Rhuddlan*, gives us the following surprising account; surprising, indeed, to come from an author who is so apt to charge others with ignorance and fabulous accounts:

"Below this Castle" (says he) "the river Clwyd is discharged into the sea; and tho' the valley at the mouth of this river does seem lower than the sea, yet it is never overflown; but by a natural tho' invisible impediment, the water stands on the very brink of the shore, to our just admiration of Divine Providence."

One would think that Mr. Camden was asleep when he wrote this, or else that an itch of relating wonders where there are none is natural for the describers of countries. This is worse than Giraldus Cambrensis' one-eyed fish and floating island (*Camden* in Caernarvonshire); or, indeed, any of Galfrid's or Nennius' wonders, for they don't apply their wonders to the false admiration of Divine Providence.

Did any river ever run up hill? If not, why then should he think that the Clwyd did? But if to the contrary, if the river Clwyd ran down to the sea, through that surprising valley, as all rivers naturally do, must not the valley be higher than the sea? Then where is the wonder that the sea should stop at high-water mark in this, no more than in the mouth of the Thames? An author that is so inaccurate in his philosophy is not to be relied upon in relations of this kind. To account for this blunder of Mr. Camden, he stood on a hill when he observed the valley about Vorryd; and the high waves of the sea beating upon the shore, and rolling back as if some invisible hand had drove them and the sea towards the Isle of Man, making an angle nigher the level of his eye than that of the valley, he concluded, for want of skill in optics, that the valley was lower than the sea. So his eye deceived him because he made no use of his reason. But enough of this.

RHUDDLAN DEIFI. From *rhudd*, red, came also Bodrhyddan, a gentleman's seat near Rhuddlan.

RHUDDLAN (BWLCH), in Perfedd, Cardiganshire.

Yn Rhuddlan degfan Deifi drachas Eingl

Yn Rhuddlan Degeingl teg a threfi.

Prydydd y Moch, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

RHUDDLWM GAWR, some lord or man of power, cotemporary with Coll ap Collfrewy. (*Tr.* 32.) Hud Rhuddlwm Gawr a ddysgodd i Coll mab Collfrewy. (*Tr.* 32.)

RHUAWN. Bedd Rhuawn. Bedd Rhuawn Pefr.

Hyd Gawrnwy vudd rhwy ar fedd Rhuawn.

Marwnad Trahaearn.

RHUDDNANT, a river in Cardiganshire, runs into Mynach.

RHUFAIN, *Roma*, Rome.

RHUFAPON ap Cunedda Wledig, who gave name to Rhyfoniog. (*Price, Descr.*)

RHUFAWN PEFR (n. pr. v.). Cyfoeth Rhufawn Pefr. (*Araith Iolo Goch.*)

RHUFAWN PEFR, mab Deorarth Wledig, was one of the tri gwyn teyrn Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 9.)

RHUG or **GRUG**. Llanrug, Caernarvonshire.

RHUN BALADR BRAS, the 8th King of Britain, son of Lleon. In his time Caer Paladur, since called Caer Septon (Shaftsbury), was built, where a man called *Accwil* foretold what would happen to the Britons; and this man was afterwards by ignorant Latin writers called Aquila, and they feigned that an eagle uttered those prophecies; and so they were, after them, in the Romans' time, called by the Britons Prophwydoliaeth yr Eryr o Gaer Septon, neu'r Brophwydoliaeth Fawr, *i.e.*, the Great Prophecy. The Britains paid as great a regard to these prophecies as the Romans did to the Sibylline Oracles, and the very fate of the nation often depended on them, as appears by Cadwaladr and Alan, King of Armorica, consulting with this prophecy whether Cadwaladr should return to his kingdom or no, after a vision or a dream he had seen, where an angel ordered him to go to Rome. See Leland, *Brit. Script.*, c. 5 and 6. Leland, following other Latin authors, writes him Rudubrasius Luelli filius, and

Rudibracius ; and ignorant transcribers have ridiculously called him Hudibras and Rudhudibras ; and it requires a spirit of prophecy to find out, without other helps, that this was Rhun Baladr Bras, *i.e.*, Rhun with the thick spear, as all our writers in the British tongue call him.

RHUN ap Urien Reged was the name of Paulinus, Bishop of in King Edwin's time, whom he baptized before he undertook to preach to the Saxons. He took the name Paulinus at Rome. Bede (l i, c. 9) says Paulinus was ordained Bishop, A.D. 625, by Justus, and he was sent by Eadbald, King of Kent, with Edelburg his sister, who married Edwin, King of Northumber, to take care of her religion, Edwin being a pagan (*Bede*) ; and he converted and baptized Edwin. (*Nennius*, c. 65.)

This Rhun ap Urien was brought up in Rome, and was sent by Pope Gregory, in company with Mellitus, Justus, and Rufinus, to assist Augustine ; and, being master of the British language, was a proper person enough.

In one copy of Nennius it is Rimin ap Urb, *i.e.*, S. Paulinus ; another, Rim map Urb ; another, Run map Urbgen (*L. Cott.*) ; another, Runmap Urbgen ; another, Sanctus Paulinus ; another, Run mep Vris Bechen. Is it not surprising that Dr. Gill, the annotator on Nennius, should be so ignorant as to read this Run map Urbgen = Romanus Urbigenæ ? Had he not read in Nennius, in the very chapter, that Hussa fought with four British kings, Urbgen, Gwallawg, Rhydderch, and Morgant ; and that Urbgen and his sons had fought valiantly with *Deodric* of Northumbria ? And doth not every man, the least acquainted with our British affairs, know that Urien, Gwallawc, Rhydderch, were Princes then on the borders of Scotland ? See Myrddin Wyllt's works, and Llywarch Hen's, and the *Triades* ; and they all speak it aloud. Llywarch Hen, in Marwnad Urien, mentions this Rhun which Mr. Edward Llwyd mistook for Rhun ap Maelgwn, not knowing that Urien had a son of this name.

RHUN ap Predur, the 42nd King of Britain.

RHUN, mab Einiawn, un o'r tri thrahawc, probably ab Urien.

RHUN, mab Beli, un o'r tri rhuddfoawc. (*Tr.* 25.)

RHUN RYFEDDFAWR. (*Tr.* 74.)

RHUN ap Maelgwn Gwynedd ; hence Caer Rhun, and not

Caer Hen, as some people dream. Rhun ap Maelgwn succeeded his father in the kingdom; but the Saxons gaining ground, he fixed his court at Diganwy. He being not born in wedlock, Elidir Mwynfawr (priodawr o'r Gogledd), a Prince of North Britain, landed at Redwharf, in Anglesey, to claim the crown, and was killed at Abernedydd in Caernarvonshire. His relations in the north came with a strong fleet, and landed at the Eifl in Caernarvonshire, and burnt the country from thence to Hergyn, Rhun gathered the power of Gwynedd, and met them, drove them to their ships, followed them to Porth Ewerydd (Solway Frith), and defeated them, or made up matters with them; so that his assistance was required, with his victorious army, to expel the Scots and Saxons who encroached upon them. In this affair he was employed with his army so long, and in entertainments and debaucheries after his conquests, that his soldiers' wives, grown impatient of so long an absence, and possessed with the spirit of jealousy, as they came to understand their husbands preferred other women to them, took their own slaves to their beds, and contracted new marriages. On Rhun's return home with his army they had some difficulty to recover their own habitations; and in retaliation for their losses, services, and shames, to his own immediate neighbours and subjects, the people of Arvon, he gave certain privileges, to be seen to this day in our ancient MSS. of the law, called *Breiniau Gwyr Arvon*. This was about the year 570 or 80.

RHUOCHYM (YNYS), Tanata Insula vel Rutupina. The castle built by Gweirydd, King of Britain. (*MS.*) [*Rhyothym*, Isle of Thanet.—*W. D.*]

RHUON and RHUFON (n. v.).—*Dr. Davies.*

RHUTHUN or RHUTHYN, English, Ruthin, a town and castle in Denbighshire; now called a lordship of Rhuthun, which is Dyffryn Clwyd, containing three commots. Maenor Rhuthun, a commot of Cantref Pennythen, Morganwg. Rhuthun, a lordship in Glamorgan. (*Dr. Powel*, p. 122.)

RHUTUPY (*Tyassilio*), the seaport where Vespasian first attempted to land in Britain, which I take to be Rye in Kent. But is Richborow in Kent (*Camden*)? where there was a common passage over to Porth y Morinwyr in Gaul (Portum Morinoro-

rum—*Pliny*), called also Gessoriaë. Camden thinks this to be Bolougne.

RHWTH. Llewelyn ap Cynfrig Rwth.

RHWYDRYS Sant, said to be an Irish saint, built a church in Anglesey, Llanrhwydrys.

RHYBRAWST, un o'r tair gwraig Brychan Brycheiniog.

RHYCHWYN Sant. Llanrhychwyn, Caernarvonshire.

RHYCHWYN FARFOG, o Fodolwyn yn Rhôs. Rhychwin, ait Dr. Davies.

RHYCHWAIN, o Fodrychwain : qu. an id. ?

RHYD, used in names of places, and signifies a ford. Rhyd Nug (n. l.) ; Rhyd Gariadog in Mon ; Rhydcors, a castle in South Wales ; Rhyd yr Efail ; Rhyd Fadog ; Y Forryd ; Llechryd ; Rhyd y Cerrig Gwynion ; Rhyd Foyr, Carmarthenshire ; Rhydwygyr ; Rhyd y Gyfartha, Anglesey ; Rhyd y Carw, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

RHYD FORLAS. (*Llywarch Hen.*)

Ar Rhyd Forlas y llas Gwên.—*Ll. Hen.*

See *Morlas*.

RHYD GOCH (Y), a place frequented by wood-rovers in the time of Ieuan Sew [Tew ?], who wrote in praise of them for their civility to some *telynorion*.

RHYD YR HALEN, in Ffestiniog parish. Qu. whether on the river Halen or Elen ?

RHYD HELYG, or Rhyd Helyg ar Wy, Willowford upon Wy. (*Price, Descr.*)

RHYD OWAIN, a gentleman's seat. (*Ieuan Deulwyn.*)

RHYD PENCARN : vid. *Pencarn*.

RHYD RHEON. Cynadl Rhyd Rheon. (*Afallenau Myrddin.*)

A gread adar gar Caer Rheon.—*Hoi. Myrddin.*

RHYDION ap Eidol, the 64th King of Britain.

RHYDODYN, or Rhyd Edwin, a gentleman's seat, Caermarthenshire.

RHYDWYGYR, a place in Anglesey, on the river Gwygyr.

RHYDYCHEN, Oxford ; Calena or Caleva ; Lat. Rhedycina ; should be in English called Oxenford, and not Oxford. [Owseford, from Isis, the river.—*W. D.*]

RHYDD, or Rhudd, or Ruthyn ; hence Llanrhudd or Llanrhydd Church (St. Meugan), Denbighshire. (*B. Willis.*)

RHYDDERCH (n. pr. v.), a very ancient name ; Latinized Rodericus ; but I think wrong, for the name is derived from *rydd*, free, or at liberty, and *erch*, terrible. See Nennius in Husa.

RHYDDERCH ap Rhydion, the 65th King of Britain.

RHYDDERCH HÆL, a Prince of the North Britons about the year 560 (*Tr.* 46) ; *i.e.*, Rhydderch the Generous or Free. He is often mentioned in Myrddin Wyllt's works, and also in the *Triades*, 46, 74. The civil war between him and Aeddan Vradwg, another northern Prince, was occasioned by a trifle,—such a trifle as a lark's nest (*Tr.* 40) ; un o'r tair ofergad, *i.e.*, one of the three trifling wars.

Dysgl a Gren Rhydderch was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. The meat and drink that was required in this dish would be there in an instant, so he kept an open house. I suppose this was his great common hall dish, which was kept in memory of his generosity, where there was nothing refused that was desired or called for. Vide *Eluned*.

As Rhydderch Hæl's palace was at Alclud, a city of the Stratelwyd Britons, by *Tr.* 6, and Myrddin in the Forest of Celyddon, it seems that was in Rhydderch's territories. All to the Grampus Mountain was called Caledonia ; from hence Cul-lôden, where the battle was fought.

Angharad Ton Felen, merch Rhydderch. (*Tr.* 74.)

RHYDDRY, parish, Glamorganshire. [Rhyd-tref, plwyf y Rhyt-tre, vulgo.—*I. M.*]

RHYDDWYN or RHUDDWYN, a mountain. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 262.) Rhyddwyn a Myvyr a Berwyn.

RHYFONIOG, or Rhyvonioc, one of the five cantrefs of Berfedd-wlad, containing the commots of Uwchaled and Isaled in Denbighshire (Price, *Descr.*) ; so named from Rhufawn ap Cunedda Wledig. Rhyvonioc was seized upon by Egbert, King of Westsex, A.D. 817, and destroyed the country as far as Snowden ; and a battle fought near Beaumaris, at Llanvaes.

RHYGENYDD or RHIGENYDD (n. pr. v.). *Dysgl Ragenydd Ysgol-haig*, one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. This is also attributed to Rhydderch. See *Eluned* and *Rhydderch Hæl*.

RHYGYN. Coed y Rhygyn, a house in the parish of Traws Fynydd in Meirion.

RHYMNI, river (Camden, *Britannia*), and Rhymny.

RHYOTHYM (YNYS), the Isle of Thanet. Rhiothim was a Prince in Armorica on the first coming of the Franks to Gaul. Vid. Vertot.

RHYS (n. pr. v.) ; Latin, *Rhesus*. (*Dr. Davies*.) Noted poets of this name were Rhys Goch o Eryri ; Rhys Meigen ; Rhys Nanmor o Faenor Fynyw, an. 1460. Soldiers : Sir Rhys ap Tomas, that brought in Henry VII ; Rhys ap Tewdwr ; Rhys ap Gruffudd, Prince of Wales. In some MSS. it is wrote Rhûs. Rhys Gryg, called also Rhys Vychan ap Rhys ap Tewdor Mawr. See Meddygon Myddfai.

RHYS, son of Gorboniawn, the 37th King of Britain. Camden writes it Rhese, and he says they think it derived from Rhesus in Homer. Rhyswr, in British, is a hero.

RHYSTOG, enw lle, Brecknockshire. (*O. Ll. Moel*.)

Marchog yr Ystog ar iau

Mae dy lwyth am daleithiau.

O. ap Ll. Moel, i Gad. ap Gr. o Rystog.

RHYSTYD (Sant) ap Hoel. Llanrhystyd in Cardiganshire, where was a castle built by Cad. ap Gr. ap Cynan, 1148.

RHYAWWT ail Morgan, un o'r tri gogyfurdd. (*Tr.* 89.) One of the three trifling poets. (*Tr.* 18.) Probably the same name with Reuchidus in Nennius, c. 65. A Bishop in Nennius' time, but not the same person.

RICART ap Einion ap Cynfrig.

RIGUALLON, wrote anciently for Rhiwallon (*E. Lloyd*), to retain the etymology from *rhi* and *gwallon*. So Myngwy for Mynwy (à *myn* and *gwy*).

ROBYN ap Gr. Goch. It is not the same with Robert nor Robert. Hence Robinson.

ROELENT, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for Rhuddlan in Flintshire. "Hugo Comes de Lege *Roelent* ibi tempore Regis Edwardi jacebat Englefield ; castelli quod *Roelent* vocatur et caput est hujus terræ ; ad hoc manerium *Roelent*, jacent hæ Barewichæ", etc. This about the year 1083.

ROGIADE, a manor in the county of Monmouth.

RORE (n. pr. f.), daughter of Usber, un o'r tair gwrforwyn, *i.e.*, hermaphrodite. (*Tr.* 64.) [*Rhore*, a virago, in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

ROTBERT, qu. ?

ROWLING ap Gruffudd ap Dafydd.

RUG, a gentleman's seat, Meirion.

RUTHIN, one of the mesne lordships of Morganwg. (*Powell.*)

RYMNY Bridge, the east end of Morganwg on the river Rhymni. (*Dr. Powell.*)

[*Rhymni* River divides *Oibwyr* in Glamorgan from *Gwaunllwg* in Monmouthshire. It is otherwise called *Afon Eleirch*, and the parish and village of *Rhymni* called most commonly *Tredeleirch*.—*I. M.*]

RYMPYN (fl.) in South Wales (*Powell*), where Mredydd, King of South Wales, was slain by Caradog of Gwentland and the Normans, A.D. 1069. (*Caradoc* in Bl.....) Camden (in Glamorgan) says from *remny*, divide, meaning *rhannu*.

[*Rhympyn* is the same as the Rhymni, and still so called in the survey and records of *Rhymni* alias *Rompney* manor. There are many places of considerable antiquity on the river Rymney or Rhymni, viz., on the east or Monmouthshire side, in Rymney parish, an ancient British camp, very entire. Near it the ancient Monastery of *Renesham*; higher up, *Llanfihangel Fedwy*; above that, *Mechain* parish, village, and castle. On the west or Glamorgan side we have *Rhath*, the Ratostabius of Ptolomy; higher up, *Llan Edeyrn*, where Edeyrn ab Gwrtheyrn Gwrthenau founded a monastery for three hundred monks, or saints as they were called. Further up there is *Llanfedwy*. The church, now in ruins, was dedicated to St. Medwy or Medwinus. In this parish stands Rhiw-perra Castle, rebuilt by Inigo Jones, a fine house. Still further up is *Rhydtre*, where are still open some old Roman mines, above the *Caerfili* or *Senghenydd* Castle. Still higher up, *Gelli Gaer*. Above this, *Marchnad y Wawn*, a market village, *Llancaeath* Castle, *Capel Gwladus*, etc., etc. The river runs through a fine country, abounds with salmon, etc.—*I. M.*]

RYTHMARCH (n. pr. v.). (*Powel*, *Caradoc*, p. 156.) Qu. whether Rhyddmarch, Archbishop of St. David's, son of Sulien, Bishop, *i.e.*, Julian, an. 1078.

S.

SABEL, pro Isabel, qu. ?

SACSONIA, the country of the Saxons.

SADWRN, Lat. *Saturnus*, a Prince of the Celtæ, from *sad*, firm or steady, and *dwrn*, a fist. But Sadwrn or Satorn doth not signify strength in the Celtic (as some will have it), except in this sense. See Ainsworth.

SADWRN Sant. Llansadwrn, a church in Anglesey. See *Saturnin*.

SADWRN was a famous hermit at Henllan, to whom Deifyr, a hermit at Bodfari, sent Gwenfrewi to be directed to go to Gwytherin. (*Life of St. Winifred*.) His name is Latinized Saturnius (*Inscr.*) for Saturnin.

SAERAN Sant. Church at Llanynys, Denbighshire.

SAERAN ap Geraint Saer o Iwerddon.

SAERYM (n. pr. v.).

Myn Saerym Sant a Seirioel.—*Gr. ab Meredydd*.

SAESON or SAESSON, Saxons. Saesonach (*Ieuan Tew*). Now English.

SAETHON, a gentleman's seat in Caernarvonshire. Qu. from a river of that name ?

SAETHYDD, a cognomen ; as, Cadwgan Saethydd. (*J. D.*)

SAINCLERE CASTLE, in Caermardenshire, A.D. 1189.

SAINT or SEINT, a river by Caernarvon town, which some say is the Segontium of the ancients. Nennius, in his *Catalogue*, hath Caer Segeint, as Usher hath also from him. Afon y Seint. Mr. E. Llwyd says it is Afon y Sant, from Peris Sant ; but Segontium was before Peris was born.

SAIS, an Englishman or Saxon. An English wood-rover or thief is also called by the poets Gwyddel ; *i.e.*, either wild man or woodman ; which is the name also given an inhabitant of Ireland, for the same reason at first probably. It was also used as an appellative to those, it seems, that understood English, as Rhys Sais o Faelor ap Ednyfed ap Llywarch. When a Saxon had carried Elltyd's wife big with [child] into a wood, and killed her,

Gwedi'r Sais a'r gwaed a'r sann, etc.,

he proceeds,

E a'i gwyddai y Gwyddel, etc.

See *Ysgodog*.

SAISNEG, the English tongue.

SEISNIGAIDD, Anglified.

SALBRI, enw lle. Sr. Thomas o Salbri, qu. ?

SALLAWG. Caer Sallawg. (*Myrddin*.) See *Caer Sallawg*.

SAMSON Sant, Bishop of Dole in Gaul. His acts published by Mabillon and the Bollandists. He was born in South Wales about the year 490. His father was Amon; his mother, Ann; both of noble extraction. Brought up by Ildud in his Monastery of Llan Illtud, in Glamorganshire, about the year 512, was made Abbot of the Monastery of St. Pyr in Caldey Island, called *Ynys Byrr*; about 516 went to Ireland; about 520 was made Bishop by Dubricius of Caerlleon, but had no see. Thence he went to Armorica, where he founded several monasteries; and the chiefest was at Dole in Brittany, which became a bishop's see. Some say he lived to a hundred or hundred and twenty years of age; but Mabillon thinks he died about the year 565. His name is subscribed in the Council of Paris, A.D. 557. Some say he had been Archbishop of York, and was succeeded by another Samson at Dole, which had been Archbishop of Menevia. (*Brit. Sanct.*, July 28.) Leland says his uncle was Umbrael, and his father Ammonius Venetus, *i. e.*, Ammon of North Wales.

SAMUEL BRITANNUS. (*Leland*.) He was a friend of Nennius, and by whom Nennius had been instructed as well as by Elbotus. He has made many additions to Nennius' History, which explain it. Leland concludes he was a monk, for that few others had learning in those days. (*Leland, Script. Brit.*, c. 48.) In some copies of Nennius he is called Samuel Beulan, and probably may be that Peulan to whom a church in Anglesey is dedicated, *Llanbeulan*. The History was probably published, after Nennius' death, by this Samuel Beulan, and that in England or Scotland; for I am certain the copies we have of it in the Cottonian Library and Oxford Library were not done in Wales, as plainly appears from the 53rd chapter, where *Mac* is put for *Mab* to the pedigree of Gwrtheyrn, where, in our ancient British MSS., the letter *M* is only put for *mab*, a son; as Pascent m.

Vortigern is made there Mac Pascent Mac Vortigern, etc. Several of Beulan's notes or interpolations are also lame and useless, and it is a pity we have not the author in his native simplicity. This Beulan in some copies is falsely wrote Beularius.

SANDDE (n. pr. v.).

SANDDE BRYD ANGEL escaped with life from the battle of Camlan. He was so fair and like an angel that his enemies would not hurt him. (*Tr.* 85.)

SANDDE HARDD, o Fortyn, tad Moriddig.

SANDDE ap Llywarch Hen, killed in battle.

SANFFRAID or SANFFRED, ferch Cadwtheg Wyddel, q. d. Sant Ffred, *i.e.*, St. Brigit, an Irish lady and a nun; in English, St. Brides; and the Virgin of Kildare. Her British legend, from Iorwerth Fynglwyd, is this: That she was a nun, and daughter of Diptacus, a Duke; that on her entering a nun, her step-mother's leg was cut off, but on her request a leg and foot grew in its place. She extracted honey out of the stone for a poor man. A ploughman broke his plough, and she gave her distaff, which made him a *chelydr* [*chwelydr*] for his plough. The butter turned to ashes; and the ashes again, in her hand, turned into butter, and ale enough in two basons. That she gave to the village all the cheese of the mayor's house; and though the cheese were given away, there was not one wanting. That she understood the fifteen prayers; and in case of hard rain she would throw her white sheet on the beams of the sun. That she came from Ireland over sea, and swam to Dyfi; that she made of rushes, in Gwynedd, the fish called *brwyniaid* (smelts); that she went to Rome, from Patrick's country, to see Peter; that she turned the Mayor of London into a horse; that she released the baker's wife; and between her and God bound the Devil. It concludes:

Da Ffred fwyn dyffryd f'enaid.—*Ior. Fynglwyd.*

This copy is short of what I have seen elsewhere, where there is

Y dydd y ceisiodd dy dad, etc.

That when her father proposed her in marriage to an Irish lord of which country she was, her eyes dropt out of her head, and then she was sure no lord would have her; but she cunningly took them up again, washed them, and put them in their places, where they fitted as well as ever; and to prevent any further

solicitations, where her virginity was concerned, she and her maids went to the sea-side, and with her knife she cut a green turf for each of them, instead of ships, to carry them over the channel to Wales, where they landed at Porth y Cappel, near Holyhead, where she built a chapel on the top of a small bank at her landing-place, whose ruins are there still, on the left hand as you go to Holyhead from the bridge. From thence she went to Glan Conwy, and built a church called still after her name, Llansanffrêd. Here she performed a miracle by taking a handful of rushes, and throwing them into the river of Conwy. They turned into fish, which to this day they call there *brwyniaid*, q. d., rush-fish, because they smell like rushes, which in Welsh is *brwyn*. These are called in London smelts; in the country, sparlings; and according to this legend, this is the original of that fish which is to be found in plenty in the river Conwy. So here is a new creation. See Nennius, Brigida.

Cappel St. Ffraid, near Holyhead [in ruins,—*W. D.*]; Llansanffred, in Mechain; Llansanffred, in Cardiganshire; Llansanffred, in Glyn Ceiriog; Llansanffred, in Glan Conwy; Llansanffred, in Glyn Dyfrdwy.

SANNA verch Dyfnwal. (*Caradoc*, p. 182.) Qu., a contraction of Susannah?

SANNAN Sant. Llansannan, rectory and vicarage, church and parish, in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire. St. Senan was of noble parents in Ireland, and Bishop in Ynys Cathaigh, in the mouth of the river Shannon; a friend of St. David; and died in the same day.

SANNAN River. Abersannan in Caermarthenshire. (*E. Llwyd's Notes.*)

SANT, properly a saint.

SANT (n. pr. v.), Lat. Xanthus, was the father of Dewi ap Sant, Archbishop of Wales. See *Dewi*.

SARN, a causeway, used in the names of places, as, Sarn Wallog, Sarn y Bwch, Sarn Badrig, ridges of rocks or stones in Cardiganshire Bay; Sarn Dripiog; y Sarnau (n. l.); Sarn, a gentleman's seat in Whittington parish; Tal y Sarn Grin, a village in Cardiganshire; Bwlch Tre Sarnau, Anglesey. [Sarnau, in Deuddwr; Tal y Sarn, in Carmarthenshire and Carnarvonshire.—*W. D.*]

SARN ELEN, a military way of pitched stones, leading through the mountains near Ffestiniog in Meirion; supposed by Mr. Camden to be made by Helena, the mother of Constantine the Great. Mr. Edward Llwyd, in his *Notes on Camden*, says, besides the place here mentioned, this way is to be seen at one end of Craig Verwyn, where it is called Ffordd Gam Elen Lueddog, *i.e.*, the crooked way of Helen the Great or Puissant. See *Llueddog* and *Llwyddog*. Another Ffordd (or Sarn) Elen at Llanbadarn Odwyn in Cardiganshire. Also a great part of the road from Brecknock to Neath is called Ffordd Elen. In the parish of Ffestiniog, from Rhyd yr Halen to Castell Dolwyddelen, this road is called Sarn y Ddual, which is about three miles; and some think that Pont Aber Glaslyn and Gymwynas, in Caernarvonshire, is part of the same road. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden* in Meirion.) Another Sarn Elen in Lleyrn. See *Dolwyddelen*.

SARN Y DDUAL, in the parish of Ffestiniog; part of the military way of Sarn Elen, which see.

SARPHLE, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*) [in Llanarmon Dyffryn Ceiriog.—*W. D.*]

SARSINIAID, the Saracens, descendants of Abraham, perhaps from *Sarah*. They were hired soldiers to the Romans in the time of Aurelian and Probus, *i.e.*, an. 270. (*Ainsworth*.) They afterwards, under Mahomet, overran Syria, Egypt, Persia, Spain, Sicily. Their name is still retained in Barbary; but the Turks, their comrades, revolting, they were driven to the East. (*Ainsworth*.)

SATURNIN (n. pr. v.). In an ancient MS. of Dr. Thos. Williams I find that Morgan ap Saturnin reigned over the Britons, and succeeded Urien ap Cynfarch, who, he says, succeeded Maelgwn. In the churchyard of Llansadwrn, in Anglesey, there was dug up a gravestone, in my time, with an inscription which I copied, but have it not now by me. It was in Roman characters, and begun thus: "Hic jacit Sanctus Saturninus et uxor ejus." But the name Saturnin is not used in Wales, and I suppose was a Loegrian or Roman name. Cynfarch also was a Pictish name.

Morgan Fawr mab Sadyrnin.—*Cyfoesi Myrddin*.

Llansadurnin, in Deheubarth. See *Sadwrn*.

SAVATHAN (n. l.), Saveddan, Savaddan, and Saveddam, in Camden.

SAVATHAN (LLYN), in South Wales, two miles east of Brecknock. (J. D. Rhys, *Gram.*)

SAWDDWY or SAWDDE or SAWDDFAI, a river which falls into Myddfai, and both into Towi, near Llangadog, Caermarthenshire. Llanvihangel Myddfai. Pont ar Sawdde. See *Myddfai*.

SAWELL, fl. (*Llywarch Hen*.) Dr. Davies mistakes this passage of Llywarch Hen, and makes *Sawell* to be a chimney:

— o wng ag o bell
Pyll pwyll tan trwy Sawell.

But the preceding stanza,

Pyll pwyll tan trwy Lifon,

shews the mistake.

SAWYL (St.) or SAWEL. Llansawyl in Caermarthenshire.

SAWYL (al. SAWL) BENISEL, a King of Britain, the 66th, about 100 years before Christ.

SAWYL or SAWL BENUCHEL ap Pabo Post Prydain, un o'r tri thrahawc Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 28.)

SAWYL ap Llywarch Hen, buried at Llangollen. (*Llywarch Hen*.)

SCHIUIAU, in *Doomsday Book*, corruptly for 'Sgeifiog. See *Ys-geifiog*.

SCHLYDACH, in Llywel, Brecknockshire.

SEDD GYFEDD ap Gwyngad ap Nôs.

SEFNYN (n. pr. v.), a poet, an. 1260.

SEGEINT: see *Saint*.

SEGONTIUM: see *Saint*.

SEINLYN Sant.

Mair, Seinlyn, Marthyn, Mathen.

SEINT: see *Saint*.

SEIRIOEL Sant ap Owain Danwyn. See an account of him in *Penmon*.

SEIRIOEL (YNYS), Priestholm Island near Beaumaris. See *Penmon*. [Llys Elis ap Clynnog.—*W. D.*]

SEISILL ap Grwst, the 15th King of Britain.

SEISILL ap Cyhelyn, the 26th King of Britain.

SEISYLL ap Owain, the 60th King of Britain.

SEISYLLT.

SEITHENIN Frenin, o Faes Gwyddno, a oresgynnodd mor ei dir. (*Ach. Saint.*) He was father of Tudno, the founder of Llandudno in Creuthyn. In Englynion Beddau Milwyr he is mentioned :

Bedd Seithenin synwyr wan
Rhwing Maes Kenedir a glan.

SEITHWEDD (n. pr. v.). (*Tr.* 64.)

SELATTYN, parish and church in the county of Salop.

SELE, SELAU. Mallt verch Howel Sele ap M.

SELEDD (n. l.). Bryn Seled and Cwm Seled; perhaps from Selyf.

SELEF. Cantref Selef, one of the three cantrefs of Brecheiniog. (*Price, Descr.*) Also one of the commots of said cantref. Bryn Selef, in Llansanffraid, Denbighshire.

SELEMION. Caer Selemion in the *Triades* (Catalogue of Cities) is Caer Selemon (alias Elemon) in Nennius; but where it lies I cannot tell, unless it is Chelmsford in Essex, the Cæsaromagus and Conovium of the Romans. (*Ainsworth.*) A river Chelmers there. Caer Selemion is the city of the people of Selem or Selyf.

SELYF (n. pr. v.). This name is translated Solomon; but I think it should be Selimus. Selyf Seirff Cadeu. (*Breiniau Powys.*)

SELYF ap Cynan Garwyn, un o'r tri aerfeddog. (*Tr.* 65.)

SELYF ap Llywarch Hen. (*Ll. Hen.*)

SELYF BEN SYWEDYDDION, un o'r tair colofn celfyddydion (*Prydydd y Moch*, to Rodri ap O. Gwynedd), *i.e.*, Selimus, chief of astronomers.

SENNY, river. See *Dysynni*.

SENNYLLT (n. pr. v.), the father of Nudd Hael.

SENGHENYTH [now Caer Phili—*W. D.*], a lordship in Morgannwg, one of the four commots of Cantref Brenhinuol, Morgannwg.

SENGHENYDD CASTLE, given by Llewelyn ap Iorwerth to John le Bruse.

SEPTON, SEPTWN. Caer Septon, Shaftsbury. (*E. Llwyd, Th. Williams, and Galfrid.*)

SERVAN (n. pr. v.), the father of Mordaf Hael. (*Tr.* 8.)

SERI. Caer Seri (*Triad*, Catalogue of Cities); in another copy,

Caer Siri ; the same with what is called in Nennius *Caer Ceirit*. Qu. whether Cirencester in Gloucestershire ?

SERIGI WYDDEL, a General or Prince of a body of Irish that made a descent on Anglesey in the time of Caswallon Law Hir, father of Maelgwn Gwynedd, about an. 514. Caswallon fought them at Cerrig y Gwyddyl, near Malltraeth (see *Tr.* 49), and killed Serigi with his own hand at Llan y Gwyddyl, which is the Irish church at Holyhead. (Price, *Descr.*) The natives of Holyhead shew the grave of Serigin Wyddel, as they call him. Camden says the Britons were beat ; but he is always kind to the Britons. This battle was so obstinate that Cadwallon's men tied their legs by pairs with their horses' *hualau* (I suppose bridles), with a resolution to stand the field to the last man. (*Tr.* 49.)

SEVERUS, the 80th King of Britain. This is the Emperor of Rome died and buried at York.

SGOTTIAID, falsely wrote and pronounced for Ysgwydiaid, which see.

SCOTLAND, and Scotland : see *Ysgotlond* and *Esgottland*.

SIAMAS (n. pr. v.), James.

SIARLES (n. pr. v.), Charles.

SIATT REDYNVRE ap Cadvan Llwy Coed.

SIBYL (n. f.), a common and proper name. It is also pronounced sometimes Sibli, as Sibli Ddoeth, or the wise, meaning the Prophetess. It seems most nations had the Sibyl, a prophetess of that name or appellation. Myrddin Wyllt, the Pictish poet, quotes the British Sibyl by the title of Chwibleian and Chwimbleian, as if the word was formed from *lleian*, a nun, vestal virgin, or priestess.

Ef a ddywaid chwibleian chwedl anrhyfedd.

Hoianau Myrddin.

SIËB, Cheapside. Sioppau Siëb. By this it seems this name is British.

SIEFFRAI O FYNWY, Galfridus Arthurius, otherwise called Monemuthensis ; first a Benedictine monk, afterwards Archdeacon of Monmouth, afterwards Bishop of St. Asaph, about an. 1150. He translated the History of the Britons out of British into Latin, from a copy given him by Walter Archdeacon of Oxford, which

he brought from the Britons of Armorica. But as he was not a perfect master of his subject, nor was acquainted with the British historians and poets, he hath not done it justice; besides a very great fault in making some additions of his own, which he mixt with the original; so the Latin book is not to be depended on. The Brut copy is common in Wales; but the name of Galfrid, the translator, entirely unknown, except among antiquaries. See *Brut y Brenhinoedd*.

SIERLWY.

A gwyr a meirch ag aur mwyr
Gida Siarllys goed Sierlwy.

Hywel Cilan, i Gr. Penrhyn.

SIERON, St. Jerome, Hieronymus.

Gwr siriol geiriau Sieron
Gorhoffaidd Syr Gruffudd Sion.—*Ieuan Tew*.

SIGGAI, in Llantwyt, Glamorgan.

SIGLVAEN, a rocking stone. These are remains of Druidism found in Cornwall and Wales; one of them near St. David's; another at Pen y Gogarth, near Conwy. I suppose there was one also at Maen y Chwyfan by its name, which see. One between Penmachno and Bettws, and between the rivers Lledr and Machno. See *Lledr*.

SILIAN. Tresilian in Cornwall. Mr. Stukely calls it the Castle of Silvanus, and thinks that Silvanus was father of Carausius, and that Carausius had a son called Silvius or Silvanus. (*Palæographia*.)

SILIN Sant. Some say it is St. Giles.

Silin gwyr Cantre Selyf.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

Llansilin, a church and parish (vicarage) in Denbighshire. Here the famous song writer, Hugh Morus, lived. Nature never shewed herself stronger where there was little or no learning or other advantages than in him. His attempts in heroic poetry did not answer.

SILOD verch Iankyn, arglwydd Ffrangton.

SILURIA: see *Iselwyr*. [See *Syllwyr* below. *Essyllwyr*; their country, *Essyllwg*, *Bro Essyllt*, and *Tir Essyllt*.—*I. M.*]

SILURES (*Camden*), *Iselwyr* or Low Men, one of the three different nations of Wales,—the Silures, Dimetæ, and Ordovices.

The Silures, as we gather from Ptolomy's description of them, inhabited Deheubarth, *i.e.*, Herefordshire, Radnorshire, Brecknockshire, Monmouthshire, and Glamorganshire.

SILUS or SILIUS, Lat. Julius, the father of Brutus, the first founder of the British empire. His name was not Sylvius, as some would have it. Vid. British copy of Tyssilio.

SILVESTER GIRALDUS CAMBRENSIS was of a noble family in Penbrokeshire, not far from Tenby, and born there. He was secretary to King Henry, and tutor to King John his son, and sent to Ireland, where he wrote the History of Ireland, much involved in darkness (says Leland). He was Archdeacon of Brecknock, afterwards Archdeacon of St. David's, and elected Bishop there. He attended Baldwin, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Pope's legate, through Wales, to raise contributions for the war in the Holy Land, and wrote his Journey through Wales (*Itineraria Cambriæ*), and also a topography of Wales, with a map, with several other learned works. He lived above seventy years, and died at St. David's, and was buried there. See Leland's *Script. Brit.*, c. 196.

He was no friend of Galfridus Monemuthensis, his contemporary, the translator of the British History, having some personal pique to him, which he vents with some passion against the history published by him. In one place (*Top. Cambr.*, c. 8) he calls it the fabulous history of Galfrid, upon a very slight occasion, having himself followed the chief things which are esteemed fabulous by the enemies of that history. But nothing shows the personal pique more than the trial he says was made of the Briton history of Galfrid, by a spirit which was at St. David's, who judged him fabulous. (*Hist. Cambr.*, l. i, c. 5.) It should have been proved that this judge was not one of the imps of the father of lies.

SIÔN, or Süon, an ancient British fort on the top of a mountain north of Conwy town, called Caer Süon, or, in the English orthography, *Seon*. This was the seat of *Gwalch Gorsedd*, where Maelgwn (or, as others say, his father Caswallon) went to judge between the poets and musicians. He lived at Diganwy in Creuthyn; caused the poets and harpers to swim the river Conwy. The harpers' instruments were spoiled; therefore the

poets, whose tools could not be damaged, carried the day. (*Iorwerth ap Beli* to the Bishop of Bangor, an. 1240.)

SIÔR, George. This word is pronounced as the English *Shore*. The British tongue hath not the sound of the soft G. Llan Sant Sior, St. George's in Denbighshire.

SIRI : see *Seri*.

SIRWERN or SURWERN, a place in Cardiganshire. (*D. ap Ieuan Du.*) See *Syrwern*.

SISIL verch Arglwydd Herbert.

SISLI (nom. fœm.), Cecilia.

SITSYLLT (n. pr. v.). Llewelyn ap Sitsyllt, Prince of Wales.

SIWAN or SIWEN, dim. of Susan (n. f., Ceretica). Siwan verch Arglwydd Herbert. [Joanna or Joan, in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

SIWDA (n. pr.), qu. Judah or Judas ?

A Duw o lwyth Siwda lân.—*Hywel Surdwal*.

SKEWETH : see *Porth Skeweth*.

SNOWDEN (n. pr.) : vid. *Wyddfa* and *Eiryri*.

SOLVACH, a harbour and village in Pembrokeshire.

SONLLI. Llewelyn Sonlli. Llwyth Sonlli. Qu. whether a river ?

SPEY, a river in Scotland. (*Major*.)

STÎL. Dwyn Stîl Yngharad verch Mredydd ; i.e., to draw the stile or pedigree.

STINAN Sant, i.e., Justinian. Cappel Stinan is on the sea-coast in Ramsey Sound, and Cappel Devanog on the island opposite to it. See *Devanog*. This Justinian was hermit and martyr ; and his acts are in Capgrave, Aug. 13 ; and born in Armorica. Being a priest, he came to Great Britain, and went into a boat ; committing himself to the waves, he landed at Limenus, an island (now Ramsey), where he found a holy solitary, Honorius (Ynyr), son of Tefrawc, a British Prince, who invited him to stay there, which he did, on condition he would send on shore his sister and maid, who had a cell just by there ; and this was done to avoid scandal. St. David, who was then at Menevia, desired his friendship ; he lived there many years, but at last was murdered either by his servants or pirates. Leland says he was slain by pirates. A church was built to his honour on the oppo-

site shore. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Aug. 13.) There is the ruins of a chapel on Ramsey Island, called Cappel Devanog; and another opposite to it, on the mainland, called Cappel Stinan.

STRAT and STRATH are found in the composition of names of places in Wales and Scotland, in Latin and English writers, which are the same with the British Ystrad; but not the same meaning with the Latin Strata, a paved way, as some will have it. It signifies a vale or bottom through which a river runs; and perhaps was formed from *ys* and *traed*, a frequented place or place of feet, in the same sense as we say in English a foot-way or footpath, or to get footing in a place.

In Wales there are: Ystrad Peithyll; Ystrad Meurig; Ystrad Cyngan; Ystrad Marchell; Ystrad Alun; Ystrad Tywy; Ystrad Clwyd; Ystrad Euni; Ystrad Fflur. In Scotland: Strathern; Strathbogie; Strath Doern or Dovran; Strathy; Strathawin; Strathnavern.

STRAD CLWYD: see *Ystrad Clwyd*.

STRAD MARCHELL: see *Ystrad Marchell*.

STRAD PYTHYLL: see *Ystrad Peithyll*.

STRADWEN verch Cadfan ap Cynan ap Eudaf, wife to Coel Godebog, mother of Cenau, Dyfyr, and Gwawl. (*Price, Descr.*)

STRADWER ap Pandwlf.

STRADWEUL (n. f.), qu. whether Stradwen? Stradweul verch Cadfan ap Cynan ap Eudaf. (*R. V., Notes.*)

STRAITH, *vallis* (*Uamden*); but Straith and Strath and Strat, as Strad Clwyd, etc., corrupted from *Ystrad*.

STRATALYN: see *Ystrad Alun*.

STRAT CONGEN: see *Ystrad Cyngan*.

STRATFLEUR: see *Ystrad Fflur*.

STRAT MEYRIC: see *Ystrad Meurig* or *Meuryg*.

STRIGUL or YSTRIGUL river in Gwent. Glyn Strigul Castle. (*Price, Descr.*) This Castle is near a river which falls into the Wysg, between Bryn Buga and Caerllion.

SUDDAS, Judas Iscariot.

SULHAERN (n. pr. v.). Gruffudd ap Sulhaern. (*Caradoc*, p. 186.)

SULIEN ap Ceryn, the 48th King of Britain. Sulien Archbishop of St. David's, A.D. 1087; probably Julianus.

SULIEN Sant o Lydaw.

SULUS (n. pr. v.), Julius.

Brutus ap Sulus syth.—*I. K.*

SULWYCH ap Pebid Penllyn.

[SWALE flu... in ... in which Paulinus baptized. "In provincia Deirorum, ubi sæpius manere cum rege solebat, Paulinus baptizabat in fluvio *Sualva*, qui vicam Cataractam præterfluit." (*Bede.*)—*W. D.*]

SWS, SWYS, and SWSWEN, Caer Sws, the ruins of an ancient city of the Britons in Montgomery, on the banks of the Severn, now a small village. Mr. Camden says it is reported to be both ancient and to enjoy ancient privileges. A lame account, indeed! Mr. Llwyd, in *Notes on Camden*, says it is said to have been the seat of the lords of Arwystli, and supposes it to have been of Roman foundation, without giving any reasons for it. Encampments about it at three several places, Gwynfynydd, Rhos Ddiarbed, and Cefn Carnedd; and also on the hill above Llanddinam, y Gaer Fechan, an entrenchment.

Powys a Chaerswys wen.—*L. G. Cothi.*

Cawr o Seysyll Caer Swswen

Caem roi i'n byw Cymro 'n ben.—*D. I. Ll.*

It is called also Cadr Swysson. Cadw o Gadr Swyssons was one of the pillars or supporters of arts and sciences. See *Cadw*.

SWYDD Y GRE, one of the four commots of Cantref Melienydd. See *Maelienydd*.

SWYDD Y FAM, one of the commots of the Cantref of Buellt.

SWYDD WYNOGION, or, in Price's *Description*, Swydd Ynogen, one of the commots of Cantre'r Clawdd, between Wy and Severn.

Amgylch cyminawc cymynai Saesson

Ar Swydd Wynogion yd wynnygai.—*Cynddelw.*

SYBYLLTIR, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey; q. d. Tir Sybwl, wet ground.

SYCHARTH, a gentleman's seat in Powys, qu. ?

SYCHNANT, the name of the valley near Holywell in Flintshire; i.e., dry brook or dry valley. Nant is properly a brook. Several brooks of this name in Wales. Sychnant in Melynddwr, etc.

SYKKER SAND, a port in Scotland, in Lat. *Tuta Arena*. (Jo. Major, *Hist. Scot.*, l i, fo. 9.) From the British *sicer*, *i.e.*, safe.

SYLFAEN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) [Castle Caereinion parish.—*W. D.*]

SYLUAIU, a river in Scotland. (Major, *Hist. Scot.*)

SYLLWYR, the people of Esyllwg (*H. Llwyd*); hence Silures (*H. Llwyd*). Gwentllwg, he says, is Gwentsillwg in Monmouthshire; Leland's *Ventoluga*.

SYRWEN, one of the four cantrefs of Cardiganshire, containing the commots [of] Gwiniomydd and Iscoed. (Price, *Descr.*) Wrote by Deio ap Ieuan Du *Survern*, q. d. Gwern Sur.

Dechran o ddeau ydd wyf
Y *Survern* gwlad ni sorrwyf.

SYTHIA (Scythia), a country on the continent, so called from the people being expert at shooting, which in the Celtic is *saethu*, from *saeth*, an arrow. The Irish antiquaries derive the ancient *Scots of Ireland* from the Scythians, and so Rad. de Diceto. Scythia, Scita, Sciticus, Scoticus, Scotus, Scotia. But I think the name of Scot comes more naturally from their name in the British *Ysgwydiad*, from the Celtic *ysgwyd* or *ysgod*, a shield; and Meilir Brydydd, in the year 1079, calls them *Ysgodogion* dynion lledffer.

T.

TAERUS. Dafydd Ddu Taerus.

TÂF, a river which rises near Vrenni Fawr, and, taking in several rivers, falls into the sea near the Towi in Caermarthen-shire. Upon this river the Abbey of Whitland, called Ty Gwyn ar Daf, was, which was built of white rods of hazle for a summer house. (*Camden*.) See also other Tâfs in Glamorganshire and Brecknockshire that go by Llandaf to Caerdyf. Mr. Ed. Llwyd says he cannot conjecture what might be the original signification of the word Tâf, but thinks the *Thames* to be of the same origin. (*Notes on Camden*.)

TAF FAWR and TAF FECHAN, rivers that rise in Brecknockshire and run by Llandâf and Caerdyf to the Severn Sea. Camden says this is the Rhatostabius or Rhatostibius of Ptolemy,—

a maimed word for the British Traeth Tav; but more likely a corruption of Ystrad Taf and Ystrad Tyf. (Qu. whether there be not a small river that runs into the Tâf or Caerdyf, whence it might be called Caer Aberdyf.) Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks that the first syllables of Tawy, Towy, Teifi, and Dyfi, are but so many various pronunciations of *Tav* or *Taf*; but it surprises me that Mr. Llwyd should fall into such a blunder as to think that *all these rivers* should have the *same name*. Were words so scarce among the Britons that they could not afford different names for their rivers?

TAFWYS (fl.).

TAFARN, a surname.

Dafydd Tafarn a farnwyd

Yn hael iawn, un o'i hil wyd.

G. ap I. Hen, i Gr. ap Daf. Tafarn.

TAFOD AUR, *i.e.*, Chrysostomus. Edeyrn Dafod Aur.

TAGUY, wrote anciently for Tawy. (*E. Llwyd*.)

TAIX, river. Abertain.

TAL, in the composition of names of places, signifying a forehead, as, Tal y Lan; Tal y Bont; Tal y Sarn, etc. Hence Eithdal, Italy, now yr Eidal. Hence Ardaloedd, borders of a country; talaith, a head-band or diadem; Talaith Aberffraw. Also talar, a headland in ploughing.

TAL Y BONT, one of the three commots of Cantref Meirion.

[TAL Y FORWYN Castle, near Aberbechan, hanging over the Severn, now in ruins. Several things were dug up there by astrologers in search of treasure.—*W. D.*]

TAL Y TREUDDYN, a gentleman's seat.

TAL Y VOEL, a place in Anglesey where there is now a ferry from the town of Caernarvon. This is Tal Moelvre mentioned in Gwalchmai ap Meilir's Arwyrein O. Gwynedd, where he says O. Gwynedd had a sea-fight against three powerful fleets, and defeated them. He says the river Menai (that arm of the sea) did not ebb that tide because kept full by the blood of the slain.

A Menei heb drai o drallanw gwaedryar

A lliw gwyar gwyr yn heli.

The three fleets were from Ireland, the Baltic, and Normandy. These are his words:

Tair lleng a ddaethant liant lestri
Tair praff prif lynges iw bres brofi
Un o Iwerddon, arall arvogion
Or Llychlynigion, llwrw hirion lli
Ar drydedd dros for o Nortmandi, etc.

Mr. Moses Williams, in his Notes on the Oeslyfr, published with H. Llwyd's *Descr. Brit.*, supposes the battle of Tal Moelvre to be that descent made by Mad. ap Mredydd of Powys with Henry II's ships in the Isle of Anglesey, A.D. 1157, where they robbed the churches of Llanvair and Llanbedr; and those that landed were all killed by the islanders, which caused the ships to make the best of their way, and weigh anchor; and he says there is a place called Moelvre near those churches of St. Peter and St. Mary; but it is plain this was a different action, and is fully and beautifully described by Gwalchmai, and was a sea-fight.

TAL PRYDAIN, a battle fought by Gr. ap Cynan. (*Meilir Brydydd.*)

TAL Y LLYCHAU, Caermarthenshire.

TAL LLWYN ELGAIN, near Brecknock, in Caradoc. Qu. whether Trallwng Elgain? See *Trallwng*.

TAL Y RHEDYN OG DDU, in Scotland. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TAL Y BOLION, or TALEBOLION, or TAL BOLION, one of the six commots of Anglesey. Some derive it from Polion or Bulinus. Cors y Bol, a bog, lies in this commot, which has its name from the same origin; perhaps from Bolg, and a place called Penbol. See *Bolg*.

TALACHARN, one of the three commots of Arberth in Dyfed. (Price, *Descr.*)

TALACHARN, in Caermarthenshire, where Lord Rees did homage to Henry II, A.D. 1172. Syr Gei de Brean, Arglwydd Talacharn.

TALAVAN. Maenor Talavan, one of the four commots of Cantref Pennythen, Morganwg. (Price, *Descr.*)

TALACRAU or TALACRE, a gentleman's seat in Flintshire. (*J. D.*) Mostyn's.

TALGARTH, one of the three commots of Cantref Canol in Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*) The mountains of Talgarth mentioned by Giraldus Cambrensis in *Itin.*

TALHAYARN. Llanvair Talhayarn, a church and parish in the deanery of Rhos, Denbighshire.

TALIARIS, rectè Taliarus, a place in Caermarthenshire.

TALIESSIN, a Cambrian poet or bard, commonly called Taliessin Ben Beirdd, the chief of bards, flourished in North Wales in the reign of Maelgwn Gwynedd, who is called by Gildas the Island Dragon. Sir John Price, in his *Description of Wales*, calls him the famous clerk and great wise man Taliessin. It seems Maelgwn made use of him as a prophet, by which help he governed an unruly people enthusiastically martial. This was not a scheme of Maelgwn only, but of all the kings of the Britons before him. Taliessin was brought up by Elphin, son of Gwyddno Goronhir, lord of Cantre' Gwaelod.

TALOG. Coed Talog or Coed Halog, yn Neheubarth [near Llan Erful—*W. D.*]; Bod Talog, Meirion, or perhaps Halawc.

TALVRITH (Y) ap Trehayarn Goch o Lŷn.

TALWRN, a spot of ground, qu. ?

TALWRN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TALWRN, a gentleman's seat in Eifionydd. (*J. D.*)

TALWRN MAWR (Y), in Anglesey. Lloyds of Talwrn.

TALLWCH, father of Trystan. (*Tr.* 24.)

TAM. Mr. Edward Llwyd says a great many of our larger rivers began with *Tav* and *Tiv*, or, as anciently written, *Tam* and *Tim*: hence Thame or Thames, Tav, Tawy, Tywy, Teivi, Dyfi, Deva (Rom.), now Dee, Dove in Shropshire, etc. This *Tam*, says he, is in all probability the same with the Greek *tamos* in *potamos*; and he therefore takes the initials *pa*, *pe*, and *po*, in such Greek words, to be old prepositives which the Britons never had, which implies that the *Tam* or *Tav* of the Celtæ is the most ancient. But probably in the course of explaining the names of the above rivers some other etymologies may be hit upon.

TANAD, river in Montgomeryshire [issues from Berwyn Mountains, joins the Eirth at Llangynog, the Mochnant at Aber Rhaiadr, etc.—*W. D.*] Abertanad.

Ysmy rwydd arglwydd erglywiad

A glywir or tir ger Tanad.

Einion ap Gwgawn, i Ln. ap Iorwerth.

Glan Tanad, a gentleman's seat.

TANWG Sant o Lydaw. Llandanwg in Merionethshire.

TANWYN (n. pr. v.) See Dr. Davies.

TANGUSIUS, a holy man in Gwent, who brought up St. Beuno, in the time of Ynyr, King of Gwent. (*Buchedd Beuno.*)

TANGNO ap Ystrwyth. See *Ystrwyth* river and *Ystrwyth*.

TANGED ap Padriark Frenin.

TANGWYSTL (à *tang* and *gwystl*), nom. fœm. Also a Saxon name at Gwaith Perllan Fangor.

Pan ddiholer Tangwystl yn hir o dir Gwynedd.

Hoi. Myrddin.

TANGWYSTL, daughter of Llywarch Goch, lord of Rhos, Rhyniog, and Anglesey, was the first wife of Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, by whom he had Gruffudd ap Llywelyn, though Caradoc says he was base born. (Powel's *Caradoc*, p. 298.) See the *White Book of Hergest*, and also Polyd. Virgil, l. xvi, p. 391. Upon her death he married Jone, the daughter of King John and sister of Henry III, and disinherited, or attempted to disinherit, Gruffudd, which caused great disturbance and wars; but Llewelyn, the son of Gruffudd, at last got the Principality.

TANGWN (n. pr. v.), father of Rhineri. (*Tr.* 21.)

TANGWYN Sant yn Llangoed, Môn, ap Caradog Freichfras.

TANGLWST, alias TANGWYSTL, verch Brychan Brycheiniog.

TARADR, a river's name. Abertaradr, a place mentioned in Hoiane Myrddin. See *Abertaradr*.

TARDDENIN, afon. (*Cyfoesau Myrddin a Gwenddydd.*)

TARDDENNI. Llyn Tarddenni, a lake in Eryri, called also Llyn Cwellyn or Cawell-lyn.

TAROGI, a river in Gwent is Coed. (*Tr.* 30.) Yn Abertarogi yngwent is y Coed y doeth ir tir. (*Id.*) Abertarogi, now Erles Throgoe, in Monmouthshire. (Morden's Map.)

TATHAL ap Amun Ddu, brenin Groeg. Caer Dathal, which see.

TATHAIUS, a British saint mentioned by Camden in Monmouthshire, others say Irish, who governed an academy at Caerwent in the time of King Caradog ap Ynyr, who invited [him] thither from an hermitage. See Gildas. See *Lib. Landaff; Notes on Camden, Penbrokeshire.*

TAWY, a river rising near Cappel Callwen in Dyfynnog hundred, runs by Ystrad Gynlas, by Llanguge, by Llansamlad, and to sea at Swanzev; in Welsh Abertawy; by Camden, corruptly, Abertawi; and he says the English name is derived from *swine* or sea-hogs, q. d. Sweinsey.

TAY, a river in Scotland. (Major, *Hist.*)

TECCA, Angl. fairest. Iancyn Decca.

TECCWY Sant ap Dingad.

TECCWYN Sant. Llandecwyn in Meirion. Docunus or Docunus. Called also by Capgrave St. Cyngarus. (*Brit. Sanct.*, Nov. 6.) He is mentioned in Spelman's *Councils*, in the Acts of the Synod of Llandaf, as abbot, as is Cadoc and Illtut, abbots.

TECLA Sant, virgin and abbess in Thuringia or in Hesse, A.D. 725. Llandegla yn Ial.

TEG. Gruffydd Deg ap Gruff. ap Einion.

TEGAI Sant yn Maes Llanglasawc. Llandygai.

TEGANWY, for Deganwy or Dyganwy, qu.? King John, in the year 1211, came thus far with the power of England, of South Wales, of Powys, Chirk, and Yale, and Cydewen, and with an intention to destroy all that had life within North Wales. Here Llywelyn ap Iorwerth so distressed the King and his army by skirmishing and cutting off his victuals, that his soldiers were glad to eat their horses, and to return with great loss. Next year he came again with the same army, and encamped to the west side of the river Conwy, entering Wales at Oswestry, and sent part of his army to burn Bangor, and took the Bishop prisoner. Then the Prince sent Jone, the King's daughter, who was his wife, and submitted and did homage. (*Caradoc*, in *Lln. ap Iorwerth*.) In 1215 Llywelyn ap Iorwerth laid siege to Dyganwy and Rhuddlan, and took them, and so left the King not one castle in his land. (*Caradoc*.) In 1244 Henry III came to Dyganwy, or Gannoc, with English and Gasgoignes, and sent for the Irish, but was obliged to return with loss. (*Caradoc*, p. 310.) In 1256 Henry III and his son came as far as Teganwy with all the strength of England in great rage; but Llywelyn ap Gruffudd sent his fleet to meet that of the Irish that sided with the King, and defeated them, and kept the straits and passes so narrowly till he obliged the King to retreat with great

loss. (*Caradoc*, in *Lln. ap Gruffudd*.) This Castle lay in Creuthyn in Cantref y Rhos. (*H. Llwyd*.) Camden says it is plainly a variation of Conwy: perhaps not.

TEGAU EURFRON, gwraig Cariadog Freichfras, un o dair diwair ferch Ynys Prydain, yn cael gair fal Penelope; roedd tri thlws na wasnaethynt i neb ond iddi ei hun, ei mantell, ei phiol aur, a'i chylllell. (*D. J.*) Tegau Eurfron's mantle was one of the thirteen rarities of the Isle of Britain. It would fit no woman but what was chaste. Wrote also Tegeu Eurfron. (*Tr.* 54 and 78.) See *Eluned*.

TEGAWG ap Cyfnerth ap Madog Madogion.

TEGEINGL (rectè Tegengl), a country, now Flintshire. Mr. Camden says it signified in the British *Fair England*. This is owing to his ignorance of the British, for *Eingl* signifies *Angles*, a people, and not a country.

Eingl ar gyohwyn .

Rhag Llion Llychlyn.—*Myrddin*.

And is also the plural of *Ongl* or *Engl*, a corner or angle. Therefore Teg-Engl is a fair corner. The British name for England is Lloegr, and not Eingl, and we have no other name for it. Mr. Camden's caution was not necessary against the author who called it in Latin Tegenio, for there might be Igeni as well as Icenii. I think it was Humphrey Lloyd. It means *cornel deg*.

Cantref Tegengl contains three commots, Counsylvllt, Prestatyn, and Rhuddlan.

TEGERIN, vulgo Teigryn, ap Carwed.

TEGFAN Sant. Llandegfan, a church in Anglesey, dedicated also to St. Tydecho. I suppose Decumanus, hermit and martyr. Capgrave says he left Wales, and led a hermit's life in a wood on the south side of Severn, where he was murdered. (*Brit. Sanct.*, March 1.) Tegvan Sant ap Carcludwys. (*MS.*) Tegfan, father of Coel Godebrog.

Ap Tegfan frwydr Gamlan gynt.—*Rhys Goch Eryri*.

TEGFEDD Santes, sister of Tydecho. See *Tydecho*.

TEGLA. Llandegla yn Ial.

TEGLAF (n. pr. v.). Llandeglaf yn Ial, a parish and church in the deanery of Ial, Denbighshire.

TEGIAWC verch Ynyr Gwent. See *Beuno*.

TEGID VOEL, o Benllyn. *Tegvedd* neu *Tegwedd*, ei ferch.

TEGID. Llyn Tegid, a lake near Bala; in English, Pimble Mere. (*Ch. Edwards*.) Limne Cataigidos.

TEGONWY ap Teon.

TEGWARED ap Griffri ap Carwed ap Aelaw.

TEGWARED ap Iddon ap Idnerth.

TEGWAS FELYN, arglwydd Hwlfordd.

TEGYNGL or TEGENGL, daughter of Cynedda Wledig. (*Ach Cattwg*.)

TEIBION. Meirion (in Meirionydd) ap Teibiawn ap Cunedda Wledig, or Tibion.

TEIFI, a river in South Wales, called by Tibius; by Ptolomy, Tuerobius (*Camden*); rises in Llyn Teifi, near the Abbey of Ystrad Fflur, and falls to the sea below Cardigan town, taking in its course many other rivers. It had beavers in it in Giraldus Cambrensis's time, and now hath an excellent salmon fishery. *Aberteifi*, Cardigan town and county. By Ainsworth, Ratostathybius. *Tuerobius*, corruptly for Dwrteifi, says Camden.

TEILO or TEILAW Sant, son of Encisus or Ensic, a nobleman, and born at Eglwys Gunniau (Llanwnnio). He was instructed by St. Dubricius, and afterwards by St. Pauleus, a disciple of St. German, at the same time with St. David. He came from Little Britain here about the same time with Dewi and Padarn, being relations to King Arthur, and were promoted in the church,—Dewi made Penescub Ynghaerlleon ar Wysg, *i.e.*, Head Bishop (*Tr.* 7), Padarn was made Bishop of Llanbadarn Vawr in Ceretica, and Teilaw of Llandaf, with great privileges; and with whom he made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land. The yellow plague (*y fall felen*) happening while he was, at Llandaf, he went over to Armorica, where he remained with Sampson, Bishop of Dole, and afterwards returned to Llandaf. This Teilo had gained such a character for sanctity and learning that in after ages, when Popery prevailed, it was pretended that God had made him three bodies, that the church of Llandaf and Llandeilo Fawr and Penalun might have each a body to show to sanctify their several churches, and to avoid their disputing who should have his body to keep. (*Tr.* 44.) These preachers came over to

Britain when the Gwrtheyrn faction lost ground here, and Gildas and others obliged to retire to Little Britain to make room for them. See the *Triad*, "Tri chorph", etc.

TEIRGWAED or TEIRGWAEDD, the father of Menyw the philosopher. (*Tr.* 31.) This Teirgwaed was cotemporary with Gwrtheyrn Gwrthene. (*Tr.* 32.)

TEIRTREF (Y), a lordship near Bishop's Castle, now corruptly called Tatriff.

TEIRTREF (Y), one of the commots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent. (Price, *Descr.*)

TEIRW: see *Dinteirw*.

TEMIS, Tamesis fl. (*T. Williams* and *Tr.* 4.)

TENEUAN ap Lludd, the 73rd King of Britain.

TERFYNNON (n. pr. qu. ?).

TERWYN (n. l.). Gwaith Terwyn, a battle fought on Bryn Terwyn in between Llewelyn ap Gruffydd and his brother Owain or Owain Goch, A.D. 1254. (*Aer. Cambr.*)

TEUDDWR. Cwm Teuddwr in Radnorshire.

TEUDRIC ap Tithffalt ap Teithrin ap Tathal ap Amun Ddu, brenin Groeg.

TEULU, a family or clan. Diwair deulu and aniwair deulu. (*Triades.*) See *Gwys*.

TEUTHONEG, the Teutonic language. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TEVRIAUCUS was father of Honorius (Ynyr). See *Ynyr*. (Le-land, *Script. Brit.*, c. 38.)

TEWDOR or TEWDWR (n. pr. v.). Rhys Tewdwr; in others, Rhys ap Tewdwr.

Tewdor am ysgor am isgell grawn.

Cynddelw, i Gad. ap Madog.

TEWDRIG, id. quod Teudric.

TEWDOS ap Cadwgon.

TEYRNLLUG. Cadell Deyrnllug; in another place, Teyrnllys.

TEYVEDIAT (Price, *Descr.*), rectè Tefeidiat. See *Dyffryn*.

THEONIA, Abbess of Gwytherin, mother of Elerius, the Abbot, who entertained Gwenfrewi in her [monastery], whereof she became Abbess after the other's death. (*Life of Winifred.*)

THROGOY, river (Camden, *Britannia*); in the British, Tarrogi. (*Tr.*) "Ac yn Abertarogi yngwent y tiriodd", etc.

TIBERINUS, the river Tiber, which washeth Rome. The name in Celtic is Dwr frenin, king of waters. (*I. M.*)

TIBIE ferch Brychan.

TIBOD verch Einion ap Gruffudd.

TIBION, son of Cunedda Wledig, died in the Isle of Man, which island the Irish Scots won, headed by Builke, the son of Glam Hector. (Price, *Descr.*, out of Nennius.) This Tibion was father of Meirion, who had Cantref Meirion given him.

TIMWR. Llandimwr, tir yn perthyn i Syr R. Vychan.

TINBOD, a castle on the top of a hill in Maelienydd, mentioned in Camden's *Britannia* to have been destroyed by Llewelyn Prince of Wales, A.D. 1260. [*Dunbod*, the place of a fort.—*W. D.*]

TINDAETHWY, rectè Dindaethwy, which see. Vid. also *Cynan Tindaethwy*.

TINDAGOL or TINTAGOL, a castle in Cornwall, which Buchanan, from his utter ignorance in the British history, says is the name of a man.

TINLLAES. Mredydd Dinllaes ap Dafydd.

TINLLEYN, one of the commots of Cantref Lley in Caernarvonshire. See *Porthdinlleyn*.

TINTERNE, Monastery in Wales (at Gresham, Norfolk, No. 19, Davies MS.), the grant in being then. This was Dintarn in Monmouthshire, where there [are] two parishes, Dintarn Uchaf and Isaf, to this day.

TINWAED (n. pr. v.). Tinwaed Faglawg, one of the three strong crooks. (*Tr.* 21.)

TIR AMALGAD, in Conacht in Ireland.

TIR MON, Anglesey. See *Mon*.

TIR RAULPH, one of the three commots of Cantref Mawr, Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

TIRION (n. l.). Williams of Tirion.

TITAN or TYTAN, a Celtic Prince, nephew of Sadwrn. The signification of the word in the British is "the house of fire", *i.e.*, Tŷ Tân; for which reason he is taken by the Romans for Hype-ryon or the Sun.

TIVIDIAUC, the river Teme in Shropshire. (*Camden*.) See *Tef-idiat*.

TLYSWR, *i.e.*, pretty man. Ierwerth ap Ieuan Dlyswr.

TOGVAEL or Dogvael, or Dogwel, or Dygwel. Llanddygwel Church in Anglesey.

TOLWYTH, q. d. Tylwyth. Tolwyth Gruffydd ap Hoel.

TOMMEN, a barrow or low, being a tump of earth thrown up on the graves of great men among the Britons; a tumulus or tomb. In some parts they are called *crugau*, which word is used in South Wales: Tri Chrug Aeron; Crugau Cefn Ceidio, near Rhaiadr Gwy; Tommen y Bala; Tommen y Mur; Tommen Madog [near Pont Fadog—*W. D.*]; and Tommen Coginam in Cardiganshire; Tom Elwyddan (in Taliesin, Beddau); Tommen Llansanffraid, near Rhaiadr Gwy.

Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks that Tommen y Bala was a Roman watch-mount, and not for urn-burial. They might be first for urn-burials, and since for watch-mounts. See *Brwynllys*.

TON SAWNDWR, Monmouthshire.

TONNAU, in Llanylltyd, Glamorganshire.

TONWEN verch Gynyr o Gaergawch. See *Non*.

TONWY verch Llawdden or Llawddyn Lleddog.

TORCHOG. Llywelyn Aurdorchog.—Aurus Torquatus.

TORDDU, a cognomen, black-bellied. Philip Dorddu, etc.

Da wr oeddyd o wreiddyn

Y Torddu gynt a'r ddau Gwynn.—*Ek. D.*

TOTENYS and TOTNES (*Tyssilio*), q. d. Tot Ynys. Traeth Totenys, or the Sands of Totenys, was the place where Brutus the Trojan landed with his fleet from Gaul. (*Tyssilio*.) This is Totnes in Devonshire, near Torbay. See *Cathness*.

TOWI (by Camden, *Britannia*, Towy), a river which runs by Llanymddyfri, Llandeilo Fawr, and Caermarthen; the Tobius of Ptolomy. (*Camden*.)

Y dydd hwn y duodd hi

Wybr a daiar Bro Dowi.—*L. Morganwg*.

Wrote also *Tywi*:

Teyrn gwyr Ystrad Tywi

Tomas mawr yw'ch urddas chwi.

Bedo Philip Bach.

It rises in Mevenydd in Cardiganshire, runs by Llanymddyfri, Llangadog, Llandeilo Fawr, Dinefwr Castle, Caermarthen, and to the sea at Llanstephan Castle.

Ac ymladd yn daer am ddwylyan Tywi
 Ac ynghyfenw Difian dyfod iddi.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*
 Pan fo pont ar Daf ac arall ar Dywi
 Y daw y diwedd rhyfel iddi.—*Hoian. Myrddin.*

TOWLBRWDD GWENDDOLAU ap Ceidiau was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain. See *Gwenddolaru*. This was a chessboard or pair of tables: the ground was gold, and the men silver, and would play themselves when set agoing. *N.B.* This may possibly be some piece of wheelwork. See *Eluned* for a full account of these rarities.

TRAETH EDRYWI, Newport in Penbrokeshire.

TRAETH Y GARN, in Irish Traigh an Chairn, on the sea-coast of Sligo in Ireland, where a great battle was fought between the natives and the Belgæ, A.M. 2737. (*Ogygia*.)

TRAETH MAELGWN, yn Aberdyfi. This is the Sands on the Cardiganshire side, over against the village of Aberdovey in Wales, known by this name to this day. It is on the skirts of the bog called Cors Vochno, and overflowed every tide. On the Britons losing the crown of London, and being drove by the Saxons out of Loegria, all their petty princes agreed to meet together on this Sand to choose one of the worthiest among them for their chief king; the intent of their meeting here being, it seems, that there might be no delay, but that they should resolve on it in the compass of one tide. Here came the Prince of North Wales, Maelgwn Gwynedd, and also the Prince of Powys, of Deheubarth, of Rhieinwg, Eysyllwg, and Morganwg (in another MS., and to that place came Powys, Gwynedd, Deheubarth, Euas, Gwent, Morgannwg, and Sersyllwg); and by a contrivance of one Maelda Hynaf ap Unhwech Unarchen, lord of Pennardd in Arvon, Maelgwn was chose king; for he made him a kind of a chair or seat of quills or wings, so that when the flood came none of them could stand his ground except Maelgwn by the help of his floating chair, upon which he was chose their chief king. Perhaps because he had more wit than the rest of them as well as more valour. See No. 2 Appendix to H. Llwyd's *Brit. Descr.*

TRAFAL, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

TRAHAERN, one of the commots of Cantref Selef in Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

TRAHAERN BRYDYDD MAWR, a poet, an. 1380. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 264.) His Satire upon Cadwgan, the vicar, and his niece was so bitter that Cadwgan set his own house on fire, and killed his niece, in a week after the Satire was published. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TRAHAIARN vel TREHAIARN ap Tynhaiarn.

TRAHAUS. Gwladus Drahaus.

TRALLWNG, or TRALLWM, or TRALLWNGC. Some derive it from *tre* and *llyn*, as Tre'r Llyn, but is wrote and pronounced Trallwng; in English, Welsh Poole, or Poole town, in Montgomeryshire, on the banks of the Severn; and is interpreted by Mr. Camden, the town by the lake. Mr. Edward Llwyd (in *Notes*) says Trallwn, from Tre'r Llyn, is an etymology agreeable enough to this place; otherwise he would suspect Trallwn to be the name of a place near this pool, for Trallwn, he says, is a common appellation in Glamorganshire for soft places on the roads, which he takes to be an abbreviation of Traethlyn, a quagmire. [A bog or quagmire in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

Y Trallwng teilwng fu'r tad.—*Gr. Llwyd ap Eign. Lygliw.*

Y mwng y Trallwng y trig.—*S. Keri.*

See *Trallwng Elfael*. Dafydd Say o'r Trallwng.

TRALLWNG CYNFYN is in Brecknockshire. Moses Williams (*Notes on H. Llwyd*), who derives it from *Tre Llyn*; but see *Elfael*.

TRALLWNG ELFAEL is in Caermarthenshire (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 269); called Tal Llwyn Elgain. Here Gruff. ap Lln. ap Iorwerth fought the Normans and defeated them. A place between Llanymddyfri and Brecknock called Trallwng.

Gwnaeth drallif gwyar uch Trallwng Elfael

Pan fu ymdrafael drud ac erddrwng.

Ein. ap Madawg, 1250.

TRALLWYN CAU, in Llanvair y Bryn, Caermarthenshire.

TRANCH, in Trevethyn.

TRAWSFYNYDD, a parish and church in Meirion.

TRAWSNANT, a river that falls into the Towi, q. d. cross-brook; another by Cwmervin.

TRE, or TREV, or TREF, is a British word signifying a town, village, or society of men: hence *cantref*, English cantred, *i.e.*,

100 villas : hence *gartref*, home ; or, as H. R., *gar tir ef*, which is a little strained. Tre is in the composition of the names of several towns and places, as Tre Ferwydd ; Tre Feirig ; Tre 'r Ddol ; Tre Fadog ; Tre Friw ; Tre Lywarch ; Tre 'r Maen or Tre-mainie ; Trewen ; Trefor or Trevoire ; Tre 'r Dryw ; Tre 'r Gof ; Trefaldwyn ; Tre 'r Llyn ; Tre Filan ; Treflech ; Ucheldre ; y Goedtre ; y Faerdre ; y Pentre ; Tregarnedd ; Tre Gastell ; Tref Loddath. But I never met with the name of a very ancient place, or before the Norman conquest, in Wales beginning with *Tre* ; so that it is all a joke to say, as some do, that the city of the Trinobantes was called by the Britons Tre Newydd, and not Tro Newydd, or New Troy.

TRE AEDDON, vulgò Tre Eiddon, a place in Anglesey, near Aberffraw. See *Aeddon*.

TRE 'R BARD. Llanvihangel Tre 'r Bardd, parish and church, Anglesey.

TRE BRYs [in Mochnant—*W. D.*], a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TRE 'R DRIW, Edward Llwyd interprets the town of the Druid, in Anglesey. But see more of this in Rowlands' *Mona Antiqua*. I must observe that *Tref* here doth not signify a town, but a house or habitation ; as in South Wales "myned i dref" is to go home. So Trewyn, Tre 'r Gof, Trefeurig, etc., etc.

TRE LETTART, or Letterston, in Penbrokeshire.

TRE LYWARCH, in Anglesey.

Brondorf farch Tre Lywarch traidd.—*Gruff. ap Mredydd*.

TRE 'R TWR.

TREBAFARED, village, Glamorganshire. Fairs kept here.

TREBUCLO (*Camden*) for Tref y Clawdd, Knighton. The natives call it, for shortness, *Tryclo* or *Tryclaw*, and not Trebuclo, for Tre Clawdd.

TREBWLL, some place in Powys.

Am Drebwll twll dy ysgwyd.—*Llywarch Hen*, i Gynddylan.

Perhaps Welsh Pool.

TRECASTELL, a harbour and gentleman's seat in Môn. Treicastell in Llywel, Brecknockshire. Fairs kept here.

TREDESTINIET (qu. whether Distainiaid ?), a village or township in the commot of Malltraeth, Anglesey. (Prince's *Extent*,

1352.) Here were two *weles* of free land. One of them was so free that the Prince had no revenue out of it except a suit to the commots and hundreds, and the two grand turns yearly; the other was a harder tenure, though free. The cashiers of it paid the Prince a rent of £4:11:2. A suit to the commots and hundreds:—for every relief, 1s. 8d.; for every gobr, 10s.; for every amobr, 1s. 8d. Must do the work at the Prince's palace at Aberffraw; and all the heirs except two must pay *cylch stalon*. In this last *wele* there were two parcels of escheat land, and one lying *ffryth*, i.e., without being set, or left in common, in the Prince's hands.

TREDDERWEN, a gentleman's seat in Montgomeryshire. Moch-nant, qu.?

TREFDRAETH, a village in Penbrokeshire; in English, Newport; one of the three commots of Cemais in Dyfed. (Price, *Descr.*) The castle was erased by Llywelyn ap Iorwerth, anno Dom. 1215. Also a church and parish in Anglesey, near Malltraeth (à *tref*, a village, and *traeth*, sands).

TREF ALUN (n. l.). Trefor of Trefalun.

TREF DREYR, a cantref in Cardiganshire.

TREF ITHAEL, a house where Iolo Goch frequented. (*Rhys Goch Glyndyfrdwy*.)

TREF Y GRUG, one of the four commots of Cantref Gwent. (Price, *Descr.*)

TREF ERBIN, a place in Cornwall; Erbin's town. (*E. Llwyd*.)

TREFALDWYN, the town and castle of Montgomery,—a town so called after Baldwin, Lieutenant of the Marches of Wales in William the Conqueror's time. (*Camden* in Montgomery.) 'It was called by the English Montgomery, after Roger de Montgomery, Earl of Shrewsbury, who won much land there. Florilegus says it was so called by Henry III from its situation, *Mons Gomericius*, after he had rebuilt [it]; for the Welsh had overthrown it in the year 1095, and put the garrison to the sword. (*Camden*.)

TREFEDRYD, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire. (*J. D.*)

TREFEDWYN, a place in Tegengl, where, and at Rhuddlan and Caerwys, the causes of Tegengl were to be heard in the time of (Powel, *Cur.*, p. 360.)

TREFEKA, near St. David's.

TREFAWITH. Camden (in Herefordshire) says that the Britons called Hereford (before the name of Hereford town was known) by this name, from beech-trees, and *Henford* from an old way ; but a little before he derives Hereford, which he writes also Hareford and Hariford, from Ariconium.

TREFETHYN, Monmouthshire.

TREFGAIAN, a parish and church in Anglesey. See *Caian*.

TREFIN, Penbrokeshire, a village. Fairs kept here.

TREFILAN CASTLE, built by Maelgwn Vychan, A.D. 1230.

TREFLECH, near Oswestry [vulgo Treflach—*W.D.*].

TREFLECH, church and parish, Caermarthenshire.

TREFLYDAN, in Gilsfield, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TREFLYGAN, Cardiganshire.

TREFNANT, a gentleman's seat by Welshpool.

TREFOR. Several places in Wales thus named, and from thence it is become a surname of families. Sometimes it comes from *tref*, a dwelling, and *môr*, the sea, when the situation is so, as in Cefn Trefor Fawr and Cefn Trefor Fach, near Harlech. Sometimes it might come from *tref* and *mawr*, great, as Tre'fawr. So Trefor in Anglesey, which is not on the sea. Tudur Trefor.

TREFRED. Cantref Trefred, in Powys Vadog, containing the commots of Croesfain, Tref y Waun, and Croes Yswallt.

TREFRED ALUN. Ysgawl torf rhag Trefred Alun.

TREFRIW (qu. whether from *tref friw* or *tref y rhiw*), a village in Caernarvonshire.

TREFRY, a place in Meirion.

TREFRYDD (enw lle). Gronw o Drefrydd (à *tref* and *rhydd*).

TREFFYNNON, a town and castle in Flintshire, fortified by Hugh Earl of Chester, A.D. 1210.

TREGARON, a town in Cardiganshire, so named from Carawn, a King of Britain, called by Latin writers Carausius. It lies in the lordship of Carawn or Caron. Tyssilio calls him Carawn, and the common people pronounce [it] Caron. There is a river called Caron in Scotland, and the name of the river at Tregaron is also Caron, in memory of that Prince.

TREGEIRIOG, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Lloyd.

TREGYNON, in St. Asaph diocese, or Tregyman Chapel, St. Knomkell in Cedewain.

TREHAYARN or TRAHAYARN, the 89th King of Britain.

TREHEDYN wrth Emlyn, in Cardiganshire. Fairs kept here.

TREREDYNOG (wrote falsely Tredynock or Tredonock), church three miles of Caerllion, Monmouthshire, where there is a Roman inscription.

TREWALCHMAI, church and parish in Anglesey.

TREWASTRODION, a township or villa in the commot of Malltraeth in Anglesey, mentioned in the *Extent* of Edward III, 1352. This was probably the estate of the Master of the Horse to the Prince, from *gwastrawd*. In this villa there were six free *weles*, and one of native land, or *terra nativa*. This tenure of native land was very slavish. This *wel*, called Wele Bleddyn Goeg, for example, paid yearly rent to the Prince, 17*s.* 6*d.*, and suit to the lord's mill at Tindryvol. Relief and amobr, 6*s.* 8*d.*; both must pay part of Slaorum [?]; must carry the lord; must pay cylch stalon, cylch rhaglon, cylch hebogyddion, cylch dourgon; and make their part of any house in the manor of Aberffraw, as the Prince thinks proper. So in the effect they were the Prince's slaves as well as the proprietor's slaves. Free land may fall to be native land. See *Tredestinet*.

TREWEN. Swydd y Drewen.

TREWEITHAN, a gentleman's seat in Montgomeryshire and Monmouthshire. Jones.

TREWOMMON, al. Brimestone, in Penbrokeshire.

TREWYDDFA, Glamorgan. Craig Trewyddfa.

TREWYLAN, a gentleman's seat. Kynaston.

TREN, river. Blaen Tren, Carmarthenshire. Tren, a river in Llywarch Hen's Marwnad Cyndylan. Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks it to be the Tern in Shropshire. There is a small river between Cardigan and Montgomeryshire called Trennig, *i.e.*, little Tren, near Eisteddva Gurig.

Yd a Tren yn y Trydonwy.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Caer Dren, Stafford. (*Thos. Williams*.)

TREN, a town in Powysland.

Amuscail Tren tref i dad.—*Llywarch Hen*.

Caer Dren. (*Thos. Williams*.) See *Tren*, a river, and *Trennig*.

TRENNIG, q. d. Little Tren, a river which falls into Gwy. See *Tren*.

TREUDDYN, a gentleman's seat. Wynne's. (*J. D.*) Tal y Treuddyn, a gentleman's seat.

TREUL (n. f.). Treul Difefyl, daughter of Llynghesawl Llawhael, noted for her chastity. (*Tr.* 54.)

TREYR: vid. *Tredeyr*.

TRIADES, a British book in MS. quoted by Camden in Shropshire, endeavouring to prove Caradoc Freichfras to be the famous Caractacus in the time of Claudius Cæsar; and also in his discourse on the manners of the Britons, to prove three great armies raised in Britain, one of which was settled on the Græcian Sea, after destroying a great part of Europe. And yet Mr. Camden runs counter to every[thing] else said in that ancient book.

Mwy i arial na Du'r Moroedd
Maint ei rym ai antur oedd.—*Tudur Aled*.

Du'r Moroedd is mentioned in the *Triades*.

TRIGFYLCHAU, or Treigl Fylchau (*E. Llwyd*), a mountain near Llanberis in Eryri.

TRILLO Sant. Llandrillo, in the deanery of Edeyrnion, Powys. Llandrillo'n Rhos is called also Duneurth; a house hard by there of the name of Duneurth, vulgo Dinerth. Qu. whether the same with Troilus?

TRIN (fl.), Trent. (*E. Llwyd*.)

TRINIO or TRUNIO Sant. Llandrinio in the deanery of Poole.

Llandrunio llwyn derw anial.—*D. Ll.*

TRISTFARDD, Bardd Urien, one of the three red-speared poets. (*Tr.* 17.)

TRISTRAM (n. pr. v.), by Camden falsely wrote for *Trystan* or *Drystan* ap Tallwch. He says he knows not whether the first of this name was not christened by King Arthur's fabler, and yet owns Tristan is a name used in France. But if he had seen the *Triades*, a book which he himself yet quotes in his *Britannia*, he would have seen that Trystan was an officer of King Arthur's, or said to be so by an author 1,200 year old.

TRO, TROIA, and TROEA, CAERDRO, and CAERDROIA, the city of Troy in Phrygia; TPOIA. The ancient tradition among the Britons is that they descend from some Trojans that wandered

here after the destruction of Troy ; and even the shepherds on the mountains in Wales to this day cut in the ground the form of the walls of Troy, which is a kind of a regular labyrinth. The Britons had also a kind of play which they called *gware gwyr Tro*, i.e., the play of the men of Troy, performed by boys with their officers, etc.

The city now called London was at first called *Tro Newydd*, or New Troy, and by Latin writers Trinovantum ; it being customary with the wandering Trojans, wherever they settled, to call their chief town *Troy*, so great an affection had they for their ancient Troy.

The publisher of the Laws of Edward the Confessor, who was the predecessor of William the Conqueror, says that there was a court in London called the *Hustings*, erected in memory of the ancient Troy, and kept according to the custom of Troy. The Troy weights, etc., kept in that court, seem to favour that opinion. But whether that ancient tradition be true that a colony of Trojans under one Brutus or Prydain, or some such name, ever came here, is not at all material or to the honour of the nation ; yet since our ancient writers, the *Triades*, Taliesin, Nennius, Tyssilio, etc., all say that they came, we must abide by what they say till we can derive ourselves better.

Spelman says the passage before Edward the Confessor's Laws breathes of Galfrid of Monmouth, which, perhaps, is not a very fair remark till it can be proved that it was wrote after the time of Galfrid, whose book did not appear for near a hundred years after the time of Edward the Confessor. This is the passage speaking of the court of *Hustings* held in London :—
“Fundata enim erat olim et ædificata ad instar et ad modum et in memoriam veteris magnæ Trojæ et usque in hodiernum diem leges et jura et dignitates libertates regiasque consuetudines antiquæ magnæ Trojæ in se continet”, etc. “And nobody hath a claim to this island except the Cambrian nation, the remains of the Britons who came formerly from Caer Dro.” (*Tr.* 6.) See *Caerdro*.

TRO NEWYDD, *Nova Troja*, or Trenovantum, i.e., “urbem novan-tem”. (H. Llwyd, *Brit. Descr.*, p. 25.) This is the Trinobantum of Cæsar, called afterwards Llundain, London. See *Llundain*.

TRODWYDD, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan); in Morden's Map, Trothy, qu. ?

TROVERTH, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Wynn's.

TROWYN, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TRUM, the top of a house or mountain. Trum Paethnant, a mountain near Plumlumon. Also the name of a place in Ireland. Wrote also Trim. Trum Yryri, the top of Snowden; hence Drum Albin, Drum Connor, Dromore in Ulster; Drum-bender in Scotland.

Mae ty ar drum y tir draw.—*Tudur Aled.*

Tretad i tithau yw Trum

Tau Gastell teg i Ystum.

Iolo Goch, to Sir Rog. Mortimer, E. of March.

Mor oer a thrum Eryri.—*H. D. ap Ieuan ap Rhys.*

TRWYN, used in the composition of names of places, and signifies a *nose*, as the Saxon *ness* in Totness, Sheerness, etc., as English antiquaries say. Trwyn Garddwr or Garwdwr; Trwyn y Balog; y Trwyn Du; Trwyn y Gogarth [the promontory facing Priesholme Isle on the Carnarvonshire side. See *Tudno*.—*W.D.*]; Trwyn Caergybi.

TRWYNDWN. Ierwerth Drwyndwn (à *trwyn* and *twyn*).

TRYDELIG. Cadwgan Trydelig; in some copies, Rhydhelyg.

TRYDONWY, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.) See *Dyfrdonwy* and *Onwy*.

TRYFRWYDR, appellative, q. d. Trwyfrwydr. Meurig Tryfrwydr ap Tegonwy.

TRYFFIN ap Drem o Frecheiniog.

TRYFFON ap Mervyn ap Rhodri Mawr.

TRYGAN or Trygarn (n. l.), Caernarvonshire.

TRYGARN Sant. Llandrygarn Church, Anglesey.

TRYPHIN (n. pr. v.). Tryphin, father of Drudwas. (*Tr.* 82.) Pwll Tryphin, near Holyhead, Anglesey.

Egin Tryphin wyt Ruffudd.—*O. ap Ll. Moel.*

TRYTHIN or TRYPHIN Chapel belongs to Mold Church, Flintshire.

TRYSTAN Hwland.

TRYSTAN ap Tallwch, un o'r tri galofydd. (*Tr.* 24.) Wrote also Drystan. Taleithiawc cad. (*Tr.* 26.)

TUBRAWST (gwraig Elgud ap Cadfarch) o'r Tathlwyniaid.

TUDAU ap Tyfodedd ap Gwylvyw.

TUDCLYD Sant; church at Penmachno.

TUDFYL verch Brychan.

TUDNO Sant; hence Llandudno, on Trwyn y Gogarth. Mab Ithel Hael o Lydaw. (MS.) *Hogalen Tudno Tudclyd* was one of the thirteen rarities of Britain, kept in the Museum at Caerllion; i.e., Tudno's whetstone. A coward that whetted his weapon upon it would never sharpen it, but it would immediately bring a man of courage's weapon to an edge. See *Eluned*.

TUDUR (n. pr. v.), Latinized commonly Theodorus. But these real British names have been abused by the too great affectation of the provincial Britons to imitate their Roman masters. Tudur is no Latin or Greek name, but signifies literally *steel side*, or side of steel, as *Ironside* was used by the English. So the name should have been Latinized *Tudurus*. This would have saved much confusion which hath happened in history by taking one person for another. Camden says the Welsh Britons corruptly call Theodore *Tydder*; but they know of no such name. I know that about the year 980 a nobleman in South Wales, from an affectation to follow foreign names, named one of his sons Tewdor or Theodore, who was afterwards called Tewdwr Mawr, whose son was Rhys ap Tewdor, Prince of South Wales afterwards; but this proves nothing in relation to *Tudur*, for it is not the same name, and he was at liberty to call his own son what he pleased.

Aer drud ar Rys ap Tudur

Ergyd pell ar y gwaed pur.—*Inco Brydydd*.

See *Arthur, Iarddur*.

TUDUR Aled, a poet, an. 1490. He lived at Garth Geri in Ohwibren, in the parish of Llansannan. (*E. Llwyd*.)

TUDWAL ap Credic ap Dyfnwal.

TUDWAL GLOFF, one of the sons of Rhodri Mawr, who had this surname from a wound in his knee, got in the battle with the Saxons and Danes at Conwy, called Gwaith Cymryd Conwy, or Dial Rhodri; and for his bravery had lands given him by his brother Anarawd, the reigning Prince, A.D. 880. He was half-brother to the Prince.

TUDWAL TYTCLUD, father of Rhydderch Hael and of Gwenfedon the Chaste. (*Tr.* 54.)

TWDWG Sant. Llandudwg.

TUDWEN Santes, qu. ? Llandudwen Chapel in Lleyn.

TUEDD (fl.), the Tweed, a river rising in Scotland. (*E. Llwyd.*)

TUFYD ap Tangno ap Ystrwyth ; qu. whether Divitiacus ?

TURAM, the ancient name of the river *Severn* before it was called Hafren. (*Tyssilio.*)

TWEED, river. See *Tuedd.*

TWLET, Teledo (*Dr. Davies*), Toledo (*E. Llwyd.*)

TWN (fl.). Harri Dwn. Gruff. Dwn.

TWNNNA ap Ithel neu Iethell. Porthdwnna.

TWNNOG. Bodtwnnog, a chapel in Lleyn.

TWR, an ancient Celtic root used in the names of places in Wales, etc., signifying a tower or castle. Y Maendwr (n. l.) signifies the Stone Tower. Y Twr Moel, a gentleman's seat. Yr Hendwr (n. l.),—Madog o'r Hendwr, signifies the Old Fort, Meirion. Y Twr Gwyn, the White Tower ; *i.e.*, the Tower of London. Mynydd y Twr, a mountain near Holyhead, from the fort on it in ancient times. Tre'r Twr. Twr Celyn, in Anglesey. Twr Branwen, the ancient name of Harlech, *i.e.*, Branwen's Fort. And I suppose several of the fortified towns in Britain and Gaul, to whose name the Romans have prefixed *Duro*, were so called from *Twr*, and not from *Dwr*, water ; as Durocornovium, Durolcasses, Durolenum, Durolatallauni, etc., etc.

TWR BALDWIN : see *Trefaldwyn.*

TWR TEWDWS, the Pleiades, q. d. Tewdos's Tower ; or, perhaps, Twrr or Pentwr tew.

TWRCELYN, a house at Llannerch y Medd in Anglesey, which gives name to one of the six commots of Anglesey,—Cwmrawd Twrcelyn. [Twr Cuhelyn yn Mon. (*L. Dwn.*)—*W. D.*]

TWR CYNFAEL, Castell Cynfael yn Meirion.

Twrf tonn torchawg hael—

Twrf Cynfael yn cwyddaw.

Cynddelw, Ho. ap O. Gwynedd.

TWR GWENOG. (*Ieuan Tew.*)

TWR MOEL, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

TWRCH (n. pr. v.).

Nid adfer Twrch tref i dad.—*Llywarch Hen*.

See *Yspaddaden*.

TWRCH TRWYD (n. pr. v.).

—nith ddirblygwyd

—mael aer Twrch Trwyd.—*Gr. ab Mredydd*, qu. ?

TWRCH, fl. (*Llywarch Hen*), a river in Caermarddenshire, falls into Cothi; another Twrch falls into the Tawy below Ystrad Gynlais. [Another about Llan Gadfan.—*W. D.*]

TWRK, the Turk.

TYRCIAID, Turks, a nation about the Lake Mœotis, mentioned by Mela about 45 years after Christ, and by Pliny soon after. They revolted from the Saracens, and drove them to the East, and the Saracen name is now hardly known.

TWRLLACH. Rhyd y Twrllachau.

TWRLLACHIAID or TWRLLACHIAID, a place near Dulas in Anglesey; wrote in the Prince's Extent Book, Turghlaiet.

TWROG Sant. Llandwrog in Caernarvonshire: hence Maen Twrog, a parish in Meirion.

TYWMLYN LLWYD ap Madog Llwyd ap Griffri.

TWYSOG, a gentleman's seat in Denbighshire. Parry.

TWYTHWAL MERIN (or, as another MS., Twythwal Werin) in Gorhoffedd Gwalchmai, a place near Craig Freiddin, Montgomeryshire. See *Merin*.

TY DDEWI, village, St. David's, Penbrokeshire; the see of the Archbishops of Wales formerly. Fairs here.

TY FRY (Y), a house in Anglesey.

TY ILLTUD, an ancient monument of rude stones in Llanhamwlch, Brecknockshire. (*E. Llwyd*.)

TY WALWERN, a castle in Cyfeiliog. Here was the eighth battle of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth. See *Cylch Llywelyn*.

Dybuant dybyddan vydd

Dy Walwern drywern drefydd.

See *Walwern*.

TY GWYN AR DAF, the first abbey or friar house in Wales (after the destruction of Bangor is y Coed, which savoured not of Romish dregs) was this Ty Gwyn, called Whitland Abbey,

built anno Dom. 1146. (Humph. Lloyd, *Note on Caradoc*.) There are fairs kept here.

TYBÍO and TIBIE (n. pr. v.). Llandybio, Caermarthenshire. Fairs kept here.

TYDECHO Sant ap Anun Ddu, an Armorican Britain, had a church and a monastery at Mowddwy and Llandudoch about A.D. 530 or 540. His legend, according to Dafydd Llwyd ap Llewelyn ap Gruffydd, is this (Cywydd Tydecho Sant):—That he resided at Mowddwy; that he and St. Dogwel and St. Tegwar once lived together at Llandudoch (which lies in Penbrokeshire, on the river Teifi, below Cardigan town, where there has been a large monastery called St. Dogmael's); that he was an abbot, and a relation of King Arthur; that upon a quarrel between him and Emyr Llydaw (*i.e.*, Emyr, King of Armorica) he came over to Mowddwy and built a temple (*teml*) there, and kept a good house; that his bed was the *blue rock* on the side of the valley, and that he wore a hair coat (*pais rawn*), and was a confessor. Maelgwn Gwynedd, in the heat of his youth, sent his horses and dogs to be fed by his prayers. Tydecho turned them loose into the mountain; and when they were fetched, though it had been cold winds and hoar frost, they were found fat and strong, and their white colour changed into a gold colour. Maelgwn Gwynedd, provoked at this, took away Tydecho's oxen; but the next day deer instead of oxen were found in his team aploughing, and a grey wolf drawing the harrow after them. Maelgwn came with a pack of white dogs to hunt to these rocks, and sat upon Tydecho's blue stone; but when he endeavoured to get up, he found his backside was quite fastened to the stone that he could not stir, and so was obliged to make matters up with the saint. He sent back his oxen, and gave him for atonement the privilege of sanctuary for a hundred ages, so that neither man nor beast could be taken from his land; no battles, or burning, or killing, to be admitted there. He cured the lame, blind, and deaf, etc. When Cynan the Prince stole St. Tegfedd, his sister, a nun, her ravishers were all struck blind, and she came home a maid; in satisfaction for which Cynan gave him the lands of Garth Beibio. No mortuaries, nor amobrage, nor other services, from these lands. The

Pope granted these privileges, and Howel ap Cadell corroborated them. When an army of about 500 men once came upon his land, he miraculously conquered them without fighting, by enervating them, as the Devil is said to have done by the Friar Preachers formerly, as this author says :

Y modd y daliodd Diawl meddynt

Y Brodyr Pregethwyr gynt.

D. Llwyd ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.

Thus endeth the legend :

Eled bawb o'r wlad y bo

I duchan at Dydecho.—*D. Ll. ap Ll. ap Gruffydd.*

TYDIAU verch Brychan, yn y tri Gabelogwar, qu. ?

TYDRNWEY : see *Rhiw Dydrnwy*.

TYDWEILIOG, chapel dedicated to Gwyven Santes. (*Br. Willis*.)

TYFID ap Cadwgon : qu. Divitiacus ?

TYFODOG or TYWODOG, river ; *i.e.*, sandy. Ystrad Dyfodog, Glamorganshire.

TYFRIOG Sant. Llandyfriog.

TYFRYDOG Sant ap Dingad. Llandyfrydog Church in Anglesey. See Gir. Cambrensis in *Itin. Cambr.* A miracle done by this Saint. There is also a stone pillar in that parish, called Lleidr Tyfrydog, or Tyfrydog's Thief. The story is, that a thief robbing this Saint of his books, was turned by him into a pillar of stone with the books on his back ; and the bundle of books are seen as plain on his back as they were the day they were turned into stone.

TYFYRDD, fl. (*Ll. Hen* in Marwnad Cyndylan.)

TYGÂI Sant. Llandygâi, Caernarvonshire.

TYGENT or TYGEN, a river mentioned by Llywarch Hen in Marwnad Cadwallon. Qu. in Powysland, the north side of Hafren ?

Lluest Cadwallon ar Havren

Ac o'r tu draw i Ddygen

A breiait yn llosgi Meigen.—*Llywarch Hen.*

TYGWNNING Sant. Llandygwning.

TYGUY, wrote anciently for Tywy. (*E. Llwyd*.)

TYGWYDD or TYGWY Sant. Llandygwydd, Cardiganshire.

TYNGYR (n. pr. v.). Vid. Gwelygorddau Powys.

TYNGYRION, the people or tribe of Tyngyr; as if you would say the Campbells, the Hamiltons, or other clans, in Scotland. So from Iorwerth comes Iorwerthion; from Madog, Madogion; from Gwalchmai, Gweilchion, etc. See Gwelygorddau Powys. The land belonging to these tribes was afterwards called after their names: Tyngyrion, Gwrtheyrnion, Edeyrnion, Gwynogion, *i.e.*, Swydd Wynogion.

TYNDAETHWY, un o 6 chwmdw Môn, or Dindaethwy.

TYNO BYDWAL (n. l.) (*Cylchau Cymru.*)

TYRNOG, Lat. *Tighernacus*. (*E. Llwyd.*) Llandyrnog in Denbighshire. Vid. *Dyrnog*.

TYSSUL (n. pr. v.). Llandyssul in Caermarthenshire [Cardiganshire]. The same with

TYSSILIO Sant, son of Brychwel Ysgithrog, Prince of Powys, wrote a history of the Britons about the year 666, qu. ? But Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks 610. It was, I suppose, wrote in Latin, and carried over to France by the British refugees about that time. It was seen at the Abbey of Bec, in Normandy, by H. Huntingdon before Galfrid published his translation,—a very ancient copy. See Lambard. Out of Latin it was transcribed into the Breton language, or the language of the Bretons of Armorica. In that shape Walter Mappeus or Calenius, Archdeacon of Oxford, found it in Armorica, and gave it to Galfrid Arthur, then Archdeacon of Monmouth, to translate into Latin, whose translation we have in print and MS., as also the Welsh translation of Walter Mappeus out of the Breton.

Canu i Dyssilio Sant. (*Cynddelw Brydydd Mawr*, apud Llyfr Coch o Hergest. *Arch. Brit.*, p. 258.)

Llandyssil, in Cedewain, Powys; Llandyssilio Church, Anglesey; Llandyssilio Gogo, Cardiganshire; Llandyssilio yn Ial, a church and parish; Llandyssilio in the deanery of Pool.

TYSSEL ap Corun. Llandyssel.

TYUIOT, a river in Scotland. (Major, *Hist. Scot.*)

TYWYN MEIRIONYDD, a village.

V.

VADUM SALICIS, Willowford.

VAGA, the Latin name for Gwy, fl.

VECTURIONES, the Picts of the Highlands of Scotland, or the North Picts; the Southern Picts being Dicalidones, or Deau Gelyddion, South Caledonians, from Coed Celyddon. See *Uchdir*.

VENEDOTIA and Gwynethia, Gwynedd, North Wales.

VENILIA, wife of Neptune; in the Celtic, V'anwyl, or Gwen-wyl, or Genhilles. See *Brut y Brenhin.* and Gwalchmai.

VENUS, the name of several women in the Roman history. It was made from *Gwener*, a Celtic Princess, and niece of *Sadwrn* (Saturnus). There was also a daughter of the Celtic Prince Iou of that name; from whence the Britons call Friday (Dies Veneris) *Dydd Gwener*, from the Celtic *gwén*, a smile—the smiling goddess; therefore Cicero's derivation of Venus from *veniendo*, or her readiness to come to man, is ridiculous.

VERWIC (Y): see *Ferwig* and *Aberwig*.

VESTA: see *Festa*.

VINVED, a river in Yorkshire, where Penda, King of Mercia, was slain in battle by Oswy, and the place called Winwidfield. (Bede, l. iii, c. 24.) *Þinþæð* in the Saxon. Qu. whether a British name? See *Wynyet*.

VL CASSAR. (*Tr.* 48.)

VORGANIUM, the town of Morlais in Gaul, so called by Ptolomy and the ancient Gauls (*Camden* in Glamorgan); and from hence he gathers that the county of Morganwg was so called from lying on the sea, as Morlais doth. Why, then, is not every country that lies on the sea called Morganwg? And why must the ancient national tradition be laid aside for a modern guess?

VRCHRICHIAD. Spelman's gloss in *Adelingus*. See *Gwrthrychiad*.

VRNUCH: see *Vrnach*.

VRNACH or VRNUCH. *Caer Vrnach* (*Nennius*, qu. ?). *Vrnach* (*Triad*); another copy, *Vrnas*. (Usher, *Catal.*) *Caer Furnach*, qu. whether *Brynaich*?

VWCHFOELIAID, Helvetii, the Switzers; i.e., Highlanders. (*E. Llwyd.*)

U.

UCHDIR, perhaps wrote for Ucheldir yr Alban, the Highlands ; and from thence might be formed Uchdirion, which the Romans turned to *Vecturiones*, the Northern Picts, who inhabited the Orcades and to the north of the Grampian Mountains.

UCHDRYD ap Edwin.

UCHELDIN, Lat. Axeldunum. It should be Ucheldunum. (*E. Lloyd.*)

UCHELDREF, a gentleman's seat, Anglesey. Another in Meirion, qu. Meyrick ?

UCHELGOED GWYNEDD, lands given by his brother Anarawd ap Rhodri to Tudwal Gloff, in reward for his valour at Gwaith Cymryd Conwy, commonly called Dial Rhodri, A.D. 880. (*R. Vaughan.*)

UCHTRYD (n. pr. v.); hence Hafod Uchtryd in Cardiganshire. Cwmmwd Mab Uchtryd in Cantref Mawr, Caermarthenshire. (Price, *Descr.*) Camden makes *Uchtryd* a German name, signifying high counsel ; but it is British, formed from *uch*, above, and *drud*, stout.

Iach draw a dawn Uchtryd oedd.—*D. I. Ll.*

UDD KESAR. (*R. Vaughan.*) Wlcæsar is common in *Brut y Brenhinoedd*.

UFYDD. Llanufydd. Nefydd.

ULL (n. pr. v.), Julius.

Rybu Ull Kessar.—*Prydydd y Moch.*

UNWRCH ap UNARCHEN ap Môr, qu. ? See *Traeth Maelgwn*.

UNHWCH or YNHWCH (n. pr. v.). Unhwch Unarchen: vid. *Traeth Maelgwn*. Hence Caer Ynhwch near Dolgelleu.

Dym kywarwyddiat Ynhwch.

Llywarch Hen, in Mar. Yw. ap Urien.

Mr. Edward Llwyd is induced from this to think that this Unhwch killed Ywein ap Urien ; but the *Triades* says that he was killed by Llofan Llawddino ; some Saxon, it seems. [Llofan killed Urien, and not Owen his son. Vide *Llywarch Hen*.—*W. D.*]

URAEI. (n. pr.).

Llew tir Buellt a'i Hurael.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

URBGEN. This name in Nennius (who is said, with Rhydderch, Gwallawc, and Morgant, to have fought Hussa the Saxon King) is the Urien Reged of Taliessin, Llywarch Hen, Aneurin, etc., who, and his sons, is also said by the same Nennius to have stoutly fought with *Deodric*, son of Ida. (*Nenn.*, c. 65.)

URFUL, enw lle. (*L. Gl. Cothi.*) Llanurful Ynghaereinion.

URICONIUM : see *Gwrygion*.

URIEL (n. pr.), one of the seven archangels.

Mihangel, Uriel yn arwain graddan

A dynn eneidiau dan ei adain.—*L. G. Cothi.*

See *Gabriel*.

URIEN REGED, or Urien ap Cynfarch, called by Nennius Urbgen ; so called because he was Prince of Reged in North Britain. He was son of Cynvarch Hên, and brother to Llew ap Cynfarch, who married King Arthur's sister Anna. His son, Ywain ap Urien, was one of King Arthur's generals. He was cefnderw of Llywarch Hen.

Gwae fy llaw lladd fy nghefnderw.

This Urien was killed by Llofan Llawddino (*Tr.* 38) : some Saxon, qu. ? His mother was Nefn, daughter of Brychan (*Tr.* 52), and his wife Modron verch Afallach. (*Tr.* 52.) On account of his great feats in the wars he was called "un o'r tri tharw cad". (*Tr.* 12.) Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks he was killed by Unhwch. (*Arch. Brit.*, p. 259.) Camden says some learned Danes have told him Urian is the same with George,—a Greek name signifying a husbandman. He need not have gone further than the *Triades* (a MS. of the Britons which he quotes in his *Britannia*), and there he would have found that Urien ap Cynfarch was a Prince of Reged, in North Britain, in the time of *Uthur Ben-dragon*, about the time the Saxons came into Britain ; and that his son, Owain ap Urien, was a general under King Arthur. Would anybody go to Denmark, Sweden, Italy, or Greece, to search for the meaning of this name when he could find it at home ? But far fetched is best for ladies.

URIEN, the 51st King of Britain.

URP (n. pr. v.), a Teutonic name. Urp Luyddawc, *Urpus Bel-*

licosus, Urp the Warlike, or Urp with the great army. This Prince came from Llychlyn to desire succours of the King of Britain (who the *Triades* calls) Cadyal mab Eryn, whom I take to be *Cadell mab Geraint*, the 43rd King after Brutus. (About this time, perhaps, the second Brennus and Belgius spoiled Macedon and Greece, and ruined the Temple at Delphos.) This Urp Luyddog agreed with the King of Britain, for a certain sum of money, to have out of every one of his principal cities as many men as he would bring into it; and there went into the first city but himself and his General, Mathutafwr, or Mathuta Fawr. But when the islanders understood what a bad bargain they had made, they were sorry, and yet were obliged to stand to it. This was one of the greatest armies, the *Triades* says, that ever went out of this island; and none of them ever returned, but settled themselves in two islands on the coast of Greece, called Gals and Avena. (*Tr.* 40.) One of these, Mr. Edward Llwyd thinks to be Corfu. Camden, quoting the *Triades*, thinks they settled in Galatia.

This Urp, with his Cimbrians from the coast of the Baltic, or perhaps the Netherlands, may be the Belgius that joined with the second Brennus to invade the Romans, who then had laid a scheme for universal monarchy; and if he was from Belgium, he might be called Urpus Belgius. The number of these British auxiliaries were 61,000 men. (*Tr.* 40.) Or it might be that army of Cumbrians that invaded Rome in Marius's time, A. Chr. 107.

There is a mistake here in the number of men, for 15 cities, in arithmetical proportion (getting two men out of the first city), will produce 65,536 men. But perhaps Urp was contented with 61,000, and would not be too hard upon people that he had outwitted.

URSULA (n. f.), said to be a British saint, a lady martyred by Attila, King of the Huns, and daughter of Dianotus, King of Cornwall; but we have no such name as Ursula in the British History or MSS., and seems to have been coined by Galfrid, and foisted into his Latin translation of Tyssilio, or by the monks that transcribed him afterwards.

USBER (n. pr. v.), father of Rore.

USK, Monmouthshire. Vid. *Wysg*.

USLOYN. Mynydd Usloyn, Monmouthshire.

USSA ap Cynedda Wledig gave name to Maesuswallt, now Oswestry. (Price, *Descr*.)

USSA, son of Llafyr. (*Caradoc* in Howel Dda.)

UTHUR (n. pr. v.), Latinized Uter. Uthur, the son of Constantine, surnamed Uthur Bendragon, the 99th King of Britain after his brother Emrys (called by Latin writers Aurelius Ambrosius). Both brothers were brought up in Armorica in France, where they escaped from the hands of Gwrtheyrn, who killed their brother Constans, whom he first made king from a monk, to make room for himself; and in his distress called in the Saxons to assist him. This was in the year 449. The lands of *Witbur* mentioned in the Armorican writers as part of Little Britain, seems to belong to this Uthur. His father Constantin being brother to Aldwr, King of Britanny.

Hud Uthur Bendragon, un o'r tri prif hud. (*Tr*. 32.) This was Myrddin.

Camden says he was surnamed Pendragon because of his serpentine subtilty. (Gibson's *Camden*, p. 298, 1st edit.) And yet nothing of that subtilty appears in history, except the battle which he fought at St. Alban's, and beat the Saxons, be reckoned such.

Uthur had two sons, Arthur and Madoc, and a daughter Anna. (*Tr*. 82.) See *Pendragon*.

UWCH AERON, the country to the north of the river Aeron in Cardiganshire. See *Aeron*.

UWCH CERDIN : see *Cerdin* river.

UWCH CONWY.

UWCH COED, one of the commots of Cantref Iscoed in Gwent. (Price, *Descr*.)

UWLLYN, qu. ? Llanuwllyn, parish and church in Penllyn deanery, St. Asaph diocese. Some say from Uwch y Llyn, and Llanyceil from Cil y Llyn (sed qu. ?), i.e., Llyn Tegid.

UWCH MYNYDD, one of the commots of Cantref Elfel, between Wy and Severn.

UWCH NANT, a cantref in Powys Vadog, containing the commots of Merffordd and the two Maelors.

W.

WAITH. Ynys Waith. Vid. *Gwaith*.

WALLIA, the present Latin name of the country now called Wales. This is the name given it by most of the Saxon writers who had occasion to mention this country. Giraldus Cambrensis falls foul of Galfrid, in his translation of the British history, for his foolish etymology of Wales from Wallon, a general, or Wendolen, a queen ; and calls it false and fabulous, as there never were such persons in Wales ; nor is that passage to be found in the British original, which, no doubt, Giraldus knew when he called it a fable of Galfrid, which he had added as a flourish in his translation of the old British history. Giraldus insists that Wallia is a Saxon word signifying foreign, and therefore the Cambrians are called *Wallenses*, and the country *Wallia*. Polydore Virgil ignorantly claims this etymology as his own, or had not read Giraldus. I own that the Saxons called the Cambrians *Weales*, and even the North Britains *Stradcluyd Weales*, and the Cornish *Cornweales* ; but how came Taliessin, who lived within a hundred years after the Saxons coming to Britain, and before they had any learning among them, to call this country Wallia ?

Eu tir a gollant

Ond Gwyllt *Wallia*.

There was no such a letter in the Latin as W, therefore there could not be such a word as Wallia in Taliessin's time ; for the Roman language and learning flourished then among the Britons, as is well known to persons the least versed in the ecclesiastical history of those times. And this word in Taliessin's poem must be wrote either Valia or Galia ; the latter rather, which, by the British grammar rules and nature of the language, would be here wrote Gwyllt *Alia*, which afterwards, in imitation of the English, was wrote Wallia, or rather Walia. Gália was certainly, in the ancient British, the name of Gaul, and the people Galiaid. The Irish at this day call an inhabitant of France *Gallia*. Why might not the inhabitants of Wales (upon a supposition that they came originally from Gaul) be called *Walians* by the Saxons, and the country *Walia*, as the idiom of the English is to

turn Welsh words beginning with G into a W ? as Gwal, Wall ; Gwin, Wine ; Gwlan, Wool ; Gwynt, Wind ; Gwan, Want, *i.e.*, pale ; Gair, Word ; Gwae, Woe ; Gwerth, Worth ; Gwynn, White ; Gwaeth, Worse ; Gwaith, Work, etc., etc. Cornugallia, the name of Cornwall, seems to be of the same origin, and Cornweales was the Saxon name. John Major (*Hist. Scot.*) calls it Vallia.

WALWERN, a castle in Cyfeiliog : vid. *Ty Walwern*.

WATGIN, Angl. Watkins : vid. *Gwatein*.

WAUN (Y), Chirk in Denbighshire, a church and parish and castle. Y Waun, in Glamorganshire. There are fairs kept here.

WDDYN. Llanwddyn. Vid. *Gwydden*.

WEIR. Caer Weir (*Triad*), Caer Wair (*Th. Williams*), Warwick (Usher's *Catal.*). Caer Gwrig is Warwick.

WELSH POOLE : see *Trallwng*.

WENNI (Y) river runs by Llanha... and Wenni, and to Ogmore Castle.

WENALLT (Y), a place in the lordship of Maesaleg in Monmouthshire, mentioned by Dafydd ap Gwilyn.

Nid oes bren yn y Wenallt

Na bo'n wyrdd ei ben a'i wallt.—*D. G.*

A'u gangau yn un gyngerth

Ai wn a'i bais yn un berth.

WENTSET or WENTSLAND, the English name of the county of Monmouth. (Camden, *Britannia*.) In the British, Gwent and Casgwent and Castell Gwent. Vid. *Caerwent*.

WENT. Caerwent (*Triades*) ; Usher, Caerwent ; Nennius, Caer Gwent ; Chepstow in Monmouthshire, near the mouth of the river Gwy (Engl. Wye), the Venta Silurum of the Romans. Gwent is the name of the country thereabouts. Vid. *Gwent*. Blaen Gwent, Monmouthshire, ch. and sch. Vid. *Blaen Gwent*.

WENWYN ap Idnerth.

WEN YNYS (Y), (*Tyssilio*), Albion, according to Galfrid ; not in the Brut Tyssilio ; one of the ancient names of the isle of Britain.

Dysgugettawr perchen y Wen Ynys.—*Tyssilio*.

See *Y Fel Ynys*.

WERDDON (Y): vid. *Ewerddon*.

WERN (Y): see *Gwern*.

WERN DDU (Y), a gentleman's seat. Parry.

WERN FAWR (Y), a gentleman's seat. Parry.

WERN GOCH (Y). Maes y Wern Goch, Meirion.

WERTHEFIN: vid. *Gwerthefin*.

WEWENHYR. Caer Wewenhyr. (*Ystori K. ap Kilydd*.)

WIC and WICK: see *Gwig* and *Gwic*.

WICWAIR neu Wickwair. Rhys ap Cwnnws o Wicwair. A place in Dyffryn Clwyd, where Sion Tudur the poet lived, and had an estate of his own, in Queen Elizabeth's reign. Qu. Wig y Gwair?

WIDAWLWIR. Caer Widawlwir. (*Triades*.) In another copy, Wedawlwir; qu. one of twenty-eight cities?

WILCOC MOWDDWY.

WILCOG ap Llywelyn ap Ywain.

WINIFRED, or WINIFRID, or Gwenfrid as Camden will have it, is said to be a British name signifying fair and beautiful; but we find it not in the British. By the Britons named Gwenfrewi. Said to be Abbess of Gwytherin in North Wales. This is she that gave name to Holywell in Flintshire, Ffynnon Wenfrewi; but we have nothing in our British history or MSS. that I have met with relating to that name, though this St. Winifred, if ever there was such a person of that name, should have been mentioned by some writer since the time of Maelgwn Gwynedd, A.D. 540, about which time St. Beuno, who is said by the legends to replace her head on. Her life, in Latin, is in the Cottonian Library, which seems to be ancient (Claud. A. 5); another, by Robert Salopiensis, in the Bodleian Library at Oxford, wrote about 1140; another, said to be out of the Cotton life, in Sir James Ware's library,—an abbreviation out of Robert of Salop by John of Tinmouth about 1366, afterwards transcribed by J. Capgrave. An account of her life in the Breviary of Sarum read like the Epistles and Gospels in churches. J. Capgrave's life of her was abbreviated by Lawrence Surius, a Carthusian, and from him abbreviated by a German monk. J. Capgrave's was also transcribed into M. Alford the Jesuit's Annals, and afterwards Englished by Cressy. Her life in English rhyme, about

A.D. 1300, in the Public Library, Oxon. (A. 72, fol. 189), and in prose in the English Legend. In 1635 one J. F., a Jesuit, translated Robert of Salop into English, which was reprinted in 1712, and published with Dr. Fleetwood's Notes, A.D. 1713.

Dr. Fleetwood seems to doubt whether there ever was such persons as Winifred, or Beuno that is said to have put her head on. But this is too stoical, and a bad way of reasoning. The monks have invented lies about St. Winifred in order to get money; therefore there never was such a person as Winifred. I find no church in Wales dedicated to her name, unless Llanddewivrewi be one, dedicated to her and Dewi. But the river is, perhaps, Brefi. And what is still more remarkable, of the many churches said to be erected or founded by Beuno, none of them bears his name, or are called Llanveuno.

Tudur Aled, about the year 1490, wrote the Legend of Gwenfrewi in verse, and mentions one Pennant, then Abbot of the Monastery near Holywell. Qu. whether at Sychnant? The time allotted by Alford and Cressy to St. Winifred is A.D. 660. See *Gwenfrewi* and *Beuno*.

WINOC Sant: vid. *Gwnniog*.

WLCAESAR (*Brut y Brenhinoedd*), Julius Cæsar.

WREXHAM: vid. *Gwrecsam*.

WRW: vid. *Erw*.

WRYGION. *Caer Wrygion* mentioned by Dr. Thomas Williams in his Catalogue of the British Cities, and by Usher in his Catalogue. The word signifies to grow strong, to grow manly, from *gwr*, a man, and *Caer Wrygion*, the city of strong men. I take the place to be the city called by the Romans *Uriconium*, which is Wroxeter in Shropshire. Here was found an inscription on the tomb of an officer of the Legio Vicesima Victrix, which favours the meaning of the British name (if it was given after the Romans fortified it). I suppose the *Caer Gorgorn* in the *Triades* is the same, and also the *Caire Guirgon* of Nennius.

WYDIGADA, one of the four commots of Cantref Mawr in Caermarthenshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

WYDDGRUG (YR), or Mold Castle in Flintshire, village, parish, and church, vulgo Yr Wyrgrug, a very strong fort of the Normans in the year 1144, which had been often besieged but never

won. Taken by Owen Gwynedd after several assaults, and erased to the ground. (*Caradoc*.)

WYDDFA (YR), or Y Widdfa, in English called Snowden or Snowden, from whence the name of the Forest of Snowden was given to all that range of mountains by the natives called Creigiau or Mynyddoedd Eryri, q. d. the Eagle Mountains. Eagles bred there in the memory of man. But the name Snowden was made from *eiry*, snow, q. d. the Snow Mountains, or Eiryriw, *i.e.*, Rhiw'r Eira. Vid. *Rhiw*.

WYGYR: vid. *Gwygyr*.

WYLFA (Yr), nomen loci, literally the watch-place. Pen'r Wylfa in Anglesey.

WYNSTAY, Rhiwabon parish, the seat of Sir Wat. Williams Wynn, Bart.

WYNT. *Caer Wynt*. This is the Guint Guic of the Lib. Cotton. of Nennius, and Gwentguic of the Lib. Cant. of Nennius, and *Caer Wynt* of the *Triades*, *i.e.*, the Wind City, now Winchester, properly Windchester.

WYNYAON. The castle of the sons of Wynyaon in *Caradoc* (in O. Gwynedd, p. 220), is a mistake of the translator out of the Welsh for *Mabwynion*, one of the cantrefs of Cardiganshire. See *Mabwynion*.

WYNYET and Wynnedd, a river where Oswydd Aelwyn killed Penda and thirty princes more. (*Tyssilio*.) See *Vinved*.

WYRANGON. *Caer Wyrangon* (*Triades*); in Nennius, Guricon; in Usher, *Caer Wrangon*; in Dr. Th. Williams, *Caer Wrangon*; Worcester: in Latin, Vigornia, Brannogenium (*Ainsworth*), Brangonium. From hence the modern name *Caer Frangon*. The name seems to be derived from *gwyrr*, men, and *eang*, free, pl. *eangon*, q. d. *Caer Gwyrr Eangon*, *i.e.*, the city of freemen, or the freemen's city; and the Latin name Brannogenium, if of British original, is literally the same thing, derived from *braint*, privilege, and *geni*, to be born, *i.e.*, persons born there to have the privilege of freedom.

WYRE FACH (Y) and YR WYRE FAWR, rivers in Llansanffred, Cardiganshire. Qu. Arwyre?

WYSG, anciently wrote VISC, the name of a river in Wales, by the English called *Usk*. The meaning of this word in Irish is

water, from whence Mr. Edward Llwyd infers that our British ancestors, at their first coming and driving off the Gwyddelian Britons, being ignorant of their language, retained the word as a proper name of a river, as the Saxons, on the like case, have called some rivers by the name of *Avon*, which in British signifies only river in general. But Mr. Llwyd should have considered that *Visg* or *Visge* did not signify a *river*, but was the word for water in general; and by that way of reasoning they might have called a lake, or the sea, *visg*, as well as one river. But, says he, abundance of rivers in England were called by them, from that word, by the name of *Asc*, *Esc*, *Isc*, *Osk*, and *Usk*. It is very extraordinary that the same word should run through all the vowels. I am afraid it is too great a scope to take even in etymology. The English, he says, have partly retained these names afterwards, and partly varied [them] into *Ax*, *Ex*, *Ox*, *Ux*.

This hypothesis, which may be denied with the same confidence as it is asserted, doth not prove that our ancestors did not understand the language of the Gwyddelian Britains, or first inhabitants (see the word *Llwch*), for the very word *visg* with them had the same meaning with the word *Vi* or *Wy* with us, as appears in the names of rivers, Conwy, Elwy, Llugwy, etc.; and in all waterfowl, *gwydd*, *hwyad*, *gwyllan*, etc., etc. So that it might be but a difference of dialect. And as for *Asc*, *Esc*, *Isc*, and *Osc*, they may be accounted for otherwise, without that licentious liberty of changing all the vowels at our pleasure, which Mr. Baxter in his Glossary hath also been ridiculously guilty of.

Why should Mr. Llwyd attempt to bring Oxford (which was once Oxenford) from Ouskford, without proving that the Britons had a river called *Ousk*, unless he had caught the infection from Mr. Baxter? Mr. Llwyd very well knew that Rhydychen was the name in British which signifies the ford of oxen, and not ox; and this from very ancient times.

Y.

YAL, enw lle. Vid. *Ial*.

YCCIL, qu. ? Llanyccil, church and parish in Penllyn. Some say from *cil y llyn*.

YCH, river. Aberych.

YCHEN. Bodychen, yn sir Fôn. Rhydychen, yn Lloegr.

YDON or YDDON, fl. (*Llywarch Hen* in Marwnad Cadwallon.) Lluest Gadwallon ar Ydon. [Ar Eithon, qu. avon Ystrad Enni, Maesyved?—*W. D.*]

YFED, qu. ? Pen Yfed, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*) Gwernyfed in Brecknockshire. [Ednyfed, qu. ?—*W. D.*]

YLCHED Sant, qu. ? Llechylched Chapel, Môn.

YNAD, a judge. Yr Ynad Coch a'r Ynad Du. Adda ap yr Ynad Du. Cillyn Ynad.

YNELLAN, qu. ? Rhisiart Mostyn o Fodynellan.

YNGHARAD, rectè Angharad.

YNGNAD, id. q. Ynad. Madog Yngnad.

YNFYD, a cognomen. Cadavael Ynfyd [Cadavael Ynad, medd Syr S. Meyrig, ei ddisgynydd—*W. D.*, 1842]; qu. whether the Cadgubail of Nennius ?

YNIWL (n. pr. v.). Yniwl Iarll, father of Enid, one of the ladies in King Arthur's court.

YNLLI, wrote anciently for *Enlli*. Vid. *Ynys Enlli*.

YNWCH (n. pr. v.). Caer Ynwch, near Dolgelleu. Tudur Fychan o Gaer Ynwch; but rightly Unhwch. Vid. *Traeth Maelgwn* and *Hwch*.

YNYR (proprium nomen viri) putatur significare veteribus agricolém. Heb. *nur*, arare. *Nir*, ager cultus. (*R. Vaughan*.) A nephew of King Cadwaladr (according to Tyssilio), whom he sent with Ivor his son to Britain with auxiliaries obtained of Alan, King of Llydaw, *i.e.*, Armorica, when he himself, like a wise Prince, thought himself safer at Rome. Caradoc, in his Chronicle, seems to make Ivor a son of Alan, and Ynyr a nephew of Alan; but our ancient British MSS. say that Cadwaladr had three sons, Ivor, Alan, and Idwal Iwrch, which is the most probable story; for Ivor might be of years fit to be a general, and Alan also a youth in the army; but Idwal so young that he left him in the care of Alan, King of Armorica. This Ivor, Caradoc says, is he who the Saxon writers call Iwe and Iew, King of the West Saxons, that reigned after Cedwall. A MS. of John Castor or Bever, quoted by Dr. Powell (*Caradoc*, p. 16), makes both *Ivor* and *Henyr* to be sons of the daughter of Cadwaladr, King of Britain, and that they came over from Ireland; and

makes Inas, King of West-Sex, to oppose them, and that this Inas laid siege to the Castle of Snowdon (perhaps Penmaen Mawr), and took

YNYR, King of Gwent (according to *Buchedd Beuno*) gave Beuno a gold ring and crown, and became a monk and a disciple under Beuno, and gave him three estates in Euas, and the people, with their goods and chattels, in those divisions. See *Iddon ap Ynyr*.

YNYR FYCHAN ; hinc family of Byners or Ab Ynyr.

YNYS is a most ancient Celtic word prefixed to the names of places, and signifies an island or spot of ground surrounded by water. Old orthography, *enes* ; in the Greek, *nesos* ; Lat., *insula* ; Cornish, *ennis* ; in the Armoric, *enezen* ; in Irish, *innshe* ; in the Scotch Irish [*insh*]. Hence Totness, Cathness, Sheerness, etc., and not from *nose*.

The Isle of Britain had these names in ancient times :—

- 1, Clas Merdin (*Tr.*).
- 2, Ynys Fêl (*Tr.*), Y Fel Ynys.
- 3, Ynys Prydain (*Tr.*) and Ynys Bryt.
- 4, Ynys y Cedyrñ (Prov.), the Isle of Heroes.
- 5, Y Wen Ynys (*Tyssilio*), or Albion (*Galfriad*).

The three islands once belonging to North Wales were—

- 1, Mon, Anglesey, called also Yr Ynys Dowell.
- 2, Manaw, the Isle of Man.
- 3, Ynys Wair, Lundy Isle.

Tair rhag ynys tir Gwynedd :

Ynys Fôn, Ynys Fanaw

Ynys Wair dros *Ddensir* draw.—*L. G. Cothi*.

The adjacent islands of Môn :

- 1, Ynys Seiriol, Priestholm Island.
- 2, Ynys Llygod, or Ynys Moelvre.
- 3, Ynys Gadarn, against Dulas.
- 4, Ynys Amlwch, East Mouse.
- 5, Ynys Badrig, Middle Mouse.
- 6, Ynys Bigel, West Mouse.
- 7, Ynys y Moelrhoniaid, Skerry Isle.
- 8, Ynys Gybi, makes Holyhead Harbour.
- 9, Ynys Arw, North Stack.

10, Ynys Lawd, South Stack.

11, Ynys y Gwyllyn.

12, Ynys Wellt.

13, Ynys y Meibion.

The adjacent islands of Caernarvonshire :—

1, Ynys Enlli, Bardsey.

2, Ynys y Gwyllyn.

3, 4, Ynysoedd Tudwal, *i.e.*, St. Tudwal's Islands.

On the coast of Meirion :—Ynys y Brawd, at the entrance of Abermo.

On the coast of Cardiganshire :—Ynys Aberteifi.

On the coast of Penfro :—Ynys Hyrddod, Ramsey Isle, and its adjacent islands :

1, Esgob.

2, Rhosson.

3, Deufych.

4, Emskyrn.

5, Eillin a'r Canonwyr.

Y Scarlas, at Solvach ; St. Bride's Isle, at Goldtop ; Walis or Gresholm ; Skomar ; Skokam ; Ynys Pyr, or Caldey, at Tenby ; Ynys Arddon on the coast of Wales (*Buchedd Gr. ap Cynan.*)

Ynys Adar, Skerries (*Humph. Lloyd*) ; Edron Nesos of Ptolemy.

YNYS DOWELL (Yr), Anglesey.

Nos da fo i'r Ynys Dowell

Ni wn oes un ynys well.—*L. Gl. Cothi.*

Yr Ynys Dowell cell cerdd

Y gelwid Môn wegilwerdd.

Vid. *Môn.*

YNYS GREIGIOG, a gentleman's seat (*J. D.*) in Cardiganshire. Here [was born] the famous Edward Llwyd, Keeper of the Ashmolean Museum, and author of *Archæologia Britannica* and *Lithop[hylacii Britannici Ichnographia]*. His mother was Mary Pryse of Ynys Greigiog, a branch of the Pryses of Gogerthan ; and his father was Charles Lloyd of Llanvorda, an extravagant young fellow, who sold Llanvorda to Sir W. Williams.

YNYS Y MAENGWYN, a gentleman's seat in Meirionydd.

YNYS WAITH, the Isle of Wight. See *Gwaith*.

YRTH, the surname or cognomen of several persons, supposed by Mr. H. Rowlands to mean *urdd*, or honourable; but I believe not, for the poets took care to pronounce it *Yrth*. See *Gyrth* in Dict.

Brychan Yrth breichian nerthawg.—*D. ap Gwilym*.

Einion Yrth was son of Cunedda Wledig, a Prince of the north of Scotland, drove from thence by the Scots. Hence Caer Einion Yrth in Montgomeryshire. Vid. *Cunedda Wledig*.

YRWITH, of Caerllion, a courageous Briton, that defended it against the forces of Henry II. (*Camden* in Monmouthshire.) Qu. whether Iorwerth?

YRYRI (*Thos. Williams*), rectè Eryri or Eiryri, which see.

YSBWYS ap Cadrod Calchfynydd.

YSBYDDADOG, enw lle. Ifan Llwyd o Ysbyddadog.

YSCAR, river, qu.? Aberysker on the river Wysg. (*Morden's Map*.)

YSCWYN. Porth Yscewyn Yngwent (*Tr.* 5), one of the three principal ports in Britain, now Newport, or the mouth of the river Wyc. Qu. why they are called principal? See *Porth Wygyr*, and *Porth Wyddno*. By *Camden*, Porth Skeweth; by *Marianus*, Porth Skith. Vid. *Skeweth*.

YSGAFNELL, mab Dysgyfedawc, killed Edelfred brenin Lloegr, *i.e.*, King of Loegria.

YSGEIFIOG, a place in Flintshire; another in Anglesey, Llanvihangel Ysgeifiog. Probably from *ysganw*, *i.e.*, a place of elders.

YSGETHIN river, near Abermaw, Meirion.

YSGOTTIAID, or Ysgwydiaid, or Yscottyeit, Ysgodogion, Irish or ancient Scots.

Ysgodogion dynion lledffer.—*Meilir*.

YSGODOG, a Scot.

Gwyddyl diefyl duon

Ysgodogion dynion lledffer.

Meilir Brydydd, i Drahaern, about 1100 qu.?

An opprobrious name, from their hiding in wood, or *cysgod*, shade.

YSGOR GADVAN. (*Cynddelw*, i H. ap O. Gwynedd.) Qu. whether Dol Gadvan? [*Esgair Gadfan*.—*W. D.*]

YSGROETH, one of the sons of Glam Hector, Prince of the Irish Scots, who took *Dalrienda*, which I suppose to be Argile. It is probable Cunedda Wledig was of these parts, or near Clwyd. Vid. *Glam Hector*.

YSGWYDIAD, a people of North Britain and of Ireland, supposed to be colonies of Scythians; so called from their wearing *ysgwyd*, a shield. Others derive Scythians from *saethu*, to shoot. The Scots of Argyle was the first colony of Scots that came from Ireland to North Britain; from whom North Britain, which the old Britains called *Prydyn*, came to be called Scotland; and by the Britains *Esgottlond*, as it is called in the British copy of Tyssilio. See *Esgottlond* and *Ysgodog*.

YSGWYN ap Llywarch Hen: vid. *Hwysgwyn*.

YSGWYTTIR, or Ysgottlond, Scotland. (*E. Lhwyl.*) Vid. *Esgottlond* (*Brut y Brenhinoedd*).

YSGYRYD FAWR (*L. Gl. Cothi*), a mountain in Monmouthshire.

YSGYTHROG (n. l.). Pentre Ysgythrog, in Llansanffred parish, a place in Brecknockshire. Wrote also Ysgithrog. Hence, probably, Brychwel Ysgythrog. Vid. *Brychwel*.

YSPADDADEN (n. pr. v.). Yspaddaden Ben Cawr o'r Gogledd, a chief Prince of North Britain in the time of Uthur Bendragon, father of Olwen, which see.

YSPYS: see *Coed Yspys*, the Wood or Forest of Yspys.

YSPYTTY IEUAN. There are several places of this name, where the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem resided, the Church of Rome's militia. In the deanery of Rhos, in Denbighshire, a church and parish. Yspytty Cynwyn; Yspytty ar Ystwyth; Yspytty Ystrad Meyrig. Vulgo *Spitty*.

YSTRAD, an ancient Celtic word in the composition of the names of places, and signifies a road in a valley or plain between hills. See *Strat* and *Strath*. Roads for marching of armies along rivers caused those plains to be called Ystrad (à *ys* and *traed*).

YSTRAD ENNI, in Radnorshire. [Llanddewi Ystrad Enni, near Llandrindod.—*W. D.*]

YSTRAD PEITHYLL, a castle of the Normans near Aberystwyth, A.D. 1116, which Gruff. ap Rhys took, and slew all within. (*Powel* in Gr. ap Rhys.) See *Peithyll*.

YSTRAD YNOG, Llanidloes.

YSTRAD CENNEN, or Ystrad Cyngan, a castle taken by Rys ap Gruffydd, A.D. 1152.

YSTRAD MARCHELL, one of the three commots of Ystlyc Hundred, and part of Powys Wenwynwyn. (Price, *Descr.*) An Abbey in the parish of Guildsfield, *Strata Marcella*, built by Yw. Cyfeiliog. (*J. D.*) Vid. *Marchell*.

YSTRAD DYFYDOG, Glamorganshire.

YSTRAD GYNLAS, Glamorganshire.

YSTRAD WĚLLTAU, Brecknockshire.

YSTRAD MEURYG (filio Roderii Magni Cambriæ Principis denominata, qui in fluvio Meuryg fuit submersus, unde et fluvius ipse postea Amnis Meuryg dictus), a village in Cardiganshire, and a castle which Gilbert, Earl of Strigill, had built at that place, and held in the year 1116 by his Normans. (*Powel.*) Here Llewelyn ab Iorwerth fought his sixth battle. (Vid. *Cylch Llewelyn.*) This Castle was on the narrow pass between Aberystwyth and Ros Fair, and commanded all that country.

Ni safai rhagddyn rwyh pell

Nac aer na chaer na chastell.—*Cylch Llewelyn.*

YSTRAD (CANTREF), one of the five cantrefs of Berfeddwlad, containing the commots of Hiraethog and Cynmeirch. (Price, *Descr.*)

YSTRAD ALUN, one of the three commots of Cantre'r Rhiw in Powys Vadog, now part of Flintshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

Mwy gofal Ystrad Alyn

Ym maen a dwr am un dyn.—*I. ap Howel.*

YSTRAD YW, one of the three commots of Cantref Canol, Brecknockshire. (Price, *Descr.*)

YSTRAD GWYN, near Maes y Pandy, in Meirion. In a bog here a gilt coffin of wood with an extraordinary large skeleton in it, was found in the year 1684. (E. Llwyd, *Notes on Camden.*)

YSTRAD FFLUR, a monastery formerly of Cluniac monks. This Abbey was in Henry VII's time under the same Abbot with Ystrad Marchell and Aberconwy, one Davydd ap Owain Abbot.

YSTRAD CLWYD, a country in Scotland, on the river Clwyd,

where the Britons kept their ground till about the year 880, when they were allowed by Anarawd to dispossess the Saxons of the country between Chester and Conwy. These are called in Asser *Menevensis*, A.D. 875, *Stradcludenses* and *Strecledenses*; in the Saxon Chronicle, *Stræcled Weales* and *Stretled Weales*. Vid. *Ystrad Meurvg*.

YSTRAD YSTWYTH, now called Cwm Ystwyth.

Llwyth llewdir Ystwyth Ystrad.—*Oylch Llywelyn*.

This was Llywelyn's fifth battle.

YSTRAD CARMAIG, the place where Dyfnwal Frych (Domnal Brec) was killed in battle by Hoan, King of the (Northern) Britains. (*Ogygia*, p. 478.)

YSTRAD YCHEN, Ikenild Street, or Stratum Icenorum, one of the four ancient roads made by Dyfnwal, and perfected by Leli, King of Britain, afterwards called Roman Ways; the other three being Ystrad Waedling, Watling Street; Ystrad Ffos, Fosse; and Ystrad Ervin, Erminge Street. They are mentioned in the Laws of Edward the Confessor, c. 12.

YSTRAD TYWY contains several cantrefs,—Hirfryn, Mallaen, Maenor Bydvey, etc. Rightly Tywi or Towi.

YSTRYWAID, a street in Brecon.

Y Grog —

Y sydd draw yn Ystrywaid

Ystor uwch ben cor i caid.—*Hywel Dafydd*.

YSTRWYTH river. Aberystwyth, Glamorganshire, qu. ? [Aberystwyth is in Monmouthshire.—*W. D.*]

YSTRWYTH ap Marwystl ap Marchweithian.

YSTUM, the bend or turn of a river, etc.

YSTUM ANNER, deanery, Merioneth, one of the three commots of Cantref Meirion. (Price, *Descr.*)

YSTUM CEGID.

YSTUM COLWYN.

YSTUM TYHEN, or Tuan.

YSTUM LLAETH.

YSTUMDWY. Llanystumdwy (vulgo Ystindwy), Caernarvonshire.

YSTUM GWILL, Caermardenshire.

YSTUM WALLON, a gentleman's seat. (*J. D.*)

YSTUMLLYN, Caernarvonshire.

YSTUM LLWYNARTH, a castle in South Wales, near or in Gwyr land, A.D. 1215. (Powel, *Caradoc*, p. 272.) [Ystum Llwynarth is on Nedd river, not far from Gwyr in Glamorgan.—*I. M.*]

YSTWYTH river, the *Stuccia* of Ptolomy. Hence Aberystwyth, a town and castle in Ceretia ; Lat. *Aberistwythium*. (*Ainsworth.*) There falls many small rivers into Ystwyth, as Diliw, etc.

YSTYPHANT, *Stephanus*.

YSTYWYTH ap Ednywain ap Gwrydr.

YWAIN, Ywgain, Iwgein, and Ewein (n. pr. v.), wrote also Owain ; by the moderns, Owen ; it is Latinized Eugenius and Audeonus [Audoenus—*W. D.*], Owenus.

CYWAIN AP URIEN REGED was one of King Arthur's generals, and famous for his exploits in war. (*Tr.* 9.) Owen ap Urien a fu rhwng y porth a'r ôg lle rhoes Eluned ei modrwy iddo iw guddio, ac felly y diengis. (*D. J.*) (*Ystori Iarllles y Ffynnon.*) See *Eluned*. See *Reged*.

YWAIN BROGYNTYN.

YWAIN ap Gruffydd y gelwir Gwyn ap Gruffydd yn iawn enw. (*Llyfr Ache*, fol. 114.)

YWAIN DANWYN.

YWEIN TUDUR : see *Owain*.

YWAIN CYFEILLIOG, lord of what hath been since called Powys Wenwynwyn. He was son of Gruffudd ap Mredydd ap Bleddyn. He was an excellent poet and as great a warrior. He married Gwenllian, daughter of Ywain Gwynedd, King of North Wales. We have [some] of his works extant, as also of his brother-in-law, Howel ap Owain Gwynedd.

Ywain Cyfeiliog founded the Monastery of Ystrad Marchell. (*MS.*) He had a son called Gwenwynwyn, from whom Powys Wenwynwyn took its name. He, in the year 1163, took the Castle of Carreg Hova from In the year 1166 took part of Powys from Iorwerth Goch. In 1167 Owen Gwynedd and Rhys, Prince of South Wales, drove O. Cyfeiliog out of his lands, and gave them to Owen ap Madog ap Mredydd ; but soon after Owain returned with Normans and English to recover his country, and took Castell caer Eneon. In 1170 Rhys, Prince

of South Wales, subdued Owen Cyfeiliog, and took pledges of him. He died A.D. 1196.

YWEIN GLYNDWFR wrote his name, in his letter to the Welsh, Ywein ap Gruffuth, Lord of Glyn Dwfrdwy.

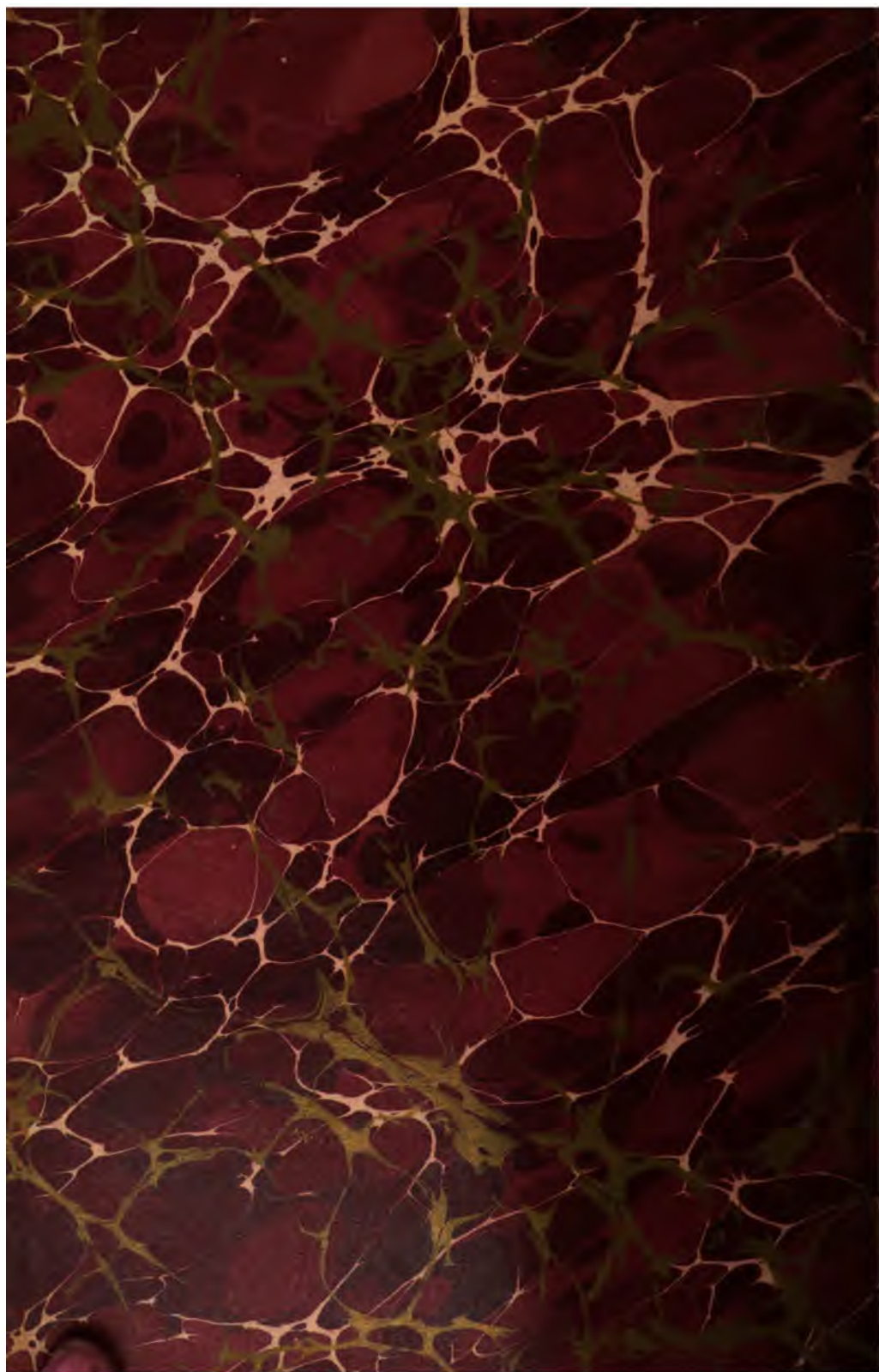
YWEIN, mab Macsen Wledig, one of the tri Cynweisiad Ynys Prydain. (*Tr.* 19.)

FINIS.

Novr. 20th, 1779.

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